

HISTORY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, VOLUME 2

HENRY WILSON STOREY

History of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, Volume 2

Henry Wilson Storey

Nabu Public Domain Reprints:

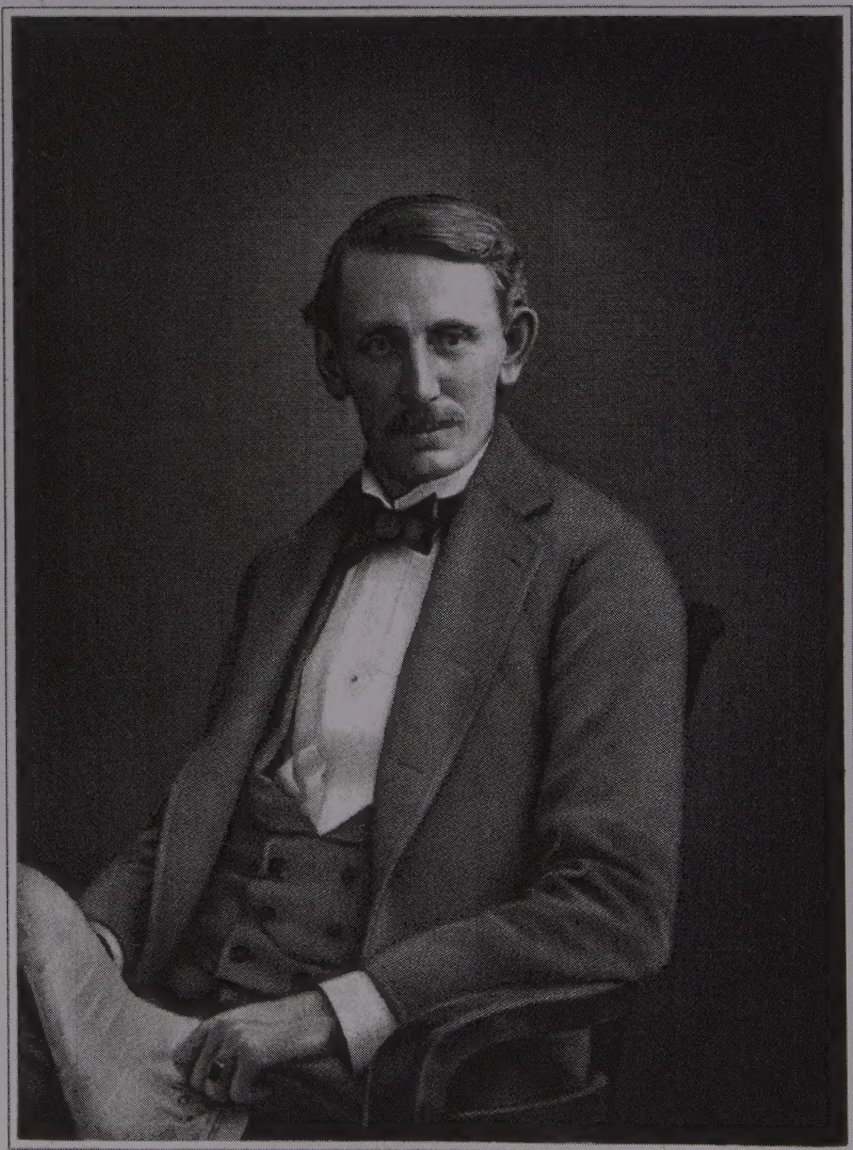
You are holding a reproduction of an original work published before 1923 that is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other countries. You may freely copy and distribute this work as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. This book may contain prior copyright references, and library stamps (as most of these works were scanned from library copies). These have been scanned and retained as part of the historical artifact.

This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book.

HIST

THE
NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
Aster Lenox and Tilden
Foundations.
1909

151



The Lewis Publishing Co.

Wt. Boston, N.Y.

Henry Wilson Thayer

HISTORICAL

CAMBRIA COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

CHAMBERLAIN

GENERAL CATALOGUE

ALUTRA



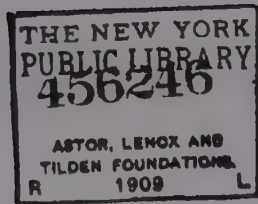
HISTORY
OF
CAMBRIA COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

BY
HENRY WILSON STOREY
WITH
GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS

ILLUSTRATED.

VOLUME II.

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK CHICAGO



COPYRIGHT 1907

BY

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

...

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I.

The War of 1812—Mexican War—Spanish-American War.	3
---	---

CHAPTER II.

Johnstown—Its patriotism in the field and at home during the Civil war—How the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter was received—Three companies sent to the front within seventy-two hours—The collection of the funds by the people and the borough—The Bloody Run campaign—The town fortified at Ben's creek—How the calls for troops by Lincoln and Curtin were answered—The drafts and what Johnstown did—The fall of Richmond—Death of Lincoln—The soldiers' royal welcome home.....	14
--	----

CHAPTER III.

The Common Schools.....	408
-------------------------	-----

CHAPTER IV.

Art, Literature and Music.....	433
--------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER V.

The Johnstown Fire Department and Disastrous Fires....	464
--	-----

CHAPTER VI.

The Lorain Steel Company.....	473
-------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER VII.

Some of the Distinguished Cambrians.....	477
--	-----

CHAPTER VIII.

The Centennial Celebration.....	486
---------------------------------	-----

History of Cambria County.

CHAPTER I.

THE WAR OF 1812—MEXICAN WAR—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Capt. Richard McGuire, of Loretto, commanded a company from Cambria county in the war of 1812. An examination of the roster discloses the names of many families who now reside in the northern part of the county, namely: the Burgoons, the Coyles, Daugherty, Delozier, Elder, Gallagher, Glass, Lilly, Magehan, McGough, McGuire, Nagle, Troxell, Weakland and Will. The first call for troops was made by Governor Snyder, May 12, 1812, and Capt. McGuire recruited his company in June and July. He marched to Stoyestown, and there, on September 13, it was assigned to the First Brigade, under Gen. Jacob Saylor, of Somerset, subsequently led by Gen. Tannehill, and in the Twelfth Division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Alexander Ogle. It was a part of the First Battalion of the 142d Regiment of Infantry.

The battalion left Stoyestown for Meadville on Monday morning, September 14, under the command of Maj. Graham. The troops procured dinner at Jennertown from John Dennison, and that night reached Laughlinstown, where they were quartered among the people. On Tuesday they arrived at Gibson's, four miles east of Greensburg. At this point they were joined by Capt. Jonathan Rhoades' company of rifleman from Jenner, whose uniform consisted of a yellow hunting shirt and yellow trousers. There were then too many men to lodge in the house and barn and they were forced to sleep on the ground. On Wednesday they reached Greensburg and were lodged in the court-house, and the following day they marched to Turtle creek, where tents and cooking utensils were supplied. John Stoy, of Stoyestown, who was driving a team for Henry Beaver, of that place, was pressed into the service to haul the equipments of the troops. Mr. Beaver subsequently became major.

They continued the march to Pittsburg, thence to Meadville, where the regimental officers were chosen, as follows: Colonel, William Piper, of Bedford; major, Henry Beaver, of Stoyestown, and a Mr. Foster, of Erie, for major inspector. Gen. Adamson Tannehill took command of the brigade.

They remained at Meadville for some time and there received twelve dollars for two months' service, marching from there to Buffalo. The term of enlistment was for four months, which was about expiring, and most of the men did not re-enlist.

A most interesting fact, given by William H. Welfley in his "History of Somerset County," recounts that when some of these troops from Somerset county returned, about forty Indians accompanied them for forty miles and stopped at an Indian village. It will be observed this was as late as 1813, and probably referred to the tribes in northern New York.

Rev. Ferdinand Kittell, in the "Souvenir" of Loretto, relates an incident of two members of this company returning without permission, and who attended Father Gallitzin's church on the next Sunday, expecting to receive a cordial greeting. They advanced, offering their hands, which he declined to accept, while speaking aloud so that all could hear, "I never shake hands with one who deserts his post."

The rates of pay per month for the officers and enlisted men were: Captain, \$40; lieutenant, \$30; ensign, \$20; sergeants, \$8; corporals and musicians, \$7.33; and privates, \$6.66.

ROLL OF CAPT. RICHARD M'GUIRE'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of the Rifle Company attached to the First Battalion, 142d Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, who have volunteered their services in substitution of the draft required from said regiment:

Captain, McGuire, Richard; lieutenant, Feltz, John; ensign, Scantlin (Scanlon), John; drummer, Keyler (Kaylor), Peter.

Privates: Adam, Ignacies; Adams, Thomas; Burgoon, John; Burgoon, Joseph; Coyler (Coyle), David; Curren, Hugh; Daugherty, John; Delosier, Daniel; Elder, James, Esquire; Elder, Patrick H.; Gallagher, Joseph; Glass, George; Keene, Christopher; Lilly, Richard; Magehan, Joseph; McGaugh (McGough), Arthur; McGehan, James; McGuire, James L.; Nagle, Jacob; Noigle, John; Nowel (Noel), John; O'Connor, James; Plot, Joseph; Troxel, Jacob; Warthin, Stannes Lewis; Weakland, John; Will, Jacob; Will, John.

I do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a return made to me by Col. Proctor, in substitution of the draft from the 142d Regiment. .

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Brigade Inspector.

THE MEXICAN WAR—1847-1848.

There were two companies from Cambria county in this war—the “Highlanders,” from the Summit, commanded by Capt. John W. Geary, and the Cambria Guards, from Ebensburg, under Capt. James Murray, who resigned and was succeeded by Charles H. Heyer. Geary was promoted to be colonel of his regiment when Capt. John Humphreys commanded the company.

The companies left Ebensburg, January 2, 1847, and were taken to Pittsburg over the Northern pike in wagons furnished by the people of the vicinity. The first day took them to Blairsville, the second to Murrysville, and the last into Pittsburg. There they joined eight other companies: Capt. Lozier, from Reading; Capt. Johnston, from Philadelphia; Capt. Naylor, from Harrisburg; Capt. William Roberts, from Uniontown; Capt. Porter, from Pittsburg, and Capt. Robert Klotz, from Mauch Chunk, one from Greensburg, and the other from Columbia county, and organized the Second Regiment. At that time Roberts was chosen colonel, and Geary lieutenant-colonel. The regiment remained in Pittsburg for a few days, then embarked on the “Wisconsin,” and had a very pleasant voyage down the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. They went into camp about seven miles below the city, the site of the old battlefield under General Jackson.

The “Highlanders” were Company C, and the “Guards” were Company D of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In about ten days the troops embarked in a sailing vessel, the “General Vezea,” for Vera Cruz, after some delay on account of smallpox developing in another company, which placed all the men in quarantine. On August 7 the regiment left Perote, Mexico, and in three days reached the crest of the Cordilleras, whence was spread out a splendid view of the Valley of Mexico, with the city, the object of the journey, nestled in the midst. The capital, however, was guarded by three times as many men as were in Gen. Scott’s army, and the fortifications were numerous and formidable. Then followed the succession of victories—Contreras, taken almost be-

fore the Mexicans were awake in the morning; Churubusco, which fell the same day; then, after a few days of negotiations for peace, Chapultepec, the key to the City of Mexico, capitulated.

All that remained now was to push into the capital over the seven causeways, or raised roads, without which either exit or entrance would have been next to impossible to the residents or anyone else, owing to the swampy ground and water surrounding.

The advance along these causeways was stubbornly contested by the Mexicans, but the movement was steadily forward, and on the 14th of September the army entered the city and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. Some of the severest execution of the Mexican troops was done after the enemy had entered the city, when they could use the houses for ambuscades and pour bullets down from the roofs or out of windows and doors upon the troops in the street. Bricks and stones were tumbled down upon the United States soldiers even after the city had surrendered, and the Mexicans, being protected by the parapets on their flat-roofed houses, became so insolent in this sort of thing that Gen. Scott threatened to give orders to sack the city if it were not stopped. This quickly put an end to the matter.

There was not, as might have been expected, much hand-to-hand fighting on the causeway. The Mexican soldiers seemed all right so long as it was a question of standing off and shooting, but when it came to close quarters they generally got away as fast as their legs could carry them.

The Second Regiment remained in the City of Mexico probably a month. While they were there the city experienced two earthquake shocks, a few days apart. They were quite pronounced; so much so that a tenor drum belonging to one of the members of Company B swung back and forward on the wall where it hung.

The troops were presently removed to San Augustine, some twelve miles from the capital city, where they remained until May, 1848. Soldiering under such conditions as the Second Regiment here enjoyed could hardly be called a hardship. They were quartered in a monastery, surrounded by hundreds of acres of the finest fruits. The monks told them to help themselves to whatever they wanted, but asked them at the same time to protect the property from the ravages of soldiers who were less fortunately situated.

In May the camp was broken and a start made for the hills and valleys of Cambria, which all the boys were anxious to see, in spite of the good time they had been having. They marched to Vera Cruz, were taken by steamer to New Orleans, up the Ohio to Pittsburg in the steamboat "Tagliona," thence by canal to Blairsville, and overland to Ebensburg, where they arrived on the 18th day of July, 1848, after an absence of one and one-half years.

THE "CAMBRIA GUARDS," COMPANY D.

Officers—Captain, James Murray, discharged at the City of Mexico; First Lieutenant, Charles Heyer; Second Lieutenant, Senior, Charles McDermitt, killed in Texas during the War of the Rebellion; Second Lieutenant, Junior, John G. Given, living in Mexico, Ind.; First Sergeant, George W. Todd, killed in the War of the Rebellion; Second Sergeant, David Mills; Third Sergeant, promoted to First Sergeant, Barnabas McDermitt, died in Altoona; Fourth Sergeant, William Mills; First Corporal, Alex. B. Cummings, died at Perote Castle, Mexico; Second Corporal, James Skelly; Third Corporal, Milton Roberts, died in Ebensburg; Fourth Corporal, Edward A. Downey, lost a leg at Chapultepec, died in Mexico City; First Musician, Robert Litzinger; Second Musician, John A. Litzinger, died in Mexico.

Privates—James Ashcraft, Henry L. Armour, died in Pueblo, Mexico; Francis Byrne, died in 1897 near Carrolltown, this county; John A. Blair, living in Ebensburg, in May, 1907; Thomas Bradley; William Bruce; A. H. Burkhart, died in Mexico; James P. Buck; David Buchanan; John W. Cameron, died in Cambria county; Joshua E. Campbell, last known residence New Jersey; W. B. Crum; David Cramer, nothing known; James Collins; Lyman Cole, died in Mexico; Richard J. Crozier; B. F. Davis, died in Salem, Ore.; T. J. Davis, nothing known; Edward Dougherty, died in Ebensburg; C. Donahue, died in Cambria county; Samuel Diehl, nothing known; Thomas O. Evans, discharged, died in Ebensburg; Evan D. Evans and Daniel O. Evans, died in Ebensburg; John E. Evans; Evan J. Evans, nothing known; Henry L. Evans, nothing known; John Francis, died in New Orleans; Francis Fultz, died in Mexico; John W. Fredericks, dead; Samuel Fulton, dead; Irvin J. Gregg; Noah Goldman, died in Mexico; William D. Garrison, died in Mexico; John B. Hoover; Theophilus L. Heyer, died in Baltimore, Md.; Adam Helsel; Jacob Houser, died at Perote Castle; Abram Hendricks, died in Mexico; William J. Hood; Samuel M. Holliday, discharged, died; John D. Hughes, died in Johnstown; James Jackson; Enoch G. James; Michael G. Kaylor, died near Carrolltown; James W. Kelso; Andrew Lewis, killed in the Rebellion at Gaines' Mill; John S. Lambaugh, died in Ebensburg; Dennis A. Litzinger; Edward Mumma, died in Pueblo, Mexico; Patrick A. Murray, died in Mexico; Archibald S. McCune, dead and buried at the Summit; George Moses, nothing known; Francis McDermitt; William McLaughlin, died in New Orleans; Joseph Mardis, Thomas D. Martin, died in Mexico; George Neff; J. D. Parrish, residing in Ebensburg in May, 1907; Daniel Plummer, died in Mexico; Silas Plummer, died in New Orleans; John Plummer, died in Mexico; Archibald Patterson, died in Mexico; James W. Rhey, died in Lancaster; John J. Robbins, nothing known; John Spencer; George Sword, died in Mexico; William A. Todd, died in Indiana, Pa.; James Thompson, dead; William Weakland, dead; James Weakland, last heard of in California; William W. Wise, killed in the Rebellion; Daniel Vanrouk, died in Mexico.

Recruits subsequently added: William Cummings, Michael Kelly, John Partush, William Johnston, George Willit. Total, 90.

Ex-Sheriff John A. Blair and Joshua D. Parrish are now residing in Ebensburg, and they are the only two surviving members of either company in this county. Capt. Humphreys had two brothers in his company—William, died from wounds received at Chapultepec, and Thomas, who returned to the



John A. Blair.



**Captain John Humphreys.
Mexican War Veteran.**



Joshua D. Parrish.

Summit. They were brothers of Mrs. William W. Wike, now residing in Conemaugh.

John White Geary was born near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, December 30, 1819, and died at Harrisburg, February 8, 1873. After the "Highlanders" returned from the Mexican war, where he had won the right to wear the eagle at the head of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, he went to San Francisco as one of the "forty-niners." In that year he was selected as the first postmaster of that place, and in 1850 he was elected its first mayor. President Pierce appointed him governor of Kansas in 1856, in the midst of the terrible struggle led by John Brown. He resigned that position, like most all of the northern men who were deputed by Pierce and Buchanan to govern in accordance with the views of the pro-slavery administration. He was among the first to enlist in the Civil war, and made a brilliant record. He was a brigadier-general on April 25, 1862, and commanded a division at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain, and marched with Sherman to the sea. His division was among the 15,000 troops transferred from the east to the west in eight days, a distance of over 1,300 miles, accompanied by the artillery, horses, ammunition and all equipments for battle, by that marvelous man, Edwin M. Stanton. Gen. Geary was elected governor of Pennsylvania in '66, and was re-elected in '69. He died a few weeks after the inauguration of Gov. Hartranft. Gen. Geary lived on Washington street, Johnstown, while he was engaged as an assistant to the superintendent of the Old Portage railroad, and was so employed when he organized and lead the "Highlanders" to Mexico.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S COMPANY C.

Muster roll of John Humphrey's (late J. W. Geary's Company B, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. John W. Geary (late W. B. Roberts), called into the service of the United States by the President of the United States under the Act of Congress approved the thirteenth day of May, 1846; at Pittsburg, Pa. (the place of general rendezvous), on the third day of January, 1847, to serve for the term of during the war with Mexico, from the date of enrollment, unless sooner discharged; on the thirtieth day of April, 1848 (when last paid), to the fourteenth day of July, 1848, when discharged.

The company was organized by Capt. John W. Geary, at Summit, Pennsylvania, in December, 1846.

- John W. Geary, Captain, 27 years; prom. by election from captain to lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 7, 1847. Residence, Summit, Cambria county. Wounded at the storming of Chapultepec.
- John Humphreys, Captain, 23; prom. by election from 1st serg. to capt., Jan. 7, 1847, vice Geary promoted, Summit, Pa.
- Samuel Black, First Lieut., resigned Jan. 31, 1848, at Hlsuco, Mex. Summit, Pa.
- William Williams, First Lieut.; prom. from 2d lieut. to 1st lieut. by order dated Encerro, Jan. 10, 1848; took effect from Feb. 1, 1848, vice Black resigned. On U. S. recruiting service. Hollidaysburg, Pa.
- Elisha M. Luckett, Second Lieut.; resigned. Summit, Pa.
- Francis McKee, Second Lieut.; prom. from 1st serg. from Jan. 8, 1847, and prom. from 1st serg. to 2d lieut. by order dated Encerro, June 10, 1848, to take effect from Aug. 1, 1847, vice Luckett resigned. Summit.
- W. W. Ivory, Second Lieut.; prom. from 2d serg., Jan. 8, 1847; prom. from 2d serg. to 2d lieut. by order dated Encerro, June 10, 1848, to take effect from Feb. 1, 1848; vice Williams promoted. Summit, Pa.
- I. B. Brookbank, 1st Sergeant, 23; prom. from 4th to 3d serg., Jan. 8, 1847; from 3d to 1st serg. May 1, 1848, by order dated June 10, 1848; vice McKee promoted. Summit, Pa.
- James McLaughlin, 2d Sergeant, 26; prom. from 3d to 2d corp., Jan. 8, 1847, and prom. from 2d corp to 2d serg., May 1, 1848, by order dated June 10, 1848, vice Ivory promoted. Summit, Pa.
- John I. Worthington, Sergeant, 23; prom. from ranks to 4th corp., Jan. 8, 1847; prom. from corp. to 3d serg., May 1, 1848, by order June 10, 1848; vice Brookbank promoted. Johnstown, Pa.
- Thomas Holland, Sergeant, 25; prom. from ranks to 4th serg., May 1, 1848, by order dated June 10, 1848; vice Confer appd. hosp. steward. Summit, Pa.
- Henry Schnitzberger, 1st Corporal, 40; prom. from ranks to 1st corp., May 1, 1848, by order June 10, 1848; vice Henry deceased. Summit, Pa.
- Samuel D. Killen, 2d Corporal, 21; prom. from ranks to 2d corp., May 1, 1848, by order June 10, 1848; vice McLaughlin promoted. Summit, Pa.
- William M. Ott, 3d Corporal, 19; prom. from ranks to 3d corp., May 1, 1848, by order June 10, 1848; vice Keyes deceased. Summit, Pa.
- John Gardner, 4th Corporal, 19; prom. from ranks to 4th corp., May 1, 1848, by order. Summit, Pa.
- Andrew Todd, Fifer, 26; prom. from ranks to fifer, May 1, 1848; vice Reilly. Summit, Pa.
- Don. F. Revelon, Drummer, 33; appointed drummer, Jan. 7, 1847; vice Tinkham, promoted. Blairsville, Pa.

PRIVATEs.

- John Campbell, 20; Newry, Pa.
- David Caldwell, 19; Armagh, Pa.
- Jacob M. Conter, 21; appointed hospital steward, Nov. 16, 1847, regimental orders. Hollidaysburg, Pa.
- Richard F. Dunlap, 22; Summit, Pa.
- John W. Dunlap, 20; Summit, Pa.
- Andrew W. Dripps, 21; Pittsburg, Pa.
- John Fisher, 34; joined from regimental depot, Dec. 30, 1847. Pittsburg, Pa.
- Thomas Humphreys, 19; Summit, Pa.
- George Hutchinscn, 20; Pittsburg, Pa.
- Michael Ireman, 26; joined from regimental depot, Dec. 30, 1847.
- William McLaughlin, 20; Pittsburg, Pa.
- James Mechesney, 41; Hollidaysburg, Pa.
- James Mealy, 24; Hollidaysburg, Pa.
- Charles McDade, 21; Summit, Pa.
- Joseph Moore, 23; joined from regimental depot, Dec. 30, 1847. Philadelphia.
- William O'Hara, 20; Summit, Pa.; died at his home in Munster township, Sept. 22, 1905, the last member of Capt. Geary's Company.
- Michael O'Rourke, 19; joined from reg. depot, Apr. 18, 1848. Hollidaysburg, Pa.
- Robert Palmer, 19; Blairsville, Pa.
- John Riffel, 18; Summit, Pa.
- James Russell, 25; Summit, Pa.
- Abraham I. Rhodes, 22; Summit, Pa.
- Richard Sharp, 22; Summit, Pa.

Hugh F. Storm, 22; Summit, Pa.
 Frederick K. Shriver, 28; Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 Jacob Shultz, 32; joined from reg. depot, Dec. 30, 1847. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Samuel Troxell, 28; Summit, Pa.
 Andrew Topper, 40; Summit, Pa.
 John S. Wilson, 18; joined from reg. depot, April 18, 1848. Hollidaysburg, Pa.

TRANSFERS.

James P. Shalleroy, 39; prom. from ranks to Q. M. serg., May 8, 1847, by reg. orders May 18, 1847. Pittsburg, Pa.
 David Duff, 26; prom. from ranks to serg.-maj. by reg. order dated June 10, 1848. Discharged. Pittsburg, Pa.
 John Biers, 25; disch. Nov. 5, 1847, at Puebla, on surg. cert. of wounds. Summit.
 Samuel S. G. Barbour, 25; disch. Nov. 5, 1847, at Puebla, on surg. cert. disability. Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 John D. Colburn, 21; disch. Oct. 5, 1874, at Perote, Mex., on surg. cert. disability. Pittsburg, Pa.
 John H. Dopp, 37; disch. May 11, 1847, at Vera Cruz, on surg. cert. disability. Pittsburg, Pa.
 Isaac Fry, 23; disch. Oct. 5, 1847, at Perote, Mexico, on surg. cert. disability. (Error) Was reported dead on deceased roll. Summit, Pa.
 Andrew McKee, 22; disch. May 21, 1847, at Vera Cruz, on surg. cert. Received full pension 15 Sept., by being transferred. Summit, Pa.
 John McLaughlin, 23; disch. Feb. 28, 1848, at San Angel, on surg. cert. disability. Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 Franklin McElhahan, 20; dis. Feb. 28, '48, at San Angel; dis'b'ty. Hollidaysburg.
 Cornelius K. McClosky, 28; discharged Dec. 8, 1848, on surg. cert. of rupture; received full pension. Summit, Pa.
 Samuel Landis, 25; disch. Oct. 29, 1847, at Perote, Mexico, on surg. cert. New Alexandria, Pa.
 Jacob Roderick, 19; disch. at Puebla, Mexico, date unknown. Summit, Pa.
 Washington I. Stone, 20; disch. May 11, 1847, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, on surg. cert. Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 William Trotter, 21; prom. from drummer to drum major Jan. 7, 1849; reduced to ranks March 1, 1847, by reg. orders. Summit, Pa.
 John L. Tinkem, 23; disch. Oct. 29, 1847, at Perote, Mexico, on surg. cert. Armagh, Pa.

DEATHS.

Henry Harrison, 1st Corporal, 23; prom. from 2d to 1st corp., Jan. 8, 1847, by reg. orders; died Oct. 27, 1847, in hospital in Mexico. Summit, Pa.
 Elijah I. Keyes, 2d Corporal, 24; died Sept. 18, 1847, in hospital, Puebla, Mexico. Summit, Pa.

PRIVATES.

William Carlin, 20; killed Sept. 13, 1847, at the Garital Belan, Mex. Summit.
 Joshua Carr, 23; died July 29, 1847, in hospital in Mexico. Summit, Pa.
 Frederick Dean, 25; died May 7, 1847, at hospital, Jalapa, Mex. Summit, Pa.
 Nathaniel Davis, 23; died Oct. 8, 1847, in hospital, City of Mexico. Pittsburg.
 William Estep, 21; died Aug. 21, 1847, in hospital in Perote, Mex. Summit.
 John Heshour, 24; died Nov. 22, 1847, in hospital at Puebla, Mexico. Pittsburg.
 Jacob Friend, 43; died Sept. 17, 1847, in hospital at Puebla, Mexico. Pittsburg.
 William Humphreys, 21; died Sept. 27, 1847, in hospital, Mexico, of wound got 12 Sept., 1847, at Chapultepec. Summit, Pa.
 James H. Herd, 23; died July 25, 1847, in hospital in Mexico. Hollidaysburg.
 John Hassitt, 21; died Aug. 20, 1847, in hospital, Perote, Mexico. Newry, Pa.
 Washington L. Kerr, 21; died in hospital, Perote, Mex., date unknown. Summit.
 Thomas Lewis, 25; died in hospital, Puebla, Mex., date unknown. Hollidaysburg.
 Mark McKenna, 31; died Jan. 13, 1847, at Cincinnati, O. Summit, Pa.
 William Matthews, 24; died Oct. 12, 1847, in hospital, City of Mex. Armagh, Pa.
 John McNamara, 26; died April 25, 1848, in San Angel, Mexico. Newry, Pa.
 Thomas Owens, 20; died in hospital, Perote, Mex., date unknown. Summit, Pa.
 Matthias Palmer, 20; died Sept. 27, 1847, in hospital, City of Mex. Blairsville.
 John Wrapp, 26; died Sept. 12, 1847, in hospital, Puebla, Mexico. Summit, Pa.
 John Storm, 40; died Sept. 27, 1847, in hospital, City of Mexico. Summit, Pa.
 John Sharp, 30; died May 16, 1847, in hospital, Jalapa, Mexico. Summit, Pa.
 Alexis Wills, 24; died Aug. 8, 1847, in hospital, Perote, Mexico. Summit, Pa.
 George W. Zentz, 21; died Aug. 17, 1847, in hospital, Perote, Mexico; lost all equipments except musket in hospital. Hollidaysburg, Pa.

I certify on honor, that this is a true copy of the original roll as mustered out of the service at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 14th day of July, 1848: and also that the original roll as mustered into the service at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been lost or mislaid.

JOHN HUMPHREY,

Late Captain Company B, 2d Pa. Vols.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Capt. Taylor's company was Company H in the 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, prior to the Spanish-American war. It left Johnstown on April 27, 1898, at 8 p. m., for Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, and was mustered into the United States Volunteer service on May 11, 1898, by Maj. W. A. Thompson, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

The company left Mount Gretna with the 5th Regiment on May 17, 1898, for Chickamauga, Georgia, arriving there May 19, 1898. Left Chickamauga camp August 22, 1898, for Lexington, Kentucky, where it went into camp. Left Lexington for Johnstown on September 19, 1898, on thirty days' furlough. The furlough was extended until November 7, 1898, when the company was mustered out of the United States service at Johnstown.

The officers of the regiment were: Colonel, Theodore Burchfield, of Altoona; Lieutenant Colonel, Rufus C. Elder, of Lewistown; First Major, John P. Kennedy, of Blairsville; Second Major, Robert McNamarra, of Bedford; Surgeon Major, Andrew S. Stayer, of Altoona. The commander of the First Brigade was Gen. John A. Wiley, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. It was in the First Division, commanded by General Sanger, and the First Army Corps, commanded by General Brooke.

Capt. J. Swan Taylor, Johnstown.

First Lieut. Geo. T. Huston, Johnstown

Second Lieut. John M. Seynor.

Orderly or 1st Sergeant, William R. Smith, Johnstown.

Q. M. Sergeant George B. Carpenter, Johnstown.

Sergeants:

Frank S. Clark, Johnstown.

Harry W. Stephens, Johnstown.

Nathaniel Blough, Johnstown.

Thomas N. English, Johnstown.

Corporals:

Hilarion Weaver, Johnstown.

Richard W. Roberts, Johnstown.

Charles R. Bowen, Johnstown.

George K. Engelbach, Johnstown.

George E. Welshons, New Florence.

James E. Decker, Johnstown.

Harvey E. Miller, Johnstown.

Lucius D. Woodruff, Jr., Johnstown.

Company Clerk.

John E. Speicher, Johnstown.

Charles J. Flite, Allegheny City.

Oscar M. Bowman, Johnstown.

Reuben A. Adams, Johnstown.

Artificer:

John W. Burk, Johnstown.

Wagoner:

Daniel W. Klinefelter, Johnstown.

Musicians:

Charles E. Myers, Altoona.

Josiah M. Ebright, Altoona.

Transferred:

William C. Griffith, private, trans. to Third Division Ambulance Corps, July 2, 1898.

Morrison C. Stayer, Altoona, private, trans. to Third Division Ambulance Corps, June 6, 1898.

Simon M. Lutz, Bedford, private, trans. to Reserve Ambulance Corps, June 27, 1898.

Raymond C. Brosius, Johnstown, private, trans. to Third Division Hospital Corps, July 20, 1898.

Ahlborn, George C. Johnstown.
 Armstrong, James E. Johnstown.
 Baker, Merrill. Johnstown.
 Baldrige, Joseph G. Greensburg.
 Baumer, William J. Johnstown.
 Clark, Frank E. Johnstown.
 Clinger, John W. Johnstown.
 Cooney, Henry B. Johnstown.
 Custer, Irwin B. Vinco.
 Dale, David. Lemont.
 Davis, Oscar M. Conemaugh.
 Flick, David E. Johnstown; disch. Aug.
 10, 1898.
 Flinn, Frank, Johnstown.
 Foster, Richard, Johnstown.
 Fulton, John D. Johnstown.
 Garman, Daniel E. Johnstown.
 Garman, Thomas W. Johnstown.
 Gephart, Adam, Johnstown.
 Getty, Clarence H. Johnstown.
 Gillen, James H. Johnstown.
 Goddard, John S. Johnstown.
 Gonder, George A. Johnstown.
 Grazler, Durbin H. Bedford.
 Hanzey, Harry. Johnstown; disch.
 July 7, 1898.
 Haddle, Edward M. Johnstown.
 Herald, William B. Conemaugh.
 Hershey, Harry B. Johnstown.
 Heslop, Wesley J. Johnstown.
 Hobbs, James F. Johnstown.
 Hoffman, Fred W. Johnstown.
 Homan, George W. Hollidaysburg;
 died June 27, 1898; typhoid fever.
 Hoover, Hayes, Johnstown.
 Hornick, Leander G. Johnstown.
 Jones, George H. Johnstown.
 Judy, George C. Johnstown.
 Keith, John deK. Gettysburg.
 Kemery, Victor M. Medix Run.
 Kephart, Charles B. Taneytown, Md.
 Kirkwood, Robert C. Johnstown.
 Kohler, Anthony M. Johnstown.
 Koontz, Arthur B. Johnstown.
 Krieger, Harry C. Johnstown.
 Lardin, Lewis E. Johnstown.
 Litzinger, David W. Johnstown.
 Louthier, Valentine C. Johnstown.
 Luther, Edgar A. Johnstown; disch.
 Sept. 23, 1898.
 Luther, William J. Johnstown.
 McCune, Edward N. Johnstown.
 McElcarr, William G. Johnstown.
 McGonigal, Samuel A. Johnstown.
 McLain, James. Johnstown.
 Marsh, James A. Johnstown.
 May, James E. Johnstown.
 May, Leroy, Johnstown.
 Miller, Samuel M. Johnstown.
 Muller, Henry G. Somerset.
 Murphy, John B. Johnstown.
 Murray, William C. Washington City.
 Musselman, Charles T. Johnstown.
 Owens, Alfred. Johnstown.
 Page, George W. Mineral Point.
 Parks, Isaac N. Conemaugh.
 Redmond, James. Johnstown.
 Saylor, George W. Listie.
 Shrock, Calvin. Somerset.
 Scott, Charles. Bakersville.
 Shaffer, John W. Johnstown.
 Shearer, Michael Dan. Johnstown.
 Singer, Chester M. Vinco.
 Smith, Arthur G. Johnstown.
 Smith, Edward. Johnstown.
 Stem, George A. Johnstown.
 Stutler, Otterbine G. Jarvesville, Pa.
 Uphouse, John F. Johnstown.
 Wakefield, Louis A. New Florence.
 West, Vickroy, Johnstown.
 West, William W. Johnstown.
 Wolf, Robert F. Johnstown.
 Wolf, William N. Johnstown.
 Young, Emil, Johnstown.
 Zigler, Foster, Johnstown.

A complete company consisted of 106 men, including the rank and file. There were two other companies of volunteers from Johnstown tendered their services to Governor Hastings, but they could not be accepted.

CHAPTER II.

JOHNSTOWN—ITS PATRIOTISM IN THE FIELD AND AT HOME DURING THE CIVIL WAR—HOW THE NEWS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER WAS RECEIVED—THREE COMPANIES SENT TO THE FRONT WITHIN SEVENTY-TWO HOURS—THE COLLECTION OF FUNDS BY THE PEOPLE AND THE BOROUGH—THE BLOODY RUN CAMPAIGN—THE TOWN FORTIFIED AT BEN'S CREEK—HOW THE CALLS FOR TROOPS BY LINCOLN AND CURTIN WERE ANSWERED—THE DRAFTS AND WHAT JOHNSTOWN DID—THE FALL OF RICHMOND—DEATH OF LINCOLN—THE SOLDIERS' ROYAL WELCOME HOME.

The attack on Fort Sumter was begun at 4 o'clock on the morning of Friday, April 12, 1861, but it was not generally known in Johnstown until the next day. It created intense excitement. All business was suspended except the operation of the Cambria works. Anxiety and alarm were at the highest tension—thus passed Saturday.

On Sunday, at all the churches where services were held, the communicants supplicated the Throne to appease the God of War, and besought His aid for the right and just. The Rev. B. L. Agnew delivered a patriotic sermon on the point that "The Lord is a man of war." The patriotism kindled the day before was growing rapidly. On Monday the result of the attack on Gen. Robert Anderson was made known, together with Abraham Lincoln's call for 75,000 men. Preparations were made to fill the ranks of the Johnstown Infantry and the Zouave Cadets. The fife and drum were heard on the public square, now the Park at Main and Franklin streets, and on the highways, and the flag of the people waved from the homes of the loyal. Commerce was laid aside, and the laborer, the mechanic, the lawyer, the doctor, the minister, the business man and the manufacturer vied with each other in giving their whole service to their country.

Monday passed. On Tuesday, April 16th, the call of Governor Curtin was received, wherein he directed an immediate movement of the local troops to be mustered into the United States service. The armories of these companies were thrown open; public invitations for recruits were posted on the walls and in public places. A third company—the Citizens' Guards—

under Capt. William Callan, subsequently Capt. John P. Linton, was organized that night and its services offered. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, with a large and enthusiastic crowd of men and women. H. A. Boggs was made chairman, and James M. Swank secretary. By resolutions the people expressed their devotion to the Union, offering their lives and their treasury. A committee for each ward was appointed to solicit money to aid the families of those who would miss the wage earners from their homes. A committee was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting on the following morning. Loyalty and patriotism took possession of the town.

Wednesday morning, April 17, the streets were filled with uniformed soldiery, and the inspiring martial music of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" helped to clarify the air for the cause of the Union. A large meeting was held in the Zouave Hall, opposite the Public Square, with Daniel J. Morrell as president and R. B. Gageby, H. A. Boggs, John Phillips, S. H. Smith, Jacob Levergood, John Geis, J. A. Zwinger, Henry Walters, Henry Pritchard, John Headrick, William Callan, William Ryan, Thomas S. Davis, George McLane, John Arthurs, David Kopelin, Evan Lewis, George S. King, as vice-presidents, and J. E. Hartzell, S. R. Keemle, T. L. Heyer, W. H. Rose and John M. Bowman as secretaries. Cyrus L. Pershing presented the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted with repeated cheers. The preamble was as follows:

"Whereas, the existence of the National Government is imperiled by armed traitors, who have inaugurated civil war for the purpose of its overthrow; and whereas, at such a crisis as this, when Treason has raised the standard of revolt, and aided by Robbery, has seized the National vessels and fortifications, and systematically plundered the Government, defied its authority, and now threatens the capture of the Capital, it is the duty of every American citizen, who remains true to the flag of country, to aid the Government in suppressing rebellion, and punishing treason; Therefore, they pledged their lives and fortunes in defense of our common country."

Speeches were made by Cyrus L. Pershing, Abraham Kopelin, T. L. Heyer and W. H. Rose, and the Revs. D. P. Mitchell, B. L. Agnew, S. E. Babcock, J. L. Jeffreys, J. B. Pyatt and T. C. Gessford.

When the meeting adjourned the people lingered around the hall and the square; it seemed as if every man, woman and child was on the streets, each with but one thought—to do his

or her duty. By midday Captain Lapsley's company, as well as that of Capt. Powers, was completed, each numbering over eighty men. At four o'clock Power's Zouaves mustered at their hall, and an hour later Lapsley's Infantry assembled at the armory.

At 6 o'clock the people en masse assembled in and around the Zouave Hall, for the purpose of presenting to each of the companies a flag, which had been procured by the women. Mrs. Sarah Maclay and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton had devoted their attentions to this object. Soon after 7 o'clock Daniel J. Morrell, on behalf of the ladies, presented the flags, and Lieut. Jacob M. Campbell received them on behalf of both companies. Three cheers were given for the ladies, three for the speakers, and three for the citizen soldiery. Abraham Kopelin and Rev. S. E. Babcock made short farewell addresses, and the meeting adjourned, as the hour for the departure of the first defenders was approaching.

At 10 o'clock both companies were marched to the Cambria House, now the site of the Merchants' Hotel, where supper had been prepared for those who were about to leave. The Cambria Brass Band and the German Brass Band were on the streets playing martial music. The time of parting had arrived, and near the midnight hour, or within forty hours after the call was received, Johnstown had two companies on their way to defend the Union. The spirit of the times was exemplified by an old lady, a Mrs. Thomas, who gave three sons to the same company, speeding them with her blessing and prayerful admonition to be true to the flag and to protect their country's honor. Thus closed the fifth day after the firing on Fort Sumter.

With a full quota of men the Cambria Guards met in their armory Thursday morning, April 18, and elected John P. Linton captain, and it was announced that they would leave for Harrisburg that evening. At 8 o'clock another meeting was held in the Zouave Hall, when Mr. Morrell, appearing for the ladies, presented the Cambria Guards with their colors, which were accepted by Capt. Linton. Cheer after cheer was given by the great mass for the third company of the First Defenders. Other patriotic speeches were made by Rev. Father O. P. Gallagher, C. L. Pershing, Abraham Kopelin, W. H. Rose and the Revs. B. L. Agnew and D. P. Mitchell. After the meeting the Guards were invited to the Foster House on the northeast cor-

ner of Locust and Clinton streets for supper. Near midnight Capt. Linton's company embarked for the state capital, making an aggregate of 250 men ready for service in their country's cause, within seventy-two hours after the call by the governor.

Another incident shows the spirit of its men. George Fritz and Alexander Hamilton had been members of Capt. Lapsley's Infantry, and had made all preparations to go with the company. The former was mechanical engineer and the latter superintendent of the mill, both filling such responsible positions that the management believed their presence in the operation of the works to be a necessity. Mr. Morrell appealed to them, but, feeling it their duty to go with their comrades, both declined to stay. Deeming the result of such action to be the closing of the works, an appeal was made to Captain Lapsley's company, which gave its unanimous judgment that Comrades Fritz and Hamilton would render more service to their country by remaining at home to make iron than could possibly be done on the field, and requested them to remain. Mr. Morrell, manager of the Cambria Iron Company, informed the volunteers that as long as the war lasted, their wives and children should have whatever was needed, "without money and without price," and as long as he had credit the mill should not stop.

The following Tuesday Capt. Easley's Allegheny Guards took its departure for Harrisburg, about the same time as the company of Capt. Richard White, of Lilly. A stand of colors was presented to the Guards, as well as a handsome Colt's revolver to Capt. Easley. The fourth company had left Johnstown within a week after the call.

The dispatch below was received at a mass meeting held to make arrangements for recruiting other forces:

Harrisburg, April 25, 1861.

General James Potts:

It is utterly out of my power to accept any more troops at present. I doubt not the Government will shortly call for more soldiers, when your men will have a chance. As far as possible let the men be drilled.

A. G. CURTIN.

On the same day a committee was appointed to look after the welfare of the families of those who were now absent: First Ward—Mrs. S. R. Keemle, Mrs. S. H. Smith, C. B. Ellis and Evan Roberts. Second Ward—Mrs. S. H. Maclay, Mrs.

Alexander Hamilton, John Swegler and J. L. Jeffreys. Third Ward—Mrs. Lewis Plitt, Mrs. William McPherson, James Morley and Louis Luckhardt. Fourth Ward—Mrs. George W. Martin, Mrs. Henry Yeagley, A. B. Kurtz and Joseph G. Holmes. Fifth Ward—Mrs. John Parks, Mrs. Joseph Layton, David Diibert and Joseph Kuntz. Conemaugh borough, now the Ninth and Tenth Wards—Mrs. John Harker, Miss Mary Griffin, Robert H. Canan and John Devlin. Cambria, now the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards—Mrs. Rebecca Llewellyn, Mrs. C. Mendall, John Ryan and Francis Galliso. Millville, now the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—Mrs. William Lundy, Mrs. Charles Kennedy, Captain Patrick Graham and Col. James Cooper. General Trustees: D. J. Morrell, S. H. Smith and Lewis Plitt. This organization as such continued throughout the war, and rendered valuable assistance.

On Tuesday, April 30, another company, known as the Johnstown Guards, was organized, with Maj. John Flanagan as captain; William Horace Rose, first and Hiram Herrington second lieutenants, but their services were not accepted as per the order of Governor Curtin.

By reason of the expiration of the three months' term the three companies returned July 31st. Their reception was cordial. Gen. Potts had the three companies of uniformed German Home Guards to receive them with music and flying banners. Three triumphal arches of evergreens, flowers and flags spanned Main street, one at Frazer's drug store and the Mansion House; another about 200 feet above Clinton, at Hoerle's cabinet shop, and the third at Orr's, near Jackson street. On Clinton, at Main, pictures of Washington, Scott and Ellsworth were wreathed as the soldier heroes of the day.

But the battle of Bull Run had been fought and the Union cause lost. Another call was made for troops. Capt. Patrick Graham had organized the Union Cadets, and was awaiting marching orders. Thursday, August 22, it took its departure. On the following Tuesday the first detachment of the McClellan Guards, with Capt. William B. Bonacker in command, left Johnstown for Harrisburg. On September 4, the Johnstown Zouave Cadets, with Capt. John P. Suter, left for Camp Curtin, accompanied by a squad of recruits for Capt. Lapsley's company.

The following is a copy of a poster authorized by Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley when he was recruiting for Co. D.:

**"RECRUITS
wanted.**

**"A few more Men are required to fill up to the maximum
Comp. D. 54th Regt. Pa. Vols.
(Light Infantry)**

**"This Regiment, it is now certain will form part of the
GREAT PA. EXPEDITION
soon to be fitted out at Philadelphia, destined to sail for the
SOUTHERN COAST.**

"A rare opportunity is here offered to young men who desire to see the world, as well as to serve their country. The Regiment is composed of men recruited in this and the adjoining counties and persons going into active service will find it to their advantage to serve side by side with their neighbors and friends.

"Apply to the undersigned at the office of John P. Linton, Esq., Corner of Main and Franklin Streets, Johnstown.

"T. H. LAPSLEY,

"Captain Company D. 54th Regt. Penn'a Vols.

"Feb. 8, 1862."

On July 21, 1862, Governor Curtin issued a call for 30,000 troops. A mass meeting was held on the Public Square to provide for its fulfillment. George S. King was chairman. Addresses were made by Abraham Kopelin, Daniel McLaughlin, T. L. Heyer, Gen. James Potts, Rev. B. L. Agnew, Rev. A. Ehrenfelt and Prof. J. E. Griffin. Vigorous resolutions were adopted, and \$3,645 raised to further the object. On the following Monday another mass meeting was held on the Square, when speeches were made by Prof. S. B. McCormick, Moses Canan, J. E. Griffin, J. F. Barnes, T. L. Heyer, A. Kopelin, Mr. Singleton, Rev. A. J. Hartsock and Bishop Wagoner, Gen. Potts, and a Rev. Mr. Woolf, of Virginia.

Another meeting was held that week and the sum of \$6,800 was collected, and two more companies organized. The officers of the first were Abraham Kopelin, captain; John Downey, first and Powell Stackhouse second lieutenants, the company to leave on Monday. Of the other company Charles Butland was captain, James C. Noon first and Abraham Culin second lieutenants. This company was to leave on Thursday, August 7, 1862.

On the preceding Sunday a farewell meeting had been arranged for Kopelin's company, to be held on the Public Square, under the auspices of the ministers of the churches. At the hour the company was in line in front of the speakers' stand, whereon were Bishop Wagoner, Revs. Ehrenfelt, Hartsock,

Agnew, Gessford and Mitchell, and Rev. Graham, from New Florence. It was one of the largest assemblies ever held on that famous commons. The troops were quartered at the Scott House, now the Merchants', the Foster House and the Mansion House, for the night, and at 5 o'clock the next morning they took their departure for Harrisburg. It was the first company with a complement of officers and men to respond to the second call. On Thursday morning Capt. Butland's company embarked for Camp Curtin. Cambria county was the first county in the state to furnish its quota of men under that call.

On Tuesday evening, August 12, 1862, another meeting was held on the Square to raise a company. Addresses were made by Robert L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg; Rev. D. P. Mitchell and Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., of Johnstown, and on the following evening, at the same place, Gen. Potts, J. F. Barnes and Rev. Ehrenfelt made patriotic speeches, with the result that on Saturday, August 23, Captain Josiah K. Hite, William McKee, first lieutenant, Robert Tommins, second lieutenant, and a complement of officers and men, known as the Morrell Guards, took their departure for Harrisburg.

On October 16, 1862, the first military draft was enforced throughout the country, but there was no drafting in Johnstown, as its full quota of men had gone forth. Substitutes were being furnished at prices ranging from \$1 to \$600, offers of even \$1,200 being made.

UNION LEAGUE.

On Saturday, February 21, 1863, a large number of citizens met in the council chamber and organized a society known as the Union League of Johnstown. Samuel Douglass, Esq., was chairman, and John M. Bowman, secretary. Messrs. Cyrus Elder, Robert W. Hunt and R. H. Canan, a committee, reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. Article 1 was as follows: "This society shall be known by the name of the Union League of Johnstown. Its object shall be the support of the United States, as recited in the preamble hereto, and the dissemination of true and loyal sentiments in this community."

After the society was organized, James Bell was chosen president; Col. Emanuel Shaffer, vice-president; John M. Bowman, secretary, and John Beam, treasurer. The League met in the chamber at weekly periods, and loyal speakers were present. The society continued during the war.

THE LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

On June 12, 1863, the Ladies' Relief Association was formed, the officers being: Mrs. William Orr, president; Mrs. Samuel Duncan, vice-president; Miss Mary M. Swank, recording secretary; Miss Matilda Hindman, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Charles B. Ellis, treasurer. The object of this association was contained in the first article, as follows: "Its object shall be to supply our soldiers in the field and the wounded in the hospitals with such comforts as they may need, paying particular attention, so far as it is practicable, to the wants of the Johnstown men."

The ward committees were: First Ward, Mrs. Evan Roberts and Mrs. D. J. Morrell; Second Ward, Mrs. J. S. Buchanan and Mrs. James McMillen; Third Ward, Mrs. William McPherson and Mrs. R. P. Linton; Fourth Ward, Mrs. William Master-ton and Miss Margaret Hay; Fifth Ward, Mrs. John Beam and Mrs. William Slick; Conemaugh, Mrs. Robert H. Canan and Mrs. Hamilton; Millville, Mrs. Evan Lewis and Mrs. A. M. Gregg.

PENNSYLVANIA INVADED.

On June 15, 1863, Governor Curtin issued the proclamation that the state was threatened with invasion, and called upon "the people of Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organizations." As soon as the information was received in Johnstown, business was forgotten and, as usual, a mass meeting was held on the Public Square. The result was the issuing of the following:

"Organization Proclamation No. 2. By the recommendation of the citizens, and for public defense, I, George S. King, Burgess of the Borough of Johnstown, do hereby recommend:

"1st. Let all able-bodied young men who can do so go to the front under their present organizations, as ordered by the Governor.

"2d. Let all such as cannot go front, immediately organize into companies for home defense, and report officers, men and headquarters to the Burgess at his headquarters.

"3d. Let all the people bring to the headquarters of the Ordnance Department all arms and ammunition, of whatever description, or report the same for service.

"4th. Organize a Pioneer Corps, for the obstruction of the highways leading to the town. Say one hundred men.

"5th. Organize a Cavalry force to act as Videttes, to scour the country and report the advance of the enemy.

"Daniel J. Morrell to act as Chief of Ordnance, with Headquarters at the Company's office.

"Emanuel Shaffer, Chief of Pioneer Corps, with Headquarters at A. Kopelin's office.

"Captain William Linton, Chief of Cavalry, with Headquarters at A. Kopelin's office.

"Aids to the Commander. Col. A. Kopelin, Chief of Staff; Gen. James Potts, Maj. John Flanagan, Captain James Carroll, Captain Webster B. Lowman, Captain James Quinn, and Lieutenant Cyrus Elder. By order of

"GEORGE S. KING.

"Chief Burgess and Commander in Chief.

"A. KOPELIN, Chief of Staff.

"June 17, 1863."

Under this organization the following companies were recruited: Co. A, 133d Regt., just returned, with Powell Stackhouse as captain. A company with Chaplain A. J. Hartsock in command; one under the command of Capt. William R. Jones, consisting of Welsh citizens; one of Irishmen, led by Capt. Hugh Bradley, and a company of Independent Rifles, under Capt. Alexander Hamilton. There were over 500 men enrolled. In addition to these there were two or three companies of Home Guards, one of artillery under Capt. William Metzler, and one of cavalry, whose captain was John D. Gontz.

During this time the people of Altoona had sent their men to other portions of the state, and the indications were that the enemy were coming to that town to destroy the railroad shops and the tunnel at Gallitzin. They had arms and ammunition, but no men; and Johnstown had the men, but not sufficient arms nor ammunition. The appeal from Altoona to Johnstown for help was quickly responded to by our companies embarking on the cars for that city, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

The citizens of Johnstown believed that the enemy were aiming to destroy the Pennsylvania railroad and the city of Pittsburg, which meant the invasion of their town. Capt. James Quinn and Lieut. James N. Rhea, of the Anderson Troop, were dispatched to Bedford to reconnoitre. They returned on Wednesday evening, reporting the enemy at Cumberland, but none in Bedford county. This condition renewed the excitement; the men were absent, and it was deemed best to have some forces at Johnstown to repel the advancing hosts. Two companies from Center county were ordered to Johnstown, and arrived about one o'clock in the morning of June 19, bringing

with them a carload of muskets and ammunition. These soldiers were quartered in the Methodist church until morning, and were furnished breakfast at the hotels. Col. Coppee, a special aid to Governor Curtin, came here and approved the arrangements made for the defense of Johnstown. About 5 o'clock in the evening both companies set out on a march for Somerset. They camped at Ben's creek for the night, and resumed their march on the following Sunday. The Pioneer Corps, under the charge of S. M. Cornell, started in wagons, equipped with rifles and axes, to block the highways. On Sunday morning, June 21, 1863, a twelve-pound Parrott, with caisson and ammunition, and otherwise equipped for immediate use, was at the Pennsylvania station. The big gun was loaded, placed in charge of one of the German companies, hauled to Bens creek in the afternoon, and planted on the top of the hill.

Several of the Independent Riflemen coming home from Altoona on Monday, announced that all the militia from Johnstown were returning by the way of Bedford, Schellsburg and Stoyestown; that the rebels were coming this way and that defense must be made. This increased the excitement. The Pioneer Corps arranged to make a speedy closing of several of the mountain passes. In the evening a long string of wagons were sent to Stoyestown to meet the returning militia. On that day another company was organized with Irvin Rutledge, captain; John Litz, first lieutenant, and J. D. M. Ambrust, second officer.

On Tuesday, the five companies sent to the front by the way of Altoona, returned, coming from Bedford. About 10 o'clock Co. A., Capt. Powell Stackhouse, arrived; then followed Capt. Jones' company of Welshmen, and about 4 o'clock came the companies of Cpts. Hartsock, Bradley and Hamilton. They came by way of Franklin street to the Public Square, where a large assembly of people greeted them. The six days had been full of experience. After leaving Altoona, they had been conveyed to Duncansville in the cars, and from that point they had marched to Bedford, by way of the Sarah Furnace and Claysburg. The brigade was in charge of Lieut.-Col. McCartney, late of the 133d P. V.

On Wednesday the mounted scouts returned, and reported that the enemy had abandoned Cumberland, and that the supposed invasion was not to be. Gen. Milroy's force at Bloody Run was deemed sufficient to keep the outlook, and the men

returned to work, telling stories in the evening about their soldier life on Bloody Run.

Wesley J. Rose, wrote as follows to Col. Linton, on the situation at the time of the Bloody Run campaign:

Near Camp Ben's Creek, June 20, 1863.

FRIEND JOHN: Yours of the 17th instant came to hand this morning and was the first reliable news we had from you for a week. Several letters have been received during the week, but none that had been written since the 9th. Reports had you at Grafton, Green Spring, New Creek and Winchester, as well as being entirely cut up and scattered. I send you a printed account of affairs to Thursday, when Colonel Coppee, of Governor Curtin's staff arrived and all military men were superseded.

The organization now is as follows: J. N. Rea, commander of the post to rank as major; Dad Lenhart, quartermaster; Mr. Cornell as chief of Pioneer Corps, vice Shaffer. On Thursday night two companies from Tyrone and Bellefont arrived and were quartered in the different hotels and the Methodist church. Friday morning, the arms having arrived, the men were armed and sent to camp at Ben's creek. The German company having completed their organization with Engelbach's baker as captain, also drew their arms this morning and moved to Ben's creek, the other companies having moved for Berlin. Another company is also full and will move for Shade Furnace by tomorrow and will be armed this evening. The cavalry company is completed and one squad started for Centerville, Somerset county, this afternoon; the balance to start at 4 o'clock tomorrow for Berlin. There are a great number of citizens out on the different routes as scouts, so you see we are feeling pretty safe, or rather have reason to feel very safe, but the excitement has been great.

A portion of Milroy's cavalry came straggling into town on Thursday and reported the rebels at Berlin, and moving to this place. The women became terribly alarmed on Thursday night. They came to the conclusion that the cavalry were all rebels and the town in their possession. One of Milroy's wagons came in about 11 o'clock that night and they were sure the matter was all up. They were for disarming the men and putting them in prison, but the next morning a dispatch came from Milroy for his men to report at Bedford. This was a great relief, and by this time the people are a little more composed.

Well, all has been done that could be done and as well as could be expected, and all are satisfied excepting a few. Your family are all well, as are also your father and mother-in-law's families. I would like to see Boggs, Morley, Grist and Kennedy marching in the hot sun such days as last Thursday and Friday. They are returning and were at Hollidaysburg the last account

we had. Tell Will I will write to him tomorrow, but for him to write at once, and you as soon as you can.

Yours truly,

WESLEY J. ROSE.

On June 26, 1863, Governor Curtin issued a call for 60,000 volunteers for a term of three months for immediate service. The quota for Cambria county was 588. Johnstown responded at once by sending Maj. Ryckman's company to Harrisburg. His lieutenants were J. Speer Orr and Isaac Cramer.

Upon the return of the militia at the close of the preceding week, the people had resumed their daily vocations with a latent feeling of rest and safety, but with the call for more troops, and the information that the confederates were at Carlisle on their way to Harrisburg, and were destroying the Pennsylvania railroad they were again brought to face the question of war at home. The Pennsylvania railroad closed its shops in Altoona, and transferred all the cars and engines to points west of the Allegheny mountains. On Sunday, June 28, rumors that the enemy were at York, Wrightsville and other points near Harrisburg, that the Union forces had been driven from Bloody Run to Bedford, and that Gen. Imboden with 6,000 mounted rangers was coming this way, came thick and fast.

On Monday all trains traveled westward; freight trains that had passed east a few days before went flying towards the setting sun. Notice was given by the railroad company that fast passenger trains would be discontinued. The Cambria works had stopped and no business was transacted. The following day a large meeting was held on the Square to make efforts to meet the call of the governor. Burgess George S. King called it to order, and speeches were made by T. L. Heyer, Cyrus L. Pershing and the Revs. Agnew, Jackson and Ehrenfelt. The burgesses of Johnstown, Conemaugh, Millville and Cambria boroughs issued proclamations closing all saloons, and the merchants met in the council chamber and agreed to devote their time toward meeting the situation. Capt. Ryckman's company had taken its departure and others were being organized. There was to be one of cavalry, of which the officers were: Captain, James Quinn; Lieutenants, Rev. Cornelius H. Jackson and David G. McLaughlin; another by Capt. Webster B. Lowman and Robert W. Hunt, and another by Maj. John Flanagan, L. B. Colick and John Howard, of Benscreek.

Recruiting began to lag and the question of bounty was

raised. The borough council decided it had no authority to raise money by general taxation for that purpose. On Wednesday morning the news was confirmed that instead of Imboden having driven our men from Bloody Run, Milroy's forces had driven the enemy out of McConnellsburg. The general reports were now favorable; the mill started and business was renewed. All this taking place during the first day's battle at Gettysburg. The second and third days were passed in trepidation. On Saturday morning, a telegram was received announcing the great success of Gen. Meade on the previous day. A public meeting was then and there held on the Square; Burgess George S. King presided and Samuel Douglass was secretary. The Rev. Schwartz offered the acknowledgments of a grateful people to their Creator and Preserver. Cyrus Elder read the Declaration of Independence; "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs were sung, and addresses were made by Chaplain A. J. Hartsock, Prof. Haefner and T. L. Heyer.

On Thursday, August 20, 1863, the conscription under the second draft for this district commenced, the drawing taking place at Huntingdon. A. A. Barker and William Kittell, of Ebensburg, and C. L. Pershing and John M. Bowman, of Johnstown, were present. Seven hundred and ninety-nine names of citizens from Johnstown and adjoining boroughs were placed in the wheel, 259 of whom were drafted. For physical defects or upon the payment of \$300, the party drafted could be excused from active service.

Under the call for 500,000 another draft was authorized by the federal government, the quota for Johnstown being fifty-six. Whereupon a meeting was held in the council chamber to adopt measures to meet it. Daniel McLaughlin presided, William R. Jones was secretary and Howard J. Roberts was treasurer. It was decided to pay volunteers the sum of \$200 each, and a committee of two from each ward was appointed to solicit subscriptions: First Ward—C. T. Frazer and A. J. Haws; Second Ward—William McKee and I. E. Chandler; Third Ward—Lewis Plitt and R. P. Linton; Fourth Ward—Dr. William Caldwell and Webster B. Lowman; Fifth Ward—Alexander Kennedy and James A. Lane. The committee reported to an adjourned meeting the sum of \$1,838 in voluntary subscriptions. The question of raising money by taxation was then considered and favorably adopted. On February 8, 1864, an ordinance was passed under the authority of a special Act

of Assembly to raise \$20,000 by the issuing of bonds, redeemable within ten years, bearing six per cent interest. The bonds were rapidly taken and the quota of men furnished.

In March, '64, President Lincoln made another call for 200,000 men to renew the strength of the shattered Union army, and under it Johnstown was called upon to furnish forty-two men. A meeting of council was held on March 21, and another ordinance was passed, authorizing the issuing of bonds in the sum of \$30,000 for the payment of bounty. The bonds were sold and the demand made was redeemed.

On May 30, 1864, another draft was held to make up the deficiencies under the two calls for 700,000 troops. Johnstown had filled its quota; therefore there was no draft on its citizens, but in the other parts of the county there was a shortage of 392 men.

Church fairs, festivals, lectures and other kinds of public entertainments were held under the auspices of the Christian Sanitary Commission, for the benefit of the Federal Government, and the families of those who had been killed or wounded on the field. In June, D. J. Morrell and Mrs. M. L. Hunt, representing their respective committees, collected and delivered \$978.97 for the use of the Sanitary Commission Fair then being held in Pittsburg.

On June 15, 1864, another draft was ordered to fill the deficiencies, and it appears that the overplus claimed by the borough was not allowed by the provost authorities at Washington, and under the new arrangement Johnstown was called upon to furnish twelve men, which it promptly did.

ANOTHER CALL FOR ONE HUNDRED DAY MEN.

In July, 1864, Governor Curtin again issued a call for emergency men, for a period of one hundred days. A public meeting was held on the Square on Tuesday, July 12, for the purpose of raising another company. John Crouse was chosen chairman, and addresses were made by Col. T. L. Heyer, H. A. Boggs, D. J. Morrell, Col. J. M. Campbell, Cyrus Elder, Jonathan Bowen, Capt. William R. Jones and Burgess George S. King. Twenty men enlisted that evening. On the following Wednesday another meeting was held on the Square, and Messrs. King, Boggs, Jones and Robert H. Canan spoke. Their efforts were successful, and a company of one hundred day men departed Saturday, July 16, 1864, of whom the officers were: Will-

iam R. Jones, captain; Charles Butland and T. L. Heyer, lieutenants, and Alexander Montgomery, orderly sergeant.

On Thursday, July 21st, Robert W. Hunt and O. N. Ramsey had raised an independent company of cavalrymen, and that day started for Harrisburg.

On Wednesday, July 20, the council met and appropriated sufficient money to pay each of the one hundred day men the sum of ten dollars per month during his absence.

On the 29th day of July a supplemental draft was held, when fourteen men were taken from Johnstown, fifty-four from Cambria and two from Millville.

On Monday, August 1, the people were again startled by posters on the walls put up by Burgess King, announcing imminent danger. They stated that the enemy, who had burned Chambersburg on Saturday, were on their way to the west, passing through McConnellsburg, Bedford and Somerset, and would likely reach Johnstown. The rolling mill and all places of business were closed, the church bells were rung, and at 8 o'clock in the morning a mass meeting was held on the old commons known as the Square. In a short time Alexander Hamilton had a company formed, but it was without arms. Capt. Butland soon had another. A company of cavalry which furnished its own horses was completed and went flying hither and thither through the town, with an occasional musket, carbine, rifle or sabre dangling from the belt. A company of pioneers was organized under special directions of Gen. Couch, to proceed immediately to the Allegheny mountains and obstruct the passes. The general also informed the citizens that he had dispatched 1,000 muskets with ammunition to Johnstown. Confusion was the order of the day, instead of organization. The men neither knew what to do nor where to go. In the afternoon the mounted men under Capt. Abraham Kopelin went to Somerset, but on Tuesday afternoon they and the pioneer corps returned.

On the 18th of July, '64, President Lincoln issued a call for 500,000 more men, which, if not forthcoming by September 6, would necessitate another draft. Immediate action was taken in Johnstown to supply the demand. The War Department authorized Dr. Webster B. Lowman to raise a company under the recent call. A local bounty of \$200 and one of \$100 by the Federal Government were offered. Several recruit-

ing offices were opened and volunteers at first demanded \$300, then \$400, which they received.

On Monday, August 29, 1864, two companies under the command of Capt. Powell Stackhouse and Charles Butland left for Philadelphia, but a part of the latter company joined Capt. Stackhouse's Co. F, of the 198th Regiment, there. Thursday morning Capt. Lowman's company took its departure for Pittsburg to join Col. Gallupe's regiment of heavy artillery, making in all over 300 men under this call.

The company of one hundred day men, with William R. Jones as captain, which went out in July, returned on Monday, November 11, in charge of Lieut. T. L. Heyer, Capt. Jones having re-enlisted in Baltimore, where he was commissioned captain of a company in the 97th Penna. Vols.

In order to fill up the deficiencies of the last call and draft, of whom large numbers were exempted by reason of physical disability, a supplementary draft was held on Friday, November 18, 1864. There were seventy-nine names from Cambria placed in the wheel, and thirty-six drawn; one hundred and forty-one from Conemaugh borough, and forty-six drawn, and one hundred and twenty-five from Millville, and fifty-eight drawn. As Johnstown had furnished its quota of men at the time of the call, none were to be drafted at this time. In connection with this draft, Capt. A. M. Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg, who was provost marshal for the 17th district, issued the following notice, under date of November 18:

"Notice is hereby given that from this day forward the 13th section of the Enrollment Act will be rigidly enforced. Any person drafted and wishing to put in a substitute must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance. The privilege of putting in a substitute expires with that day, and if hearing his claim for exemption he is held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service."

The Federal Government levied an income tax of five per cent on all incomes of six hundred dollars and more. The total amount levied in the county was \$2,817.90, of which \$2,260 came from Johnstown. The highest amount paid by any one individual was by Mr. D. J. Morrell, whose tax was \$427.85.

Another deficiency draft was made on Thursday, December 22, when fifty names were drawn from Millville; thirty from Cambria; twenty-eight from Conemaugh; eighteen from Taylor township; eight from Conemaugh township and six from

Richland. This included the southern part of the county, and Johnstown was not called upon for any more men, as its quota had been furnished.

Under a supplemental draft of January 25, 1865, 20 men were drafted from Conemaugh borough; 15 from Millville, and 13 from Cambria, but none in Johnstown. Another draft was ordered for March 17, 1865, under the call of December 19, '64; in this one there were 18 from Conemaugh borough; 54 from Millville; 32 from Cambria.

There was but one draft in Johnstown. The President issued a call for 200,000 additional troops and a draft was fixed for February 15, 1865. Under it the quota for Johnstown was 103; Cambria, 10; Conemaugh, 13, and Millville, 18. A public meeting was held on February 3, to consider the situation. W. C. Lewis was the chairman, and John M. Bowman, secretary. A committee was formed to solicit subscriptions. On the following Wednesday it reported having received the sum of \$6,630, and by Friday, the 17th, it amounted to more than \$20,000, to which Wood, Morrell & Co. added \$10,300. Johnstown was now paying \$500, in cash for volunteers, and by March 24th 78 men had been furnished under the last call, and a week later the Provost Marshal extended the time for fifteen days to fill the deficiencies. On April 7, Johnstown had furnished 89 of its quota. Capt. John S. Maloy was authorized to raise a new company, which he started with twelve enlistments. The outlook to muster a full company within a few days seemed very fair, but on the 9th Gen. Lee surrendered, and the troops called for were not needed.

The news that the Confederate capital had been taken by the Union troops did not reach Johnstown until 5 o'clock on Monday evening, April 3d. Immediately all the church bells were rung, and the streets and Public Square became filled with people. An impromptu meeting was held and a committee appointed to arrange for a fitting celebration of the great event, to take place on the following Saturday evening. This was carried out in a proper manner with Gen. J. M. Campbell as chief marshal of the parade. The assistant marshals were for the First ward: Lieut. J. B. Dunlap and Dr. C. Sheridan; second, Lieut. Patrick O'Connell and Dr. W. W. Walters; third, Lieut. J. H. Gageby and Capt. W. B. Bonacker; fourth, Dr. John Lowman and John Trefts; fifth, Lieut. R. P. Robinson and Capt. David Hamilton; Millville, Cambria and Prospect, Capt. Patrick Graham and A. M. Gregg; Conemaugh, Lieut. D. N. Jones and Charles

Headrick. After the parade the square was again the scene of a jubilee, of which the speakers were Col. John P. Linton, Abraham Kopelin and Cyrus Elder. Proper salutes were fired from a cannon and mortar located on the commons, interspersed with plenty of martial music and fireworks galore.

The sad news of the assassination of the beloved Lincoln came early on Saturday morning, April 15, which caused profound sorrow. All the churches were draped and impressive services were held on the next day.

On July 4th, '65, the citizens welcomed the returning soldiers at a picnic held in Murray's Grove, which was just across the railroad tracks, below the Woodvale overhead bridge. There more than 4,000 soldiers were entertained. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were the heroes of the day. One of the banners was: "The United States Stands Firm. Our Brave Soldiers, Defenders of our Country and our Firesides, We Welcome You Home."

CAMBRIA TROOPS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The people of Cambria were loyal to their country in that internal strife. The troops in the field made splendid records for gallantry, and the men and women at home gave President Lincoln their patriotic support. The population of the county was about 29,000, yet during that four years' struggle for the abolition of slavery there were recruited within its limits thirty-eight complete companies and two more in part. This does not signify that many troops in the field at the same time, but that so many were organized and went into the service during the period.

It has been the endeavor to show what part the soldier took on the march, in the camp, or in the engagement. It is doubtful if in any of the great battles Cambria county did not have at least one company actively engaged. Capt. Suter's Company K began it in a skirmish at Falling Waters, Virginia, on July 2, 1861, while in support of Gen. McDowell in the battle of First Bull Run, July 21; and at the close at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, Cambria was represented by thirteen companies, eight of whom were with Gen. Grant, and five as prisoners with Gen. Lee. The latter were released that day and were the subject of consideration between Grant and Lee while in the McLean House.

A history of our soldiers is a substantial history of the battles of the war. In order to make the record as useful as possible the war has been the object, and each company from Cam-

bria has been considered as a unit of the great armies therein assembled. The company is followed from the beginning to the end, giving the names of the soldiers, the details of the wounds inflicted, their capture or death, and their military service so far as is possible. However, while the company is engaged on the field or on the march the smallest unit is usually a regiment or a brigade.

Ordinarily a regiment was composed of ten companies, of which at that time each completed company consisted of 105 men; four regiments formed a brigade; four brigades, a division; four divisions, a corps, and two or more corps, the army.

A captain made no report of the actions of his company while in battle or on the march; that duty rested upon the colonel, the brigade commander, or the superior official. Where there was more than one company in the engagement, it has been endeavored to give a concise view of the battle in its larger scope, and to follow each company through it, showing the part of the field on which it was located and what it did. For instance, in the great conflict at Fredericksburg there were six companies from the county; therefore, the history of these companies will be found under the title, "The Battle of Fredericksburg," and not in the consecutive order of the service of the company. This rule does not apply to Company C, 19th U. S. Infantry, from Ebensburg, inasmuch as it was the only one from the county in the western armies, and its history is continuous, beginning at Shiloh and ending at Atlanta.

October 19, 1864, was probably one of those nerve-racking days for Mr. Lincoln, of which all the world now knows. It was the occasion when Col. Suter's 54th Regiment was with Maj. Gen. Sheridan in the most brilliant battle of the war, when the latter made his famous ride from Winchester. The telegraph offices nearest to the field of Cedar Creek were Rectortown and Harper's Ferry, and the distance was too great for a practical messenger service to keep the government advised of the progress of the conflict. Mr. Lincoln knew a battle was raging at a very early hour in the morning, and the only indication whether it was for victory or defeat were the sounds of the artillery firing, of which the officers at these places wired to the President. When faint, hope reasoned that it was farther away and the enemy was probably retreating; however, in a short time the fierce cannonading indicated a renewal of the fight with its uncertainties. Several telegrams of this character were sent to the War

Department during the day, and the last one, at 8:45 in the evening, indicated that Sheridan had been defeated. We try to picture this day in the words of the telegrams from these places, and finally from Gen. Sheridan announcing the route of the 54th Regiment, and Capt. Blough's Company K, at the dawn, the rally and the assault made at 4 p. m., when Gen. Early's army was practically destroyed. It would be a story only half told without Gen. Early's reasons for his many defeats, and the uncomplaining conclusions for the disasters of Gen. Lee, who was waiting and hoping for "one victory" which would make all things right.

This composite story begins at Shiloh, the first severe battle, when Company C, of Ebensburg, was on the banks of the Tennessee with Gen. Grant; the Cambria troops are next engaged with McClellan on the Peninsula, ending at Malvern Hill. They move to Maryland, and are in the terrible slaughter in the cornfield at Antietam; they follow Lee to Fredericksburg, and go in with Humphreys in his repeated assaults; with Franklin, Meade and Reynolds against Stonewall Jackson below the city; then on to Chancellorsville, where Sickles helps to stay the panic stricken forces on Hooker's right flank. They interpose Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, and come in contact on the dreadful field of Gettysburg. The connected story of Capt. Jones' company of the 11th Reserves in defending Little Round Top and driving the enemy on the second day; and that of Capt. Fite's company of Sickles' corps in the carnage in the Peach Orchard; the defense of the magnificent Hancock at the Bloody Angle, and lastly, that of Capt. Hamilton's company in "the Farnsworth ride to his death" on Lee's extreme right, is an accurate description of those three days of death and misery. It recalls the palmy days of knighthood. The scene moves to the west with Company C in the great battle of the West—Chickamauga, where Gen. Thomas held the enemy while the panic-stricken troops on the right and center fled, and then on to Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, where they drove the enemy from the mountain tops. It shifts again to the east. They cross the Rapidan with Gen. Grant, and were in the struggles in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and pursued Lee to Petersburg, where he entrenched.

While Gen. Grant was thus engaged on the east side of the Blue Ridge, Col. Campbell's regiment was on the west side in the Shenandoah Valley, engaged in the severe battles of New Market, Piedmont and Lynchburg, and retreating across the

mountains, during which, for want of food, maniacs were made of good soldiers. They escaped, and returned to the valley, where the 54th Regiment, under Col. Linton, were with Gen. Crook at Kearnsstown, and with Sheridan at Opequon and Fisher's Hill. Another scene is brought from the west, where Company C is marching and fighting with Sherman in his triumphant campaign and capture of Atlanta in September, '64.

During the last six months of the war Cambria county had thirteen companies with Gen. Grant, in and around Petersburg and Richmond. All of these were in active pursuit and took prominent parts in the capture of the retreating army. On the morning of April 6, the 54th Regiment had passed Lee's army and got in his front at High Bridge, while the main body of Grant's army was in the rear and on his flanks. The regiment was captured and the men were probably the last prisoners taken.

On April 9 they were at Appomattox, or in close proximity. The last maneuver of Gen. Sheridan on that Palm Sunday morning was most brilliant and interesting. Capt. Stackhouse's company of infantry, and Capts. Hads, Black and Blough with their cavalry were in the line formed in the face of the enemy; the command was given to charge; the bayonets and sabers were glistening; the flags were flying and the horses prancing, the first step was about to be made, when the white flag of peace was unfurled. The line was halted, but it was so sudden that the enemy not in the immediate vicinity kept up firing. The surrender was made, and within a few hours Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee had concluded the terms. On the 11th the Fifth corps, including Maj. Stackhouse's 198th Pennsylvania, was delegated to receive the formal surrender of all the troops and munitions of war in Lee's army. Then, with Gen. Johnston's surrender to Gen. Sherman, came the grand review in Washington City, May 23, 1865.

Is this only history? Stand on Little Round Top where Warren stood, and where the blood of Weed and Hazlett flowed to death, and watch Col. Jackson's 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, then less than four hundred, making its charge down the rocky and craggy slope of that famous hill, breaking Longstreet's line and driving it back beyond the wheat-field, followed by other regiments of the Reserves. Look at Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, the division commander, who, riding up to them with hat in hand, saluting Col. Jackson, proclaimed on that gory field, where more than 25,000 men were dead and wounded at that hour:

"Colonel, your men are worth their weight in gold." What a happy moment it was for Capt. Jones' men that they did so much to save the Union. Imagine Gen. Sheridan halting the assaulting line at Cedar Creek until Gen. Crook's men got in line to make the last charge on Gen. Early's army, because these men had done such good work at Opequon and Fisher's Hill, that he wanted them to participate in the glory. Another happy moment it was for the five companies in the 54th Regiment from Johnstown. Observe the flags and guidons of the regiments of the companies of Captains Fite, Ryckman and Stackhouse, and see the names of the battles inscribed thereon in which they had done meritorious things, and were so judged by Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade.

COMPANIES RECRUITED IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

1861.

Capt. John M. Power, Co. K, 3d Pa. Inf.	Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley, Co. D, same.
Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley, Co. G, same.	Capt. Patrick Graham, Co. E, same.
Capt. John P. Linton, Co. F, same.	Capt. John O. Billheimer, Co. H, same.
Capt. Richard White, Co. G, 10 Pa. Inf.	Capt. William B. Bonaker, Co. I, same.
Capt. George W. Easley, Co. H, same.	Capt. James Carroll, Co. A, 55 Pa. Inf.
Capt. William Palmer, Silver Grays.	Capt. Michael O'Connell, Co. C, same.
Capt. Thomas C. Williams, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.	Capt. William Linton, Co. M, 108th Regt. or 11th Pa. Cav.
Capt. Robert Litzinger, Co. A, 40th Pa. Inf., or 11th Reserves.	Capt. James A. Skelly, Co. G, 113th Regt. or 12th Pa. Cav.
Capt. John P. Suter, Co. A, 54th Pa. Inf.	Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115 Pa. Inf.

1862.

Capt. Joseph W. Gardner, Co. K, 125th Pa. Inf.	Capt. Josiah K. Hite, Co. K, 136 Pa. Inf.
Capt. John Downey, Co. A, 133d Pa. Inf.	Capt. Daniel O. Evans, Co. E, 4 Pa. Mil.
Capt. Charles Butland, Co. B, same.	Capt. Joseph Cole, Co. K, same.
Capt. John M. Jones, Co. F, same.	Capt. William R. Hughes, Co. E, 23d Pa. Mil.

1863.

Capt. David Hamilton, Co. K, 163d Pa. Inf. or 18th Pa. Cav.	Emergency troops from Johnstown:
Capt. Richard Ryckman, Co. F, 182d Pa. Inf. or 21st Pa. Cav.	Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. A.
Capt. Daniel O. Evans, Co. A, Indep. Battalion, Militia.	Capt. A. J. Hartsock, Co. B.
Capt. William R. Hughes, Co. B, same.	Capt. William R. Jones, Co. C.
	Capt. Hugh Bradley, Co. D.
	Capt. Alexander Hamilton, Co. E.

1864.

Capt. William H. Macklin, Co. G, 192 Pa. Inf.	Capt. W. B. Lowman, Co. D, 204th Pa. Inf. or 5th Art.
Capt. William R. Jones, Co. F, 194th Pa. Inf.	Capt. Robert Litzinger, Co. C, 209th Pa. Inf.
Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. F, 198th Pa. Inf.	

Below is a summary of the engagements in which troops from Cambria participated. Endeavor has been made to give the name of the captain who led the company in the contest, and not the one who held the commission, if absent:

Falling Waters, Va., July 2, 1861—Capt. John P. Suter, Co. K, 3d Pa. Inf.
 Big Bethel, Va., Jan. 5, 1862—Capt. James A. Skelly, 11th Pa. Cav.

- Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862—Capt. Thomas C. Williams, Co. C, 19th U. S. Regulars.
- Corinth, Miss., April 30, 1862—Same as Pittsburg Landing.
- Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862—Capt. Andrew Lewis, Co. A, 11th Pa. Res.
- Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862—Capt. Andrew Lewis, killed, Co. A, 11th Pa. R.
- Glendale, Frazer's and Nelson's Farms, June 30, 1862—Capt. James C. Burke, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves.
- Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862—Same as Glendale.
- Malvern Hill, Va. (2d), Aug. 5, 1862—Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.
- Bristoe Station, Va., Aug. 27-30, 1862—Capt. James C. Burke, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. William Linton, Co. M, 12th Pa. Cavalry; Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.
- Second Bull Run, or Groveton, or Kettle Creek, Va., Aug. 27, 29, and 30, 1862—Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.
- Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862—Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.
- South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862—Capt. James C. Burke, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. William Linton, Co. M, 12th Pa. Cav.
- Antietam, or Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862—Capt. James C. Burke, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. Edward R. Dunnegan, Co. K, 125th Pa. Inf.; Capt. John Downey, Co. A, 133d Pa. Inf.; Capt. Chas. Butland, Co. B, same; Capt. John M. Jones, Co. F, same; Capt. William Linton, Co. M, 12th Pa. Cav.
- Mangaris Mills, Va., Sept. 18, 1862—Capt. John P. Suter, Co. A, 54th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley, Co. D, same; Capt. Patrick Graham, Co. E, same; Capt. E. J. Geisinger, Co. H, same; Capt. William B. Bonacker, Co. I, same.
- Dog Walk, Ky., Oct. 9, 1862—Capt. Thomas C. Williams, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862—Capt. James C. Burke, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. A, 133d Pa. Inf.; Capt. Charles Butland, Co. B, same; Capt. John M. Jones, killed, Co. F, same; Capt. W. B. Lowman, Co. K, 136 Pa. Inf.
- Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862—Capt. Chas. H. Miller, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 1-2, 1863—Same as Murfreesboro.
- Deserted House, Va., Jan. 30, 1863—Capt. James A. Skelly, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.
- Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5, 1863—Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Joseph W. Gardner, Co. K, 125th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. A, 133d Pa. Inf.; Capt. Charles Butland, Co. B, same; Capt. F. M. Flanagan, Co. F, same; Capt. W. B. Lowman, Co. K, 136th Pa. Inf.
- Winchester, Va., June 13-15, 1863—Capt. Morgan McDonald, Co. M, 12 Pa. Cav.
- Franklin, Va., March 17, 1863—Capt. James A. Skelly, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.
- Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24, 1863—Capt. Thomas C. Williams, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Hanover Courthouse, Va., June 26, 1863—Capt. Jas. A. Skelly, Co. G, 11 Pa. Cav.
- Hanover, Pa., June 30, 1863—Capt. David Hamilton, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.
- Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, and 3, 1863—Capt. Daniel D. Jones, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. David Hamilton, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.; Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.
- Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19 and 20, 1863—Capt. Chas. H. Miller, killed, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, '63—Capt. Daniel D. Jones, Co. A, 11 Pa. R.
- Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 23, 24, and 25, 1863—Capt. Thomas C. Williams, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863—Capt. Daniel D. Jones, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. Henry J. Blough, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.; Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.
- Buzzard Roost and Tunnel Hill, Ga., Feb. 25-27, 1864—Capt. Thomas C. Williams, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, and 7, 1864—Capt. Daniel D. Jones, killed, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.
- Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 18, 1864—Capt. ———, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.; Capt. David Hamilton, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.
- Dalton, Ga., May 9-13, 1864—Capt. Thomas C. Williams, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864—Capt. David Hamilton, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.
- Resaca, Ga., May 13-15, 1864—Same as Dalton.
- Newmarket, Va., May 15, 1864—Capt. John P. Suter, Co. A, 54th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley, Co. D, same; Capt. Patrick Graham, Co. E, same, wounded; Capt. Edward J. Geisinger, killed, Co. H, same; Capt. William B. Bonacker, Co. I, same, wounded.

- Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864—Capt. David F. Fox, Co. A, 55th Pa. Inf.; Capt. John C. O'Neill, Co. C, killed, same.
- Rome, Ga., May 17, 1864—Capt. Thomas C. Williams, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Newmarket, Va. (3d), May 26, 1864—Capt. John P. Suter, Co. A, 54th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley, Co. D, same; Capt. David R. Lewis, Co. E, same; Capt. Jacob B. Dunlap, Co. H, same; Capt. George W. Camp, Co. I, same.
- North Anna, or Jericho Ford, Va., May 23-24, 1864—Capt. ———, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. David Hamilton, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.
- Dallas, Ga., May 26 to June 1, 1864—Capt. Thomas C. Williams, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Pamunkey River, Va., May 27, 1864—Capt. ———, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. David Hamilton, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.
- Tolopotomy and Hanover Courthouse, Va., May 29-31, 1864—Capt. ———, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. David Hamilton, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cavalry; wounded.
- Cold Harbor and Bethesda, Va., June 1 to 12, 1864—Capt. ———, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves; Capt. Henry J. Blough, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Richard Ryckman, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. David F. Fox, Co. A, 55th Pa. Inf.; Capt. James Metzger, Co. C, 55th Pa. Inf.; Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.
- Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864—Capt. John P. Suter, Co. A, 54th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley, Co. D, same; Capt. David R. Lewis, Co. E, same; Capt. J. B. Dunlap, Co. H, same; Capt. George W. Camp, Co. I, same.
- Petersburg, Va., June 9 to 16, 1864—Capt. James A. Skelly, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.; Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Inf.
- Lexington, Va., June 11, '64—54th Regt., same as Piedmont, Col. J. M. Campbell.
- Lynchburg, Va., June 17 and 18, 1864—54th Regt., same as Piedmont, Col. J. M. Campbell.
- Wilson's Raid, Va., June 22 to July 2, 1864—Capt. James A. Skelly, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Henry J. Blough, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.
- Jerusalem Plank Road, Va., June 22, 1864—Capt. Richard Ryckman, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.
- Weldon Railroad, Va., June 21-30 and August 18-31, 1864—Capt. James A. Skelly, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Richard Ryckman, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.
- Malvern Hill, Va. (3d), July 14-16, 1864—Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 110th, consolidated with 115th Pa. Inf.
- Snicker's Gap, Va., July 17 and 18, 1864—54th Regt., Col. Campbell, same as Piedmont.
- Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864—Capt. Edwards, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864—Capt. Edwards, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Kearnsstown, or Winchester, Va., July 24 and 25, 1864—Capt. John P. Suter, Co. A, 54th Pa. Inf.; Capt. George W. Gageby, Co. D, same; Capt. David R. Lewis, Co. E, same; Capt. J. B. Dunlap, Co. H, same; Capt. George W. Camp, Co. I, same.
- Frederick City, Md., July 10, 1864—Capt. Morgan McDonald, wounded, Co. M, 12th Pa. Cav.
- Deep Bottom, or Darhystown, or Strawberry Plain, or Newmarket, Va., July 27, 28, and 29, 1864—Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.
- Petersburg Mine Explosion, Va., July 30, 1864—Capt. Richard Ryckman, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. David F. Fox, Co. A, 55th Pa. Inf.; Capt. James Metzger, Co. C, same.
- Petersburg Trenches, Va., Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, 1864—Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.
- Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864—Capt. James A. Skelly, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.; Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.
- Jonesborough, Ga., Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1864—Capt. Edwards, Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf.
- Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864; occupied—Same as Jonesborough.
- Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864—Capt. Isaac A. Decker, Co. A, 54th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Frank Enos, Co. D, same; Capt. Bartholomew Kane, Co. E, same; Capt. Henry Shick, Co. H, same; Capt. George W. Camp, Co. I, same.
- Winchester, Va., or Opequon, Sept. 19, 1864—Capt. David R. Bryan, Co. A, 54th Pa. Inf.; Capt. George W. Gageby, Co. D, same; Capt. Bartholomew Kane, Co. E, same; Capt. J. B. Dunlap, Co. H, same; Capt. George W. Camp, Co. I, same; Capt. Henry J. Blough, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.
- Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864—54th Regt., same as Opequon; Capt. Henry J. Blough, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.
- Fort Harrison or Chaffin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29 and 30, 1864—Capt. David F. Fox, Co. A, 55th Pa. Inf.; Capt. James Metzger, Co. C, same.

- Poplar Spring Church, Peeble's, Wyatt's, and Pegram's Farms, Chappel House, and Vaughan Road, Va., Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, 1864—Capt. James A. Skelly, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Richard Ryckman, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. John B. Flite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. F, 198th Pa. Inf.
- Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864—Capt. David R. Bryan, Co. A, 54th Pa. Inf.; Capt. George W. Gageby, Co. D, same; Capt. Bartholomew Kane, Co. E, same; Capt. J. B. Dunlap, Co. H, same; Capt. George W. Camp, Co. I, same; Capt. Henry J. Blough, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.
- Boydton Plank Road or Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27 and 28, 1864—Capt. Richard Ryckman, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. John B. Flite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. F, 198th Pa. Inf.
- Weldon Railroad, Va., Dec. 7 to 12, 1864—Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. John B. Flite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. F, 198th Pa. Inf.
- Bellefield, Va., Dec. 9, 1864—Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.
- Hatcher's Run (3d) or Dabney's Mill, Va., Feb. 5, 6, and 7, 1865—Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. John B. Flite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. F, 198th Pa. Inf.
- Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865—Capt. Hugh Jones, killed, Co. C, 209 Pa. Inf.
- Petersburg, Va., March 26, 1865—Capt. John B. Flite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.
- Quaker Road or Gravelly Run, Va., March 29, 1865—Capt. Charles O. Luther, Co. F, 198th Pa. Inf.; Capt. John B. Flite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.
- Dinwiddie Courthouse, Va., March 29, 1865—Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.
- Chamberlain Bed, Va., March 31, 1865—Same as Dinwiddie, Va.
- Boydton Plank Road and White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865—Capt. Henry J. Hads, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. F, 198th Pa. Inf.
- Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865—Capt. Henry J. Hads, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Henry J. Blough, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Charles O. Luther, Co. F, 198th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.
- Fort Baldwin, Va., April 1, 1865—Capt. Patrick F. Hodge, Co. A, 55th Pa. Inf.; Capt. James Burke, Co. C, same.
- Fort Sedgwick, Va. (Fort Hell), April 2, 1865—Capt. Samuel W. Davis, Co. C, 209th Pa. Inf.
- Fort Gregg, Va., April 2, 1865—Capt. John L. Decker, Co. A, 54th Pa. Inf.; Capt. George B. Stineman, Co. C, same; Capt. Bartholomew Kane, Co. E, same; Capt. John McCune, Co. H, same; Capt. Henry Shick, Co. I, same.
- Palmesville, Va., April 3 and 4, 1865—Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Inf.
- Amelia Courthouse, April 5, 1865—Capt. Henry J. Hads, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. F, 198th Pa. Inf.
- High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865; regiment captured—Capt. John L. Decker, Co. A, 54th Pa. Reg., Col. A. P. Moulton; Capt. George B. Stineman, Co. C, same; Capt. Bartholomew Kane, Co. E, same; Capt. John McCune, Co. H, same; Capt. Henry Shick, Co. I, same.
- Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865—Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. Henry J. Blough, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.
- Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865—Capt. John B. Flite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.
- Deatonville, Va., April 6, 1865—Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. John B. Flite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.
- Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865—Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.
- Appomattox Courthouse, Va., April 9, 1865—Capt. Henry J. Hads, Co. G, 11th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Henry J. Blough, Co. K, 18th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Thomas D. Black, Co. F, 21st Pa. Cav.; Capt. Patrick F. Hodge, Co. A, 55th Pa. Inf.; Capt. James Burke, Co. C, same; Capt. John B. Flite, Co. D, 110th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Powell Stackhouse, Co. F, 198th Pa. Inf.; Capt. Samuel W. Davis, Co. C, 209th Pa. Inf.; Gen. Lee surrendered the 54th Regiment, which was captured at High Bridge, Va., April 6th.

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Mustered in April 20, 1861; mustered out, July 30, 1861.

Capt. Power's and Capt. Lapsley's companies arrived in Harrisburg on the morning of April 18, 1861, and were the first to occupy and open Camp Curtin. Capt. Linton's company fol-

lowed the next day, when this regiment was organized with ten complete companies, three of them from Johnstown. The field and company officers were: Colonel, Francis P. Minier; Lieutenant Colonel, John M. Power of Johnstown; Major, Oliver M. Irwin; Adjutant, James C. Noon, of Johnstown; Quartermaster, Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown; Surgeon, R. M. S. Jackson, of Cresson; Assistant Surgeon, William A. Roller. Company F, Capt., John P. Linton; Company G, Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley; Company K, Capt. John P. Suter, who succeeded Capt. John M. Power, who had been elected lieutenant colonel.

On the evening of April 20 the regiment was ordered to Baltimore by rail, and at Cockeysville, Maryland, was halted because the rebel sympathizers had burned the railroad bridge to prevent troops from passing through Baltimore. The day before the Sixth Massachusetts had been attacked there by a mob and several persons were killed. The regiment encamped there until the 22d, when it was ordered to York, Pennsylvania, where it went into camp, and was thoroughly drilled. On May 27, it moved to Camp Chambers, three miles from Chambersburg, and was there assigned to the Second Brigade, Gen. George C. Wyncoop; Second Division, Maj. Gen. William H. Keim. The brigade consisted of the First, Second and Third Pennsylvania Regiments. This division was under the command of Maj. Gen. Robert Patterson, of the Army of the Shenandoah. On June 7 it moved by rail to Hagerstown, Maryland, thence marched to Funkstown, to operate against Harper's Ferry, where the enemy had taken position under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. It moved to Williamsport, on the Potomac, on July 1st, and the next day crossed that river and participated in a skirmish at Falling Waters, Virginia, where the enemy were driven back to entrenchments at Winchester. Gen. Patterson's army arrived at Martinsburg on July 3d. Almost all the supplies for this army were transported by wagons from Williamsport, where the main depot had been established. On the 3d this regiment was detached and ordered back to Williamsport to guard the depot and trains.

The battle of Bull Run, a defeat for the Union, occurred on Sunday, July 21st. While the 3d Regiment was not in that engagement actively, it was a part of Gen. Patterson's army, which was assigned to keep Johnston from re-enforcing Beauregard at Bull Run.

On July 26th the regiment was ordered to Harrisburg, via Hagerstown. There it was mustered out on the 30th, its term

of service having expired. These were the boys who started immediately to organize the 54th Regiment.

The following pledge was taken by Capt. Linton's company:

"Whereas, the President of the United States has made a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania for Volunteers to aid in enforcing the law; preserving the Union and upholding the flag of our country; we, therefore, the members of the Citizens' Guards hereby promise and agree to tender the service of our company to the Governor for the said purpose and each of us individually promises to go when called upon to any place where we may be ordered by the proper authorities."

The foregoing was signed by Thomas Callan; John P. Linton, first lieutenant; ———, second lieutenant, and Hugh Bradley, third lieutenant.

COMPANY F, 3D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Recruited in Johnstown, Cambria county; mustered in April 20, 1861; mustered out July 29, 1861.

Captain, John P. Linton.	First Corporal, Edward Connery.
First Lieutenant, Hugh Bradley.	Second Corporal, Michael Burns.
Second Lieutenant, James C. Noon; appointed Adjutant 3d P.V. April 20, '61.	Third Corporal, Lewis Beamer.
First Sergeant, William B. Bonacker.	Fourth Corporal, David D. Watt.
Second Sergeant, Michael Woods.	Musician, Morgan M'Donald.
Third Sergeant, Charles Kelly.	Musician, George W. Crissinger; died at Chambersburg, Pa., July 15, 1861.
Fourth Sergeant, Hugh Dally.	

PRIVATES.

Peter Albaugh, 21;	Dennis Griffin, 21;	Patrick Mullin, 25;
Mannus Boyle, 19;	Henry Hagan, 22;	Frederick Munzert, 28;
John Bannon, 26;	Albert Hartman, 21;	James Murphy, 29;
John Bremm, 34;	James Hamilton, 19;	Neal M'Gaughlin, 21;
Michael Conway, 23;	Joseph Holstein, 21;	Thomas Nary, 24;
James Cain, 22;	Charles Holman, 26;	Henry Ott, 27;
George Cogan, 20;	John Kelly, 32;	James O'Donnel, 24;
John Cradle, 24;	Zephaniah Kearney, 21;	Luke Russell, 26;
Jacob Cradle, 22;	Christian Kunkle, 31;	Henry Rabb, 21;
George W. Camp, 24;	Vincent Keiffin, 19;	Patrick Rowan, 44;
Patrick Clark, 25;	James Lightner, 19;	Henry Smith, 24;
Samuel Dibert, 24;	James M'Cann, 35;	George Seitz, 31;
Ulrich Delninger, 21;	Thomas McCann, 30;	Philip Steinheiser, 30;
William Erline, 22;	Bernard M'Keirnan, 24;	George Shearer, 36;
Daniel Fitzpatrick, 21;	Augustus M'Coy, 20;	David Strauss, 22;
John B. Fite, 44;	Hugh M'Grory, 26;	Frederick Strenger, 36;
Levi Fisher, 21;	Miles Moran, 26;	Peter Stormer, 21;
James Flynn, 24;	James M'Devitt, 33;	Albert Smith, 20;
Daniel D. Goughenauer, 19;	Christian Myers, 32;	Patrick Tighe, 21;
John Galliher, 19;	John M'Culloch, 28;	A. Jackson Williams, 26.
James Griffin, 23;	James M'Goulrich, 30;	
John Wentroth, 20; left at Hagerstown sick, July 25, 1861.		

Commissioned officers, 3; non-commissioned officers, 8; musicians, 2; enlisted men, 63. Total, 76.

COMPANY G, 3D REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Recruited in Johnstown, Cambria county; mustered in April 20, 1861; mustered out July 29, 1861.

*Figures indicate age.

Captain, Thomas H. Lapsley.
 First Lieutenant, Jacob M. Campbell.
 Second Lieut., Robert P. Robinson.
 First Sergeant, James Moore.
 Second Sergeant, John J. Mills.
 Third Sergeant, George W. Gageby.
 Fourth Sergeant, Adam Gamble.

First Corporal, Jonathon Wolford.
 Second Corporal, Abram Dougherty.
 Third Corporal, Peter Beamish.
 Fourth Corporal, James Ellis.
 Musicians, Martin Fix and
 Michael Boyer.

PRIVATES.

Robert Armstrong,
 Nathaniel Attig,
 David Bee,
 Henry G. Bingner,
 Peter Border,
 Henry Barnhart,
 William Barclay,
 August Brandenburg,
 John Cooper,
 William Cooper,
 William Edwards,
 Frederick Emde,
 John Ford,
 William Fritchle,
 David Goughenour,
 Charles Grant,
 Andrew Glass,
 George Glass,
 Henry Helsel,
 John Hough,
 Stephen Hughes,
 Patrick Hogan,

Robert Hassey,
 Thomas F. Haines,
 Thomas Howe,
 Henry I. Kern,
 Christian Krant,
 Milton Kimmel,
 Thomas Lewis,
 Alexander Lane,
 Thomas Lane,
 Frederick Livingston,
 James M'Clelland,
 Samuel C. M'Geehan,
 Michael Murphy,
 Simon Marsh,
 Samuel Maharg,
 Coleman Macarahar,
 George W. Metzabaugh,
 Bernard M'Guire,
 Samuel H. Moore,
 Henry Mensel,
 James M'Coy,
 John Noble,

John Nevergold,
 Jacob Ottinger,
 Robert Pickworth,
 Patrick Powers,
 Bernard C. Riley,
 Jacob Ream,
 Michael Roy,
 Conrad Ream,
 Stewart D. St. Clair,
 George Sheehan,
 Coyer Sheehan,
 John Shearer,
 Henry B. Shaffer,
 Edward Siter,
 Edward D. Stork,
 Samuel D. Sleeth,
 Martin Smith,
 Michael Smith,
 Joseph Ullery,
 George Welgart,
 Frederick Workman,
 James Watkins.

COMPANY K, 3D REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Recruited at Johnstown, Cambria county; mustered in
 April 20, 1861; mustered out July 29, 1861.

Captain, John P. Suter,
 First Lieut., Allen K. Babcock,
 Second Lieut., John Downey,
 First Serg., Daniel N. Jones,
 Second Serg., John E. Fry,
 Third Serg., George F. Randolph,
 Fourth Serg., James H. Gageby,

First Corp., Thomas F. Gorden,
 Second Corp., Powell Stackhouse,
 Third Corp., Hiram Layton,
 Fourth Corp., Emory Fisher,
 Musicians, James F. Allen, James A.
 Kinley.

PRIVATES.

Richard Andrews,
 Thaddeus Barnett,
 George Barclay,
 Phineas M. Baker,
 Robert Bennet,
 David Brien,
 John Butler,
 Frank M. Cobey,
 Frank F. Confer,
 John Decker,
 James Duncan,
 Frederick S. Dysart,
 William E. Dysart,
 Casper W. Easley,
 William Eldridge,
 Charles R. Cathegan,
 Jacob A. Glass,
 Thompson D. Grimsley,
 Philip F. Golden,
 William Huff,
 Harry Harrod,

Michael Heaverne,
 Henry Hoerle,
 Henry J. Hite,
 James Ingles,
 Bartley Kane,
 Thomas S. Kelly,
 Samuel Kookken,
 John J. Kaufman,
 Ebenezer Litz,
 Webster B. Lowman,
 Henry Lenhart,
 William M'Clain,
 Felix M'Cullough,
 William D. Mitchell,
 Matthew Mooney,
 James Matthews,
 Alexander Miller,
 John O'Neill,
 John O'Clark,
 Albert Orum,
 James S. Orr,

Henry B. Petricken,
 John C. Peterson,
 William Price,
 James Quinn,
 Michael Quirk,
 Samuel M. Robb,
 William Stern,
 John C. Shoemaker,
 Henry H. Sabitz,
 William H. Slater,
 James Smith,
 Thomas R. Sherman,
 William M. Thomas,
 E. C. Thomas,
 Evan Thomas,
 Joseph G. Thomas,
 Reese Watkins,
 James I. Watkins,
 William Walker,
 Wesley M. Young,
 Jacob Zimmerman.

The author has been unable to learn the ages of any except the men of
 Company F.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

In addition to the three companies from Johnstown which were in the 3d Regiment, there were two other companies which followed within a few days. These were Capt. George W. Easley's, of Johnstown, and Capt. Richard White's, from Lilly and Wilmore.

These companies assembled in Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, April 26, 1861, and organized the 10th Regiment. The field officers chosen were: Colonel Sullivan A. Meredith; Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver J. Dickey; Major Richard White; Adjutant Daniel H. Heitshue; Quartermaster Alexander M. White; Surgeon, William H. Taggart, and Assistant Surgeon John I. Marks.

Company G was that of Maj. White's, commanded by Capt. James Carroll, and Company H by Capt. Easley.

The regiment left Camp Curtin on the afternoon of May 1 and proceeded by rail to Chambersburg, where it went into camp in a barracks provided with straw, at Camp Slifer, but the rations and clothing were insufficient. As soon as the loyal citizens heard of the situation, plenty of good food and clothing was provided.

The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. E. C. Williams; Second Division, Gen. Cadwallader, in the Army of the Shenandoah, under Maj. Gen. Patterson. On June 8 it moved to Camp Meredith, about a mile north of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, and resumed its company and battalion drills.

June 25 it joined the forward movement of Gen. Patterson's army, passed through Middleburg, Pennsylvania, about midday, and was refreshed with food and water given by its loyal people. The column proceeded and soon observed smoke arising from the ruins of the railroad bridge across the Potomac river at Harper's Ferry, which had been fired by the order of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. After a march of twenty miles it went into camp at St. James College, about four miles from Williamsport fording. On June 16 the brigade moved to Williamsport, where the regiment was sent out in two battalions, one under Col. Meredith and Maj. White, in anticipation that the enemy would attempt to cross the Potomac at the many fords in that vicinity; however, none were discovered. On the 24th about twenty of the enemy were discovered in the toll house on the Martinsburg pike, about a mile from the river, and a twenty-four pound smoothbore and an eight-inch howitzer were opened on the building. The first shot

struck it and the inmates were driven out. A splendid supper had been prepared for them, and not desiring to lose it, the enemy had halted a short distance from the house to consider the situation, when a shell from the howitzer scattered them in all directions. On July 2 the regiment crossed the Potomac and advanced along the pike towards Martinsburg, where it found the dwellings abandoned by the citizens, who had sought safety in flight. Company B had a skirmish on the 3d wherein one of the enemy was killed and two wounded. In the afternoon the whole column entered Martinsburg with demonstrations of joy and welcome.

The regiment was ordered to move at daylight on Monday, the 15th, with five days' rations in the haversacks. At that time it marched towards Bunker Hill, and on the way found numerous camping grounds of the enemy. It remained in the vicinity of Bunker Hill until the 17th, when it marched to Charlestown, where it arrived at 4 p. m. and encamped west of the town. On the night of the 20th it moved out on the road to Harper's Ferry for a distance of about two miles, and finding the enemy the troops were drawn in battle line. The 10th Regiment was facing the north, with its right resting on a thick wood, and the left on the river, but the enemy did not seek a contest and retired. The regiment remained in camp at this point until the 23d of July, where it received the disheartening information of the Union defeat at Bull Run. On the 24th the regiment moved to a point opposite Antietam creek, where it forded the Potomac and marched to Hagerstown, thence to Harrisburg by rail, where it was mustered out on the 31st, the three months' term having expired.

Capt. Carroll's company, with Maj. White, immediately began recruiting a regiment for a three year term, and soon organized the 55th Pennsylvania Infantry, wherein it was Company A, and Capt. Michael O'Connell's company of Johnstown became Company C.

The following were the officers of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Sullivan A. Meredith,
Lieutenant Colonel, Oliver J. Dickey,
Major, Richard White,
Adjutant, Daniel H. Heitshue,

Quartermaster, Alexander M. White,
Surgeon, William H. Taggart,
Assistant Surgeon, John I. Marks.

COMPANY G.

Recruited at Wilmore and Lilly, Cambria county; mustered in April 22, 1861; mustered out July 31, 1861.

Captain, Richard White,
First Lieut., James Carroll,
Second Lieut., John W. Short,
First Serg., John Wilkins,
Second Serg., Porter W. Fox,
Third Serg., Samuel Shipp,
Fourth Serg., John Lynch,

First Corp., Morrison M'Cartney,
Second Corp., George W. Brown,
Third Corp., Henry Maltz,
Fourth Corp., Henry Parish,
Musicians, John D. Moreland, Joseph
Young.

PRIVATES.

Henry Angle,
Samuel Brindle,
Joseph Bitting,
Albert Butler,
James Cunningham,
Jacob Crosley,
Francis Carrol,
John Curtis,
Philip Clay,
Edward Cunningham,
James Dasher,
John Daley,
John R. Davis,
William R. Dyer,
Daniel B. Devor,
John Flenner,
Anslean Farbeach,
Henry Freithoof,
John Foght,
John Gorenflow,
David Gorden,
John Haslen,

Henry Hoffman,
Joseph Hallmeyer,
Martin Hay,
Daniel Helsel,
John Irvine,
William Jones,
John Kelsey,
John Lingle,
Nicholas Lose,
Truman G. Larreebe,
Henry Lane,
William F. Moreland,
John M'Dowell,
Peter Maguire,
Thomas Mooney,
John Martin,
David M'Kinney,
James McHugh,
Lewis Miller,
Lewis McKinney,
John Miloy,
John Omer,

James Pilkington,
John H. Patterson,
George Peiffer,
John Peple,
David Skeely,
Richard Sharp,
Anthony Sanders,
William Shipley,
John Schroth,
John Skeely,
Thomas J. Scanlon,
John Stewart,
Michael Smay,
Michael Short,
Henry Sharp,
Henry Shannon,
Thomas Tully,
John Trost,
Jacob Wilson,
John G. Whiteman,
Lewis Wiseman,
Henry Wildy.

COMPANY H.

Recruited at Johnstown, Cambria county; mustered in April
26, 1861; mustered out July 31, 1861.

Captain, George W. Easley;
First Lieut., Charles Butland;
Second Lieut., David Hamilton;
First Sergt., Levi B. Cohick;
Second Sergt., Robert F. Hamilton;
Third Sergt., Thompson R. Kimmell;
Fourth Sergt., John B. Fromald;

First Corp., John Parker;
Second Corp., Hiram Smith;
Third Corp., Charles Luther;
Fourth Corp., Edward Quinn;
Musicians, Abraham Jones, Daniel
Young.

PRIVATES.

Charles Ambler,
Edward Burns,
Samuel Black,
Thomas R. Byers,
Samuel Byers,
John Burns,
Solomen Barnett,
Samuel Callahan,
Edwin Comfort,
John F. Cooney,
William Confield,
Phythian Cobaugh,
Benjamin Davis,
John Dolan,
Bernard Durkin,
William Edmunds,
Patrick Ford,
William H. Fredericks,
Patrick Farrele,
Jacob Fendler,
George W. Fowler,
James Fleming.

David Fulton,
John Gore,
Levi Grunsley,
William Gallaher,
William R. Grubb,
John Glass,
John Herdman,
Joseph Hamilton,
Thomas Herron,
Thomas Highland,
Patrick Henahen,
John Henahen,
Patrick Hogan,
John Harnick,
Isaac Jones,
Thomas Judge,
John Little,
Patrick Murray,
Thomas Murrin,
John Miller,
Patrick M'Garrigan,
John M'Bride.

George A. Markle,
Samuel Mullen,
Conrad G. Markle,
Bernard Marrion,
Noah Owens,
Williams Owens,
John Powell,
Charles Plitt,
Robert Roberts,
William Roberts,
Valentine Smith,
Jacob R. Sharrett,
Lewis Sawyer,
Daniel Stauffer,
Robert G. Thompson,
Thomas Taylor,
Daniel Wineland,
Phillip W. Walker,
George Wineland,
David Wiles.

NINETEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Company C, Capt. Thomas Williams, was recruited at Ebensburg in September, 1861, by Thomas Davis, who became first sergeant, and was subsequently commissioned lieutenant. It was assigned to this regiment as Company C, and was the only company from Cambria county to enter the regular U. S. army. Capt. Thomas Williams was from Philadelphia, his father being the president of the Adams Express Company at that time.

The company served in the Army of the Ohio under Gen. Buell, and in the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee under the command of Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. George H. Thomas, respectively. It also served under General W. T. Sherman in his march and engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was the only company from Cambria county which served in the southwestern armies.

The company entered the service in October, 1861, for a term of three years; was with Gen. Buell, under the command of Gen. Grant, at Shiloh; also at Stone River and Murfreesboro, under Gen. Rosecrans; at Chickamauga with Gen. Thomas, when Lieut. James H. Gageby, of Johnstown, was wounded and captured; in the attack on Missionary Ridge, under Gen. Grant, and in almost all the skirmishes and engagements under Gen. Sherman in his march to Atlanta, which more fully appears hereafter. The company was discharged in October, 1864.

COMPANY C, FIRST BATTALION, NINETEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY,
COL. EDWARD S. CANBY.

Mustered in about October 21, 1861, for a three year term.
Recruited at Ebensburg.

Captain, Thomas C. Williams;
First Lieut., Louis T. Snyder;
Second Lieut., John B. Hayes;
First Serg., Thomas Davis;
Second Serg., Arthur Lemon;
Third Serg., Elisha C. Bennett;
Fourth Serg., Reuben D. Jones;
Fifth Serg., Abram Smith;
First Corp., John Schroth;

Second, H. B. Shaffer;
Third, George S. Paul;
Fourth, Charles P. Craver;
Fifth, Samuel Burkhart;
Sixth, James M. Singer;
Seventh, Benjamin Davis, wounded,
died in hospital;
Musicians, Joseph Bennett, Christo-
pher Bennett.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Robert, Indiana, Pa.; disch.;
Ankeny, Henry, Somerset, Pa., wound-
ed, died near Nashville, Tenn.;
Albaugh, Isaac, Johnstown, disch.;
Albaugh, Joseph, Johnstown, disch.;
Barnes, John, Ebensburg, killed at
Dog Walk, Ky.;
Benden, Theodore, Ebensburg, disch.;
Berkey, Elijah, Ebensburg, died in
service;
Bennett, Elisha, Jr., Johnstown, disch.;

Bracken, James, Johnstown, disch.;
Brookbank, David, Ebensburg, died in
service;
Bennett, Aaron H., Johnstown, wound-
ed, died in hospital, Murfreesboro.
Brant, Solomon, Somerset, disch.;
Crossly, Jacob, Wilmore, disch.;
Condon, Christopher, Pittsburg, killed
near Corinth, Tenn.;
Clements, Patrick, Ebensburg, wound-
ed near Corinth, died in hospital;

Crum, David, Wilmore, died in service;
 Crum, Nathan, Wilmore, died in serv.;
 Cobaugh, Phythian C., Johnstown, disch.;
 Charlton, Francis, Somerset, disch.;
 Dunmyer, Henry, Ebensburg, disch.;
 Davis, Thomas E., Ebensburg, disch.;
 Dibert, Samuel, Johnstown, disch.;
 Edwards, David H., Wilmore, disch.;
 Enos, Alexander, Somerset, disch.;
 Evans, Samuel, Ebensburg, wounded, died in hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn.;
 Elmigh, George A., Johnstown, disch.;
 Evans, John C., Wilmore, disch.;
 Elliott, Alonzo, Wilmore, disch.;
 Ferguson, Elliott, Johnstown, disch.;
 Frankhauser, Anthony, Johnstown, disch.;
 Griffith, Joseph, Johnstown, disch.;
 Goughnour, Levi R., Johnstown, wounded;
 Grubb, William R., Johnstown, disch.;
 Haynes, Thomas F., Johnstown, disch.;
 Harnden, Jno. L. B., Ebensburg, disch.;
 Harrison, John, Johnstown, disch.;
 Hunt, Cornelius, Ebensburg, disch.;
 Jones, George, Ebensburg, disch.;
 Jones, Timothy, Ebensburg, wounded, died in hospital;
 Jones Samuel, Ebensburg, wounded near Corinth, May 28, 1862, died in hospital;
 Longenecker, John, Ebensburg, disch.;
 Lister, John, Ebensburg, disch.;
 Leydig, George, Somerset, disch.;
 Makin, Oliver, Ebensburg, disch.;
 Michaels, Hezekiah B., Johnstown, disch.;
 McGuinn, George W., Johnstown, wounded at Shiloh, Tenn., and missing;
 Metzler, Cyrus, Somerset, disch.;
 O'Neill, Patrick, Ebensburg, disch.;
 Orth, George, Pittsburg-Wilmore, wounded, limb amputated;
 Plummer, Isaac A., Johnstown, disch.;
 Parker, John, Johnstown, disch.;
 Rager, Thomas M., Johnstown, disch.;
 Rager, Frank, Ebensburg, disch.;
 Rowland, Robert S., Ebensburg, wounded in battle, died near Nashville;
 Reese, John, Johnstown, disch.;
 Rupp, John, Somerset, disch.;
 Smay, Samuel, Johnstown, disch.;
 Snyder, Aaron, Wilmore, disch.;
 Sproul Jacob R., Armagh, disch.;
 Shearer, William, Johnstown, disch.;
 Shultz, Henry, Johnstown, disch.;
 Steinbeiser, Aloysius, Ebensburg, dis.;
 Steinbeiser, John, Ebensburg, disch.;
 Tarbell Eli M., Wilmore, disch.;
 Williams, George, Johnstown, disch.;
 Wendle, John, Johnstown, disch.;
 Ward, Ceylon, Johnstown, wounded near Tuscumbia, Tenn., died in hospital.

The company was composed of three commissioned officers, five sergeants, seven corporals, two musicians and sixty-seven privates, making eighty-four members.

The organization of Company C, 19th United States Infantry, from Ebensburg, was as follows:

Captain, Thomas C. Williams, November 4, 1861, to December 31, 1864.

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Army.
1861.					
Nov. 4....	Gilman.....	{ First..... L. H. Rousseau.	{ A. D. McCook...		
Nov. 30....		{ Fourth..... Same.....	{ Same.....		D. C. Buell.....
1862.					
Apr. 5....	5 Companies.....	Same.....	Second.....		{ Ohio..... D. C. Buell.....
to 7.....	S. D. Carpenter.	Same.....	A. D. McCook...		{ Same..... Geo. H. Thomas.
June 10....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....		{ Cumberland....
Oct. 8....	Same.....	H. M. Buckley...	J. W. Sill.....	{ First..... A. D. McCook...	{ Rosecrans.....
Dec. 26....	Same.....	{ O. L. Shepherd..	{ First.....	{ 14th..... Geo. H. Thomas.	
Jan. 5....	{ J. B. Mulligan..		L. H. Rousseau		
1863.					
June 30....	A. H. Plummer.	Third.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....
July 31....	E. L. Smith....	{ J. H. King..... S. K. Dawson....	J. H. King.....	Same.....	Same.....
Sept. 19....	{ S. K. Dawson....	J. H. King.....	A. Baird.....	Same.....	Same.....
to 21.....	{ E. L. Smith....			Same.....	Same.....
Dec. 31....	James Mooney..	Second.....	{ First..... L. H. Rousseau	{ Same..... J. M. Palmer....	{ Same..... Geo. H. Thomas.
1864.		{ J. H. King.....	{ R. W. Johnson..		
Mar. 31....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....
Apr. 30....	Same.....	Same.....	Same. W.....	Same.....	W. T. Sherman..
May 3....	Same.....	Same.....	Same. W.....	Same.....	Same.....
to Sept. 8....	{ E. Phelps..... L. Wilson.....	{ W. L. Stoughton.. M. F. Moore..... John R. Edie.....	{ J. H. King..... W. P. Carlin... T. R. Stanley....	{ R. W. Johnson.. J. C. Davis.....	
Sept. 30..	J. Mooney.....	Regulars.....			Cumberland....
		John R. Edie.....			{ G. H. Thomas...
Nov. 30....	T. Cummings...	First.....	J. B. Steedman..	District of.....	Same.....
		J. H. King.....		Etowah.....	
Dec. 31....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....
			T. F. Meagher...		

November 4, 1861, the 19th Regiment was in camp at Nolens, Kentucky, April 6-7, 1862; the brigade consisted of the 15th, 16th and the First Battalion of the 19th U. S. Infantry; 1st Ohio, 6th Indiana and 5th Kentucky. September 24, 1862, Gen. Buell was relieved of the command by Mr. Lincoln. Dec. 31, 1862, Maj. Carpenter killed. In the battles of Stone River and Murfreesboro the army was subdivided into three wings: Gen. A. D. McCook commanded the right; Gen. G. H. Thomas, the center, and Gen. Crittenden the left wing. Nov. 13, 1863, Gen. Johnson was

assigned to command the First Division. He was wounded twice; absent May 29 to June 6, and June 13 to July 13, 1863. Dec. 11, Gen. Palmer resigned.

BATTLE OF SHILOH.

General Grant, the commander, said: "Shiloh was the severest battle fought at the West during the war, and but few in the East equaled it for hard, determined fighting. I saw an open field, in our possession on the second day, over which the Confederates had made repeated charges the day before, so covered with dead that it would have been possible to walk across the clearing, in any direction, stepping on dead bodies, without touching the ground."

Our county had Company C of the 19th U. S. Infantry (Sergt. Thomas Davis) on this gory field. It was in Gen. L. H. Rousseau's first brigade of Gen. A. D. McCook's second division of the Army of the Ohio, which was commanded by Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell. General Grant was the commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and the battle was fought between Grant and Albert Sydney Johnston until the latter was killed on Sunday, when he was succeeded by Gen. Beauregard.

The field was on the west side of the Tennessee river, about ten miles northeast of Corinth, Mississippi, and about the same distance southwest of Savannah, Tennessee. It was substantially in woods, with a few clearings, and the flanks were swampy. There was but one building on it, known as "Shiloh Church," from which the battle was named by Grant, but called "Pittsburg Landing" by the Confederates.

There has been much contention and criticism about this battle. Gen. Grant said it is "less understood, or, to state the case more accurately, more persistently misunderstood than any other engagement during the war." It is true, Johnston fought an offensive battle, and purposely made the attack in order to have a better chance before Buell could reinforce Grant, but the facts warrant the statement of the latter that his lines were continuous and unbroken the entire day, except for a few minutes between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m., when Gen. Prentiss and his men were captured. It is claimed and believed by many that Prentiss was captured early in the morning, while his men were in camp, and that Grant had been surprised, but that belief is incorrect. Prentiss fought the entire day, and was only captured after 4 o'clock because he did not fall back with the line as he was directed to do.

It was a bitter struggle. Three of the five divisions of Grant's troops were raw, and their officers were not well qualified. Many of them had never been in a battle, and when the firing began they dropped back and became stragglers. Grant says he did not have more than 25,000 effective men during Sunday, and these were with Sherman and McClelland, whose troops bore the brunt of the fight. In the evening Grant's left had fallen back about a mile and a quarter, while the right was about two-thirds of a mile from where the battle opened. During this day Company C was coming up the Tennessee river, and arrived during the night.

On the morning of the 7th McCook's Division (Co. C) was on the right of Buell's Army of the Ohio, and on the left of Grant's Army of the Tennessee, being about the center of the line of battle. Grant took the offensive, and began a little after 5 o'clock to gradually drive the enemy back, until 3 o'clock, when they gave way and made a precipitate retreat to Corinth, Mississippi. Shiloh was a great victory for the north, inasmuch as most of the battles fought prior thereto were against it. The only victories it had had were Belmont, Missouri, November 7, and Fort Donelson, February 14-16. They were Grant's.

Col. W. P. Johnston, a son of Albert Sydney Johnston, admits that the criticism that Grant's army was in an indefensible position because the Tennessee river was at his back, is not sound, and declares that Grant was there "to take the initiative. He had the larger army, under cover, too, of his gun-boats; he was expecting Buell (Co. C) daily; and the ground was admirable for defense. It was a natural stronghold, flanked by Owl and Lick creeks, with their marshy margins, and with his front protected by a swampy valley, he occupied a quadrilateral of great strength. His troops were stationed on wooded heights, generally screened by heavy undergrowth, and approached across boggy ravines or open fields. Each camp was a fortress in itself, and the line of retreat afforded at each step some like point to rally on. He did not fortify his camps, it is true; but he was not there for defense, but for attack." Col. Johnston adds that the battle was fought precisely as it had been planned by his father, which provided that "every effort should be made to turn the left flank of the enemy so as to cut off his line of retreat to the Tennessee river and throw him back on Owl creek, where he will be obliged to surrender," and believes that his father would have succeeded had he lived another day.

While Gen. Grant was at Mount McGregor, during his last illness (June 21, 1885) he wrote an article relating to McCook's Division (Co. C) to correct a wrong impression which was then prevailing, and said: "Out of justice to Gen. McCook and his command, I must say that they left a point 22 miles east of Savannah on the morning of the 6th. From the heavy rains and the passage of trains and artillery, the roads were necessarily deep in mud, which made marching slow. The division had not only marched through this mud the day before, but it had been in the rain all night without rest. It was engaged in the battle of the second day, and did as good service as its position allowed."

Grant's losses were: Killed, 1,135; wounded, 7,882; missing, 3,956, making a total of 13,573. The Confederates lost 10,699.

Major Stephen D. Carpenter, commanding 19th U. S. Infantry (Company C) made the following report on the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing.

Pittsburg Battle-Field, April 10, 1862.

* * On the afternoon, while the right of the brigade was engaged with the enemy, Lieut. Andrews, of my regiment observed to me the enemy's flag, behind which were forming his columns doubled upon the center.

Having been confirmed in my mind that this was the flag of the enemy, behind which his force were forming for the purpose of taking our left directly in flank, I immediately changed my front forward on the left company, and sent my adjutant, Lieutenant Snyder, to ask you for the support of the left of your brigade.

You immediately ordered up the 6th Indiana, Colonel Crittenden, in support, when instantly, as you will doubtless recollect, we were engaged hotly by the enemy in front, and after hard fighting, in which our own and the enemy's forces nearly came together, he finally gave way and fled.

While resisting another attack of the enemy in our front and in pursuit my battalion (Co. C) moved out and took the ground and a battery of the enemy, which I presume had been taken from our forces the day before.

This battery consisted of a 24 and a 12-pounder howitzer, which, after examination, and finding them spiked, we left on the ground. * * I will only add that during the entire day, from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m., during most of the time under fire, my officers, without an exception, also the men of the command with but a very few exceptions, did their duty with a determination and zeal that in my opinion cannot be excelled. * * *

S. D. CARPENTER,
Major 19th U. S. Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

P. S. The list of killed and wounded of my battalion of five companies, amounting to 5 killed, and 2 officers and 30 of the rank and file wounded, has been handed to the adjutant-general.

During the day, with the exception of half an hour from 3:30 to 4 p. m., my battalion occupied a position on the left of the 15th and 16th U. S. Infantry, during which half hour we were hotly engaged supporting one of our batteries.

The assistant surgeon attached to my battalion, H. C. Parry, was present at the first engagement in the morning. At this time I called his attention to a soldier who had been wounded.

After this I saw him no more upon the battle-field during the day, and the wounded of the regiment were sent to the rear by the officers of the regiment. S. D. C.

BATTLE OF STONE RIVER.

Gen. Bragg was defeated at Perryville, Kentucky, October 7 and 8, 1862, and driven out of the state; late in November he camped near Murfreesboro, 33 miles southeast of Nashville. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans succeeded Gen. D. C. Buell on October 27. He immediately organized the Army of the Cumberland, formerly the Fourteenth Corps, into three wings: McCook on the right; Thomas in the center (Co. C) and Crittenden on the left.

Company C, from Ebensburg, was in the First Battalion of the 19th U. S. Infantry, then commanded by Maj. S. D. Carpenter, who was killed January 2, and succeeded by Capt. James B. Mulligan. It was in the Fourth Brigade, under Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd, and the First Division, commanded by Gen. L. H. Rousseau and Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas commander of the left wing.

Rosecrans left Nashville on December 26. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the brilliant cavalry leader of the Confederacy, got in his rear and wrought great damage; capturing over 1,000 prisoners and destroying more than a million dollars worth of stores, etc. Rosecrans and Bragg met at Murfreesboro on Tuesday, the 30th. On the 31st the field was on the west side of Stone river, principally south of the Nashville turnpike, and two miles west of Murfreesboro. The slaughter on the 2d took place on the east side of the river, north of the turnpike.

Company C was on Thomas's left flank. Hardee began the conflict early on the 31st, and turned McCook's right flank. About 10:30 a. m. the brigade of Regulars (Co. C) was placed on the extreme right of its division. This line was formed in a dense cedar thicket, when the enemy advancing in a victorious sweep, fell heaviest on the Regulars, who lost more than one-

third of their men. The battle waged with even chances until after 2 o'clock. Bragg decided that his only chance for success was to make a charge on the left flank of Company's C's division, and at 4 o'clock it was started with a dash and the usual Confederate yell. The enemy appeared in an open field and were rushing on when Rosecrans' artillery opened on the advancing foe. It was a terrible blast of bullets and shell; men put cotton in their ears to deaden the sound; huge gaps were torn in the line at every discharge. The line wavered and staggered half the distance over the field, but still went on. The artillery fire was augmented by the fire of the infantry, which became a storm of leaden hail. The enemy wavered, stopped, and then fell back, and the fight of the day before New Year's was over. The next day passed away without a demonstration, but both armies were preparing for the final struggle.

During the abeyance (Friday, January 2, 1863), Rosecrans withdrew his left wing to the east side of Stone river, to a more advantageous position. Notwithstanding the change, Bragg ordered another charge to be made on Rosecrans' left wing; 6,000 troops obeyed the order. As the enemy approached, Crittenden said to Mendenhall, his chief of artillery, "You must cover my men with your guns." Well was it done. Fifty-eight pieces of artillery played on the advancing enemy, with over a hundred shots a minute. For a few minutes the enemy held their ground. When the artillery ceased firing Rosecrans' line west of the river crossed and came on with a dash and a hurrah on a bayonet charge which Bragg could not stand. On the night of the 3d Gen. Bragg retreated south of the Elk river, but was ordered back to Tullahoma by Gen. Johnston.

Maj. Carpenter, who was leading the First Battalion of Regulars, received six mortal wounds in the attack in the cedar thicket.

Brig.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, who commanded the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps, in his "Memoirs," says of this battle, that his "effective force was 4,154 and lost 1,633, or nearly 40 per cent. * * I never experienced in any of my commands so high a rate of casualties." Rosecrans lost 31½ per cent, and Bragg nearly 28 per cent.

The official records for December 31 show that Rosecrans had 43,400 troops and Bragg had 37,712. The former lost 11,578 and the latter 14,560.

Capt. James B. Mulligan, commanding the 19th U. S. Infantry in the battle of Murfreesboro, reported as follows:

First Battalion, 19th U. S. Infantry, Camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

* * * that six companies of the First Battalion of the 19th Regiment U. S. Infantry, under the command of Major S. D. Carpenter * * * entered into action on the morning of December 31, 1862, before Murfreesboro at 9:30 a. m. * *

About 10 a. m. the brigade * was ordered into the cedars to the assistance of Negley's division; but, after finding there was no possibility of securing a position the battalion, in company with the battery, retired from the cedars in excellent order, under a most destructive fire.

After taking our position on the hill near the railroad, we were again, about 12 m., ordered, with the remainder of the brigade, to advance in line of battle into the cedars.

We then engaged an overwhelming force for full twenty minutes. It was as we received the order to retire that Major Carpenter fell, receiving six mortal wounds, dying instantly. The fire from the enemy at this time was terrific. Our men were falling on all sides.

At this point the command devolved upon myself, being the senior officer present. *

JAMES B. MULLIGAN,
Captain Commanding.

CHICKAMAUGA.

This battle was fought between Rosecrans and Bragg; few conflicts exceeded it in furiousness or great losses in both armies, or had a more direct effect on the final result of the war. The battlefield is about eight miles south of Chattanooga, about one mile east of Missionary Ridge from McFarland's Gap, and five miles west of Pigeon Mountain.

Company C of the 19th United States Regulars, from Ebensburg, was in that two days' struggle. The company was commanded by regular army officers, and belonged to the First Battalion, led by Maj. Samuel W. Dawson, who was wounded on the first day, when he was succeeded by Lieut. Robert Ayres. This company was in the Third Brigade, under Gen. John H. King of First Division, Gen. Absalom Baird, and 14th Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas.

In September the general situation in the north was encouraging. Meade had driven Lee out of Pennsylvania after his victory at Gettysburg, and Grant had captured Vicksburg, giving us control of the Mississippi river. Gen. Bragg's army was in Tennessee, and being a menace to the middle west, it was desir-

able to drive him farther south, especially to gain possession of Chattanooga, which was an important railroad center for the Confederacy. Rosecrans, the commander of the Army of the Cumberland, was directed to undertake this task.

On September 7, Rosecrans was at Trenton, Georgia, about 14 miles west of the Chickamauga battle field, and west of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He succeeded in getting McCook's and Thomas' corps on Lookout Mountain before Bragg was aware of the movement; whereupon the latter evacuated Chattanooga on the 8th and took position at Lafayette, Georgia, 22 miles south. Rosecrans' army consisted of three corps of infantry; Thomas' fourteenth; McCook's Twentieth, and Crittenden's Twenty-first, which with his cavalry made about 56,985 troops. Bragg, after he was reinforced by Longstreet from Lee's army, had about 71,550 men.

Rosecrans' strategy in moving this army over three ranges of mountains and crossing a wide river, with the possession of Chattanooga, was a brilliant affair. However, erroneous dispatches led Rosecrans to believe that Bragg was retreating to Rome, Georgia, and he started in pursuit. On the 18th he found Bragg occupying the gaps in the Pigeon Mountains. That night Bragg substantially formed his line of battle with D. H. Hill's corps on the extreme right, Polk and Buckner in the center, and Hood's division of Longstreet's corps on the left.

Rosecrans' line was established about a half-mile east of the state road leading to Lafayette, with Thomas' corps (Co. C) on the extreme left, McCook in the center, and Crittenden on the right. The battle began at daybreak with Company C's brigade on the extreme left, and continued furiously all the day. In the evening Rosecrans had been driven back to the Lafayette road and Longstreet with the remainder of his corps came up that night at 11 o'clock.

The attack on the brigade of regulars was severe, many being killed, wounded and captured. Among those wounded and taken prisoner was Lieut. James H. Gageby, of Johnstown, of Company A of the 19th Regulars. About 12:20 he was captured by Liddell's brigade of Cleburne's division and taken to Libby prison at Richmond. On February 9, 1864, he escaped through the tunnel which Col. Rose had managed to dig. Many of our prisoners got away, but Lieut. Gageby was recaptured on the 11th near Charles City Cross Roads, Virginia, put in the dun-

geon, and subsequently taken to other prisons. On March 1, 1865, he was paroled.

The battle was renewed at daylight on Sunday, the second day, and continued until late in the afternoon. About 3 o'clock Rosecrans' right and center broke and were driven back in great confusion—even to a panic. This was disastrous. Gen. Garfield, Rosecrans' chief of staff, reached Thomas about 4 o'clock and informed him of the defeat to McCook's and Crittenden's corps on that portion of the line, and of the retreating condition of their men. That magnificent soldier did not despair, nor did he lose his courage. He maintained his unusual strategical nerve, at once formed his troops on Snodgrass' Hill and assumed command of the army. He made a rallying place for the straggler and the panic-stricken men, and held Bragg's army at bay until 5:30 p. m., when he retired in good order to Rossville, passing through McFarland's Gap. He was one of the great men which the Civil war developed, having saved the Army of the Cumberland, and for that he is known as the "Rock of Chickamauga."

Gen. D. H. Hill, who commanded the right wing of Bragg's army, avers that the latter's great blunder was in not pursuing Rosecrans in the 21st, and adds: "There was no more splendid fighting in '61, when the flower of the Southern youth was in the field, than was displayed in those bloody days of September, '63. But it seems to me that the élan of the Southern soldier was never seen after Chickamauga—that brilliant dash which had distinguished him had gone forever." Hill closes by declaring, "that barren victory sealed the fate of the Southern Confederacy."

The losses to both armies were terrible. In Company C's battalion of 124 non-commissioned officers and men who went into action on the 20th, but 51 remained, and of the twelve officers but three lieutenants answered to roll call the next morning. Rosecrans lost about 16,000 and Bragg about 18,000 men, about thirty-three per cent of their forces. Longstreet lost forty-four per cent on Sunday while attacking Thomas on the Snodgrass Hill, and Preston thirty-three per cent. Rosecrans suffered equally as heavily. Carlin's brigade lost fifty-three per cent, Buell's forty-five per cent, and Brennan's thirty-six per cent.

The following is an extract from the report of the Confederate General Liddell:

Cleburne's Division, Army of the Tennessee.
 * * * my division, consisting of Walthall's and Govan's
 brigades, * * * at the battle of Chickamauga, * * *
 September 19, 1863. As soon as my command could reach
 the place, I formed the line facing northward, Gen. Walthall
 on the right and Col. Govan on the left, and at once moved
 forward to the attack (12:15 p. m.), * * *

In a few minutes we became hotly engaged, * * * and
 pressing forward with a shout, we captured all the artillery in
 our immediate front, with many prisoners of the * * * 19th
 U. S. Infantry. * * *

ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL, Brig.-General.

MAJ. JAMES H. GAGEBY.

Maj. Gageby enlisted, April 19, 1861, as a sergeant in
 Company K, Capt. John P. Suter's company, in the three
 months' service. The company was discharged July 30, 1861.

On October 25, 1861, he again enlisted and became first ser-
 geant of Company G, 19th U. S. Infantry. He served in Gen.
 McClellan's campaign, was engaged in the battles of South
 Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; in the latter his com-
 pany was assigned to the 17th U. S. Infantry. In March, 1863,
 Company G was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland
 and assigned to the First Battalion, 19th United States In-
 fantry.

On June 1, 1863, he was appointed second lieutenant of
 Company A of the same regiment, and served with it in the
 same battles and marches as Company C, until his capture at
 Chickamauga, on September 20, 1863. He was confined in Libby
 prison until March 1, 1865, except during the interval of two
 days he was absent at the time of his escape through the tunnel
 which Capt. Rose managed. He was recaptured February 11,
 1864, and transferred to other prisons, until his release on parole
 was granted. He returned to Company A as first lieutenant in
 May, 1865, and on September 20, 1863, was promoted to be
 captain, and joined the 37th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Stanton,
 Mexico, in March, 1868, and served through the Indian dis-
 sensions.

BATTLES OF CHATTANOOGA, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE.

After the defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga, he re-
 treated to Chattanooga, and on September 21, 1863, began to
 intrench. Gen. Bragg followed on the 22d and took possession
 of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, which overlooks

the town and controls it and the valley. Rosecrans was besieged and penned up in that town, with the Tennessee river in his rear.

On October 19, Secretary Stanton met Gen. Grant for the first time, in Louisville, Kentucky. That night Charles A. Dana, an assistant to Mr. Stanton, wired the secretary that Rosecrans intended to retreat, and advised peremptory orders against his doing so. Then and there Grant was appointed commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and that night relieved Rosecrans and appointed Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas the commander at Chattanooga. He also directed Thomas to hold Chattanooga "at all hazards," and 'Thomas' usually prompt reply came that he would "till we starve," a very significant answer, as the army had been in a state of siege for almost a month, and food was extremely scarce, Bragg being able to control all roads to the north.

On October 22d Grant reached Thomas, and on the 24th directed that an old river boat which had been discovered at Chattanooga be repaired to carry food and supplies from Bridgeport. It was soon put in service, and after that food and supplies were ample, which was the first defeat for Bragg. The steamboat was known as the "Cracker Line," and Company C was in the besieged city, in the trenches between the city and Missionary Ridge.

Chattanooga is located on the south side of the big bend in the Tennessee river. Missionary Ridge lays north and south, three miles east of the city. The brow of Lookout Mountain runs to the river, two and a half miles west of the city. These ridges are parallel with a valley four miles in width. Missionary Ridge is from 500 to 800 feet in height, with a declivity of forty-five degrees. Lookout Mountain is higher. Gen. Bragg had his artillery and troops on both ridges, with a battle line and some fortifications along the base of Missionary Ridge and across the valley to Lookout Mountain. The west side of Lookout Mountain was rugged, heavily timbered, and full of chasms; farther up the mountain the ground became more even and level. On the east side the slope was more gradual, and a road led from the summit to the town.

On the morning of November 23, 1863, Thomas' old Fourteenth Corps (Co. C), now under Palmer, were in the valley, facing Missionary Ridge. At 2 p. m. they made an attack on the enemy's line of battle at the base of the ridge, captured it,

and during the night strengthened the fortifications materially and turned the guns on the enemy. This was the work of the first day's battle.

On the 24th, at 1 p. m., Sherman attacked Bragg at the north end of Missionary Ridge, and by 3:30 had possession of it. Horses could not be used, and the artillery was drawn up by the men. While Sherman was taking Missionary Ridge, Hooker was attacking on the west side of Lookout Mountain, with Geary's division in the lead, which reached the summit by noon. Bragg had evacuated it during the night of the 23d. This gave Grant a continuous line with Sherman on the left, Palmer (Co. C) in the center, and Hooker on the right. At 5 p. m. Grant's line was perfected, and fighting ceased for the day.

On the 25th of November, Grant and Thomas were on Orchard Knob, which also overlooked the valley and the ridges, and where they could observe every move of the entire line. Sherman attacked at a very early hour and made progress, but he met formidable defenses, and a vigorous attack from Bragg checked him. Grant, observing this conflict and seeing that Sherman needed assistance, directed the Fourteenth Corps (Co. C) to attack Bragg on the west side of Missionary Ridge. This was done with a hurrah, and the troops could not be stopped until they reached the summit of that ridge, and found the enemy fleeing down the eastern slope. Hooker came down the eastern slope of Lookout Mountain, and about 3 p. m. was at Rossville Gap, in the Missionary Ridge. Bragg was in full retreat, going toward Dalton, Georgia, where he remained until the spring campaign of 1864.

It was Gen. Grant's opinion that the victory was won against great odds, considering Bragg's advantages in holding the two ridges and the roads leading to the north. It was accomplished more easily than was expected because Bragg made several mistakes—first in sending away over 20,000 troops under Longstreet, his most able lieutenant; second, in sending a division of his troops away on the eve of the battle; third, in placing so much of a force on the plain in front of his impregnable position. The result was a double victory, first in defeating Bragg, and second, in relieving Burnside at Knoxville by raising the siege, and giving Mr. Lincoln peace of mind for Burnside's relief. Grant had about 60,000 troops, and Bragg about 40,000. The losses of the former were: Killed, 757; wounded, 4,529; missing, 330, an aggregate of 5,616. The Confederates

lost 8,684. Dana wired: The day is ours. Missionary Ridge has been carried by a magnificent charge of Thomas' troops.

SECRETARY STANTON'S MARVELOUS ENERGY AND PATRIOTISM.

The battle of Chickamauga was fought September 19 and 20, 1863, and Gen. Rosecrans' army, with the exception of the Fourteenth Corps, under Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, were routed and fled to Rossville that night, then retreating to Chattanooga, took possession of that city. Burnside was at Nashville, and was in great danger of being captured.

This was the situation in the War Department on the evening of September 23d. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton were sorely depressed; they feared Rosecrans and Burnside would be defeated, and the Confederates would take possession of the middle west unless reinforcements could be got to them; there were none in that vicinity, and the assistance must be furnished at once.

Secretary Stanton resolved that the only troops he could furnish would be the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, from Meade's Army of the Potomac, between whom and Nashville lay over 1,300 miles. The question was, could it be done in time? At 10 o'clock that night he was in conference with Col. Thomas A. Scott and John W. Garrett, the latter the president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Mr. Stanton laid the situation before these gentlemen, and said the troops would have to be taken to Nashville within six days. It was a new proposition to transport 15,000 men, horses and artillery that distance, with the equipments the road then had. Mr. Garrett did not see how it could be done. Mr. Stanton insisted that it must be done, as it was the only thing which would save the Union army in that locality, and probably the life of the nation. It was argued pro and con until 3 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Garrett said he would undertake the task. Then Mr. Stanton sent the following telegram:

War Department,
Washington, September 24, 1863.
3:30 a. m.

MAJOR C. A. DANA, Chattanooga:

We have made arrangements to send 15,000 infantry, under Gen. Hooker, from here, and will have them in Nashville in five or six days from today, with orders to push on immediately wherever Gen. Rosecrans wants them.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Stanton brought the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from Meade's army and placed them under the command of Gen. Hooker, and on September 26, at 9:30 a. m., the first train was started over the B. & O. railroad, via Wheeling, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis and Louisville, to be in the latter city by October 1. The troop trains had the right of way over everything. Mr. Stanton sent Col. Scott to Louisville to superintend the railroads at that end; he had Mr. Stone and Mr. Felton at other points along the route to give every train a clear track in preference to any other question. Mr. Garrett had charge of the eastern end of the line. At 10:30 p. m. on September 30, Mr. Scott sent from Louisville, Kentucky, this telegram:

HON. E. M. STANTON:

Message just received from Bridgeport; the first four trains of troops have arrived there, and the trains have been returned north. All others moving satisfactorily.

Col. Campbell, of the 54th Regiment, who was guarding the B. & O. railroad; was especially warned to be vigorous and protect his portion of the road, so that there should be no delays. Within nine days Gen. Hooker and his army were with Rosecrans, and saved it, as well as Chattanooga in November.

FROM CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA.

The following was the organization of Company C, 19th U. S. Infantry, between March 31 and September 2, 1864. Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant. Commander of the Western Army, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman:

Date.	Corps	Division	Brigade	1st Battalion
1864.	Commander.	Commander.	Commander.	Commander.
March 31...	Fourteenth.	First.	Second.	
	{ J. M. Palmer.....	{ R. W. Johnston...	{ John H. King.....	{ James Mooney.
April 30....	J. M. Palmer.....	R. W. Johnston...	John R. Edle.....	James Mooney.
Aug. 7.....	R. W. Johnston...	{ J. H. King.....	{ John R. Edle.....	{ James Mooney.
		{ Jeff. C. Davis.....		
Aug. 28....	{ J. M. Palmer.....	{ J. H. King.....	{ John R. Edle.....	{ James Mooney.
	{ Jeff. C. Davis.....		{ J. H. King.....	
Sept. 2.....	Jeff. C. Davis.....	W. P. Carlin.....	{ John R. Edle.....	{ James Mooney.
			{ W. L. Stoughton..	{ Lewis Wilson.
			{ M. L. Moore.....	{ Egbert Phelps.
Etowah Dist.				
Sept. 30....	Geo. H. Thomas..	T. R. Stanley.....	Brigade Regulars.	{ James Mooney.
			{ John R. Edle.....	
Nov. 30....	Geo. H. Thomas..	{ First.	{ First.	{ Thos. Cummings.
		{ J. B. Steedman...	{ J. H. King.....	
Dec. 31....	{ Geo. H. Thomas..		J. H. King.....	Thos. Cummings.
	{ J. B. Steedman...			

Gen. R. W. Johnston, wounded and absent from May 29 to June 6, and from June 13 to July 13. Gen. Johnston succeeded Gen. Palmer, who resigned August 7. Gen. W. L. Stoughton, wounded July 4.

On March 9, 1864, Mr. Lincoln made Gen. Grant the commander of all the armies, and on that day gave him his commission as lieutenant-general, the highest rank then known.

Grant's plan was to move all the armies at the same time, to prevent the transferring of troops from one army to another as reinforcements. On the 18th of March he turned the command of all the western armies, comprising the Military Division of the Mississippi, to Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, with the object of pursuing the Confederate army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He himself was to remain with the Army of the Potomac and look after Gen. Lee.

On May 4 Sherman began his march from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Atlanta, Georgia, with 98,797 men and 254 guns. Johnston's army, which the records show as having 84,328 men and 168 guns, were at Dalton, Georgia. Sherman's course was southeast for a distance of 140 miles. On the approach of Sherman's army, Johnston evacuated Dalton and took a stand at Resaca, where a battle took place, continuing from May 9 to 13, when Johnston retreated toward Calhoun. The armies met at Adairsville on the 17th and at Cassville on the 24th, and again the enemy were defeated. They fought at Tanner's Ferry on May 14, 15 and 16, and at New Hope Church from the 25th to 28th; at Big Shanty on June 3; Brush Mountain on the 20th, and Culp's Farm on the 22d; at Kennesaw Mountain on the 27th; Ruff's, July 3; Smyrna, the 4th, and at Chattahoochee on the 5th.

Gen. J. B. Hood superseded Gen. Johnston on July 18th; Sherman continued his victorious march and met Hood at Peachtree Creek, July 20; Ezra Church on the 28th, and the battle of Atlanta, on the 22d, whereupon Sherman began to place Atlanta under a siege, which continued until September, when he had a battle at Jonesboro, and on the 2d he occupied the city.

However, Hood escaped with 40,000 men and crossed the mountains to Decatur, Alabama, with the intention of invading Tennessee and Kentucky. He met Gen. Schofield at Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30, and was defeated. Hood then entrenched at Nashville, and on December 15 and 16 Gen. Thomas attacked and absolutely destroyed his army.

Sherman now proposed to join Grant and close the war. The most practical route for a march to Grant was one thousand miles. This was too great a distance for a single march, hence

there was a necessity of reaching the seacoast to make a new base for supplies. Savannah, Georgia, was the nearest point, a distance of three hundred miles. He decided that was the proper move, and began his historical march on November 15, and reached Savannah on December 10, 1864, destroying all the railroads and public property on the route. He was cut off from all kind of communication with the north, and was lost for almost a month. Having succeeded in establishing a new base, he now prepared to join Grant, and left Savannah about January 15, 1865, via Columbia, South Carolina. However, he never reached the Army of the Potomac, inasmuch as Johnston surrendered his army on April 18, 1865, at a place near Durham's Station, North Carolina.

Company C did not accompany Sherman in his march from Atlanta to Savannah, nor in his final campaign, as it was sent to Nashville to reinforce Gen. Thomas.

Capt. Crofton thus reported to Maj. John R. Edie, on the storming of Missionary Ridge, by Company C, 19th U. S. Infantry:

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

* * * of the part taken by my command in the engagements near this place during the week ending November 29, 1863:

On Sunday, the 22d ultimo, my command, consisting of detachments of the 16th U. S. Infantry and the First Battalion, 19th U. S. Infantry (Co. C), was ordered with the remainder of the brigade on grand guard duty to picket the front of the Fourteenth Army Corps, we remaining on this duty till Wednesday, the 25th, when we were ordered into line of battle, the left resting on the Rossville road.

From this position we moved to the left, and having covered our front with a line of skirmishers, were ordered to storm Missionary Ridge. This was accomplished with but slight loss, the officers and men behaving with their usual gallantry.

Having gained the summit of the ridge, we went into bivouac, where we remained till the next morning at about 10 a. m., and marched in pursuit of the enemy.

Arriving near the road leading to Graysville, and about two miles from that place, we were ordered into line of battle.

Learning there was a force of the enemy moving along this road, we advanced to the road, and having discovered the enemy immediately in our front, my command opened fire upon them, when the enemy, panic stricken, threw down their arms and ran within our lines.

I then sent forward an officer and twenty men as skirmishers, who discovered the rebels had left their brass pieces of Ferguson's battery in our hands. * * * In this attack I

did not lose a man, as the enemy only fired a few random shots toward us. Here we took several prisoners, their number I had not time to ascertain, as they were sent immediately to the rear.

We now marched to Graysville, Georgia, where we bivouacked. The next morning we moved to Ringgold, where we found Maj.-Gen. Hooker engaged with the enemy on Taylor's Ridge. We took no part, our services not being required. Here we remained till Sunday morning, the 29th, when we returned to our camp at Chattanooga.

The following named officers of the 19th U. S. Infantry were engaged: Capt. H. S. Welton, Capt. James Mooney, First Lieut. S. S. Culbertson, First Lieut. Alfred Curtis, Second Lieut. A. B. Carpenter and Second Lieut. R. Ayres.

Casualties: One officer and two men killed; ten men wounded, and one man missing. * * *

R. E. A. CROFTON,
Captain Commanding.

Capt. James Mooney, commanding the First Battalion of the 19th U. S. Infantry in the Georgia campaign, from May 3 to September 10, 1864, reported as follows:

First Battalion, 19th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
Camp near Atlanta, Georgia,
September 19, 1864.

* * * May 17th, we crossed the Oostenaula river and passed through a village named Calhoun. * * *

On May 29th the battalion was separated on the following duties: Capt. Barnard, with Companies A, B and E, on picket; Lieut. Leamy, with Companies C, F, G, H and A of the Second Battalion, skirmishing. * * * Captain Phelps, with a portion of Company D, filling a gap between two battalions on the front line of the brigade. * * *

Thursday, September 1, 1864. On this day we continued the march, and when within one and a half miles of the Macon railroad the battalion was detailed as a picket to cover the brigade's front.

On the advance of the brigade, and when it formed in line of battle to attack the enemy's works on our right, Companies D, F, G, H and A, Second Battalion, were withdrawn from the picket line and formed on the right of the brigade, Companies A, B, C and E, under the command of First Lieut. Jos. J. Wagoner, remaining on this line by instructions from the brigade commander. Ninety-two recruits, who had joined the battalion and had never drilled, were, by the same authority, not placed in the line of battle.

Companies D, F, G, H and A of the Second Battalion, numbering 118 muskets, advanced with the brigade across the open field under the fire of the enemy, and on arriving at the foot of

the height on which the enemy's works were situated, were thrown into some confusion by having to pass through a swamp covered with thick underbrush. During this time it was found impossible to preserve the brigade alignment.

There being no troops on my right, forming a portion of the attacking force, and my battalion being here greatly exposed to a fire from rebel sharpshooters posted in rifle-pits on a height on my right flank, I found it necessary to detach two companies to dislodge them, who captured twelve rebels and sent them to the rear.

The battalion under my command advanced under a heavy fire and charged the enemy's works, and when the brigade was withdrawn from the contest it was reformed behind the crest of the hill. * * * The battalion lost on this day four killed and twelve wounded.

After the battle of Jonesborough was terminated by the defeat and retreat of the enemy, the battalion was detailed on picket to cover the brigade front, from which duty it was relieved on the following morning, when it moved to Jonesborough and encamped.

Monday, 5th, we were detailed at 7 p. m. as guard for wagon train of the Fifteenth Corps at Flint river. We were relieved on the next morning and returned to camp at Jonesborough; marched same day about one mile toward Atlanta, constructed works and camped.

Wednesday, 7th, we moved within ten miles of Atlanta. Thursday, 8th, we camped about 4 p. m., about two miles from Atlanta. Saturday, 10th, marched at sunset about one mile southwest of our former position, where the battalion is now in camp.

The total loss during the period covered is 14 killed, 56 wounded, 4 missing in action, and 2 captured by the enemy. * * *

I wish to express my satisfaction with the officers and enlisted men of my command for their cheerful and zealous compliance with my every order, shown alike in meeting the enemy or in the endurance of privation and fatigue. * * *

JAMES MOONEY,
Captain Commanding First Battalion.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES, OR FORTIETH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

In response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops to serve for three months, the loyal men came forward with alacrity. The government could not arm or clothe all those who had enlisted in excess of the call. In Pennsylvania thirteen regiments organized and tendered their services, which could not be accepted. Governor Curtin, with his usual energy and wisdom, believing it would not be long until the men would be

needed, organized these regiments into a reserve corps to await the further call. On the night of the disaster at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Washington City was undefended, and immediate requisition was made for all the troops it was possible to get. The Pennsylvania Reserves promptly responded, and were the first troops to enter the National Capital at this time.

The companies of the 11th Regiment were recruited in western Pennsylvania. Capt. Robert Litzinger organized Company A at Ebensburg. On June 29 and 30, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the United States service in its camp in the Park in Washington City. It was 900 strong, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. George G. Meade, of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, under Maj-Gen. George A. McCall. In September it was ordered to Great Falls, Maryland, where it did picket duty along the Potomac river. The regiment moved with the division to the left of Georgetown and Leesburg pike, near Lewinsville, Virginia, where Capt. Litzinger was elected major on November 1, 1861. On April 9, 1862, the division was assigned to the First Corps under Gen. McDowell, and moved to Catlett's Station, thence to Falmouth. In June it was transferred to the Peninsula, and assigned to Gen. Fitz John Porter's Fifth Corps, and took part in the battle of Mechanicsville. This was the beginning of a splendid record, which continued for three years. The history of its marches, battles and imprisonment follows.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, or Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered in June 25, 1861; mustered out June 13, 1864. The following were the field and staff officers:

Col. Thos. F. Gallagher; disch. Dec. 12, 1862, for wounds received at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; prom. brevet brig.-gen., March 13, 1865.

Col. Samuel M. Jackson; prom. from captain Co. G to major, July 2, 1861; to lieutenant-col. Oct. 28, 1861; to col., April 10, 1863; to brevet brig.-gen., March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment, June 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. James R. Porter; prom. from captain Co. B to lieutenant-col. July 2, 1861; res. Oct. 24, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. Daniel S. Porter; prom. from captain Co. B to lieutenant-col. May 14, 1863; to brevet col. March 13, 1865; res. March 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. Robert A. M'Coy; prom. from 1st lieutenant. Co. A to adjutant April 21, 1862; to major Oct. 28, 1863; to lieutenant-col. March 21, 1864; to brevet col. and brevet brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment June 13, 1864.

Maj. Robert Litzinger; prom. from captain Co. A to major Nov. 1, 1861; res. April 1, 1862.

Maj. Peter A. Johns; prom. from 1st lieutenant. Co. F to adjutant July 2, 1861; to major May 17, 1862; res. March 30, 1863.

Maj. James P. Speer; prom. from captain Co. G to major May 28, 1863; to brevet lieutenant-col. March 13, 1865; disch. Aug. 27, 1863, for wounds rec'd in action.

Maj. James C. Burke; prom. from captain Co. A to major March 25, 1864; to brevet lieutenant-col. March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment June 13, 1864.

Adjutant Thomas D. Litzinger; prom. from serg.-major to adjutant Nov. 19, 1863; to brevet captain March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment June 13, 1864.

COMPANY A (RECRUITED IN CAMBRIA COUNTY).

Capt. Robert Litzinger; promoted to major Nov. 1, 1861.

Capt. Andrew Lewis; prom. from 1st lieutenant to capt. Nov. 1, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

Capt. James C. Burke; prom. to corp.; to 2d lieutenant Nov. 1, 1861; to 1st lieutenant May 14, 1862; to captain April 19, 1863; to major March 25, 1864.

Capt. Daniel D. Jones; prom. from serg. to 1st serg. May 14, 1862; to 2d lieutenant April 10, 1863; to 1st lieutenant Feb. 5, 1864; to captain April 22, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

1st Lieutenant Robert A. McCoy; prom. from 2d to 1st lieutenant Nov. 1, 1861; to adjutant April 21, 1862.

1st Lieutenant Rowland M. Jones; prom. from 1st serg. to 2d lieutenant June 16, 1863; to 1st lieutenant April 19, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps. Sept. 1, 1863.

1st Lieutenant Charles A. Fagan; prom. from serg. to 1st serg.; to 1st lieutenant April 23, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 190th Regt. P. V.; veteran.

1st Serg. Daniel W. Luke; prom. to serg. Nov. 16, 1862; to 1st serg. April 23, 1864; prisoner from May 5 to Dec. 11, 1864; disch. Dec. 17, 1864.

Serg. John E. Scanlon; disch. on surgeon's certificate Oct. 15, 1862.

Serg. William A. Leavy; prom. to corp.; to serg.; disch. on surgeon's cert. Dec. 4, 1862.

Serg. William W. Evans; prom. from corp. Nov. 1, 1861, to serg.; died Jan. 28, 1863, at Richmond, from wounds received at Fredericksburg.

Serg. Thomas D. Jones; prom. from private to serg. April, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.

Serg. William H. Elder; prom. to serg. April 10, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Serg. Geo. W. Brown; prom. to serg. July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.

Serg. Wm. Bolewine; prom. to serg. April 21, '64; miss'g in action May 5, '64.

Corp. Wm. H. Sechler; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 24, 1863.

Corp. Evan D. James; died Oct. 17, 1862; buried at Philadelphia.

Corp. Geo. J. Roberts; prom. to corp. Nov. 1, 1861; reduced; died July 23, 1862; buried in Portsmouth Grove Cemetery, R. I.

Corp. John McFeely; prom. to corp. Nov. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.

Corp. George W. Books; prom. to corp. Nov. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 23, 1862.

Musician Thos. D. Litzinger; prom. to serg.-maj. Jan. 1, 1863. ♦

PRIVATES.

Evan, Abrams, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 5, 1863.

S. C. J. Bradley, absent in hospital at muster out.

John R. Beninger, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 5, 1864.

William Beninger, died Dec. 9, 1861.

Geo. K. Brown, killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

William E. Brown, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps. Sept. 1, 1863.

Frederick Bowers, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps. Sept. 1, 1863.

Jacob S. Boring, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.

Joshua R. Brown, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.

Samuel Books, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.

Joseph Bartman, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.

Nathaniel J. Bender, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.

William J. Crum, must. out with company June 13, 1864.

David S. Carbaugh, pris. from Nov. 19, '63, to April 1, '64; abs. at muster out.

John L. Camp, killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Thompson Carney, not on muster-out roll; veteran.

George W. Davis, must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Thomas P. Drumm, disch. surg. cert. April 8, 1862.

Edward E. Davis, disch. surg. cert. May 23, 1863.

John Deetz, disch. surg. cert. Jan. 13, 1863.

William Dempsey, died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 21, 1861.

Michael T. Dillon, died at Alexandria, Va., May 7, 1862.

William W. Davis, died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 26, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg; buried, rec. Dec. 27, 1862.

Richard R. Davis, killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Benjamin Davis, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 William Dunlap, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 James N. Evans, disch. surg. cert. May 19, 1863.
 Edgar Evans, disch. surg. cert. Oct. 29, 1862.
 Edward J. Evans, disch. surg. cert. Oct. 8, 1863.
 Griffith T. Evans, died at Philadelphia May 16, 1862.
 Frederick J. Evans, killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
 Elisha Fultz, disch. surg. cert. Oct. 16, 1862.
 Bernard Farabaugh, died at Alexandria April 6, 1862.
 John J. Foster, killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Barnard Farbaugh, died Jan. 15, 1864; buried at Alexandria; grave 1,325.
 John Gillespie, capt. May 5, '64; died at Andersville Aug. 16, '64; grave 5,843.
 Edward Gillespie, disch. surg. cert. Dec. 8, 1862.
 Lawrence Helman, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
 James M. Hoon, killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Daniel Helman, killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Phillip Jones, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
 David T. James, disch. surg. cert. April 3, 1862.
 Richard E. Jones, killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Samuel Judy, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.
 John Keough, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
 Henry G. Krise, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 1, 1863.
 Daniel D. Krise, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 Aaron Leff, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
 Francis A. Leavy, disch. surg. cert. Oct. 30, 1862.
 Chas. B. Litzinger, disch. surg. cert. Jan. 30, 1863.
 Phillip A. Lantzey, killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
 John O. M'Creary, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
 Nason M'Callister, disch. surg. cert. April 10, 1863.
 Camp Moore, disch. surg. cert. April 11, '62; died Sept. 11, '62; bur. Pt. Lookout.
 William M'Creary, disch. surg. cert. March 4, 1863.
 John Moore, disch. surg. cert. March 20, 1863.
 William Miller, disch. surg. cert. Dec. 22, 1862.
 Joshua L. M'Creary, died at Point Lookout Aug. 17, 1862.
 Thomas M'Caman, killed at Gaines' Mills June 27, 1862.
 John M'Clune, killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 George M'Broome, died at Ft. Monroe, of wounds received at Gaines' Mill.
 Henry M'Broome, died at Hampton, Va., Oct. 29, 1862.
 James S. M'Creary, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.
 John M'Bride, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.
 William M'Creary, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 John A. Makin, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 Jacob L. Mardis, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 James A. Orr, disch. surg. cert. March 11, 1863.
 Hilarion O'Connel, killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Joseph Owens, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.
 William K. Powell, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
 Joseph A. Pfoff, died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1862.
 Robert Patterson, killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
 William J. Patterson, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 Dallas Patrick, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 James B. Pyatt, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.
 William Quintan, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 John Roberts, killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 James P. Rummel, died at Windmill Point, Va., Jan. 20, 1863.
 Leonidas A. Ruth, died at Belle Plain, Va., Nov. 6, 1862.
 Edmund S. Ruth, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
 George C. Ragar, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 Casper Shofner, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
 Harrison Settlemyre, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
 Michael A. Skelly, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
 John Stevens, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.; veteran.
 John Shoepf, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 Phillip Smyers, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 Com're P. Stevens, trans. to Co. A, 190th P. V.
 John J. Story, trans. to western gunboat service, 1862.
 A. Sheeler, died Dec. 29, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Emanuel Urban, killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
William W. Wagoner, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Andrew Woodford, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Powers Woodford, must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Thomas Williams, disch. surg. cert. Dec. 1, 1862.
John Wise, died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1861.
Henry H. Wareham, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 30, 1863.
Henry C. Wissel.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S PENINSULA CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

Gen. McClellan, commander of the Army of the Potomac, began his campaign on the Peninsula April 2, 1862, on which day he arrived at Fortress Monroe. The Peninsula is that part of Virginia which lies between the James and the York rivers. The siege of Yorktown commenced April 5, and Gen. Johnston, of the Confederate forces, capitulated on May 3, and fell back to Williamsburg. He made a stand there on the 3d and 4th, then slowly fell back towards Richmond. McClellan followed, and was within six miles of Richmond, where on May 31 and June 1, he had severe fighting at Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, and held his own.

Gen. J. E. Johnston had been severely wounded on June 2, and Gen. Robert E. Lee succeeded him in the command of the Army of Northern Virginia, holding it until the close of the war. McClellan was south of the Chickahominy river, and Lee was closing in on the Army of the Potomac, when, on June 26, McClellan began his retreat. Thus was started the seven days' fighting known as (1) Mechanicsville, on June 26; (2) Gaines' Mill, or Cold Harbor, on the 27th and 28th; (3) Savage's Station, on 29th; (4) Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, on 29th; (5) Glendale, or White Oak Swamp, on the 30th, and (6) Malvern Hill, or Crew's Farm, on July 1, when McClellan withdrew to Harrison's Landing, on the James river, and thereafter fell back to Washington City. The campaign was a failure.

Gen. Stonewall Jackson had command of the Army of the Shenandoah Valley, and was very successful in preventing Gen. McDowell and others from going to McClellan's assistance. Suddenly, on June 25, he appeared on McClellan's right flank in front of Richmond, which produced the retreat. On August 30 Gen. Pope was defeated at the second Bull Run battle. Capt. Fite's company from Johnstown was engaged in that conflict, which will appear in the record of the 115th Pennsylvania Infantry. Capt. William Linton's Company M, of the 12th Cavalry, was also in that vicinity.

Capt. Andrew Lewis' Company A, of the 11th Pennsylvania

Reserves, from Ebensburg, was with McClellan in this campaign from June 18. The 11th Reserves were then commanded by Col. Thomas Gallagher, of Westmoreland county, and were a part of the Second Brigade, under Gen. George G. Meade, in the Pennsylvania Reserve Division known as McCall's Division, commanded by Gen. Truman Seymore; however, at this time the division was assigned to the Fifth Corps, under Gen. Fitz John Porter.

When Gen. Stonewall Jackson appeared on McClellan's right on June 25th, the latter had but one corps in position on the north side of the Chickahominy river, and it was Porter's (Co. A) which was on the extreme right of the line at Mechanicsville and Beaver Dam Creek. Gen. Lee made an attack, and McClellan fell back to Gaines' Mill. The firing was kept up till 9 p. m. McClellan lost 350 men. Gen. Longstreet says the Confederates lost between 3,000 and 4,000, and adds, "next to Malvern Hill, the Confederates' sacrifice at Beaver Dam was unequaled in demoralization during the entire summer."

Gen. Porter's Fifth Corps (Co. A) were the only troops on the north side of the Chickahominy river until 4 o'clock on the 27th, when the battle was over, with Company A prisoners, and Capt. Lewis, of Ebensburg, killed. Lee's forces were in front of Porter at 2 o'clock, when the fight began, and considering the inequality of the number of men opposing, it was a fierce contest. Lee had 57,000 men, while Porter had but 34,000. The line of battle was in a semi-circle, but to understand the situation the following is substantially the formation:

		<i>Lee.</i>		
Right.	<i>Longstreet.</i>	<i>A. P. Hill.</i>	<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Ewell.</i>
				<i>D. H. Hill.</i>
Left.				Left.
	<i>Morell.</i>		<i>Sykes.</i>	Right.
		<i>McCall's Division.</i>		
		<i>Company A.</i>		

Capt. Lewis' Company A was in Gen. Meade's brigade of McCall's division, which was in reserve for a short time, but it soon became fiercely engaged. When Porter's line was broken and fell back, the 11th Reserves and the 4th New Jersey were in a clump of woods, fighting with their usual energy. The retreat was so sudden that notice was not given to these regiments to fall back, and they kept up the incessant firing until they were completely surrounded and captured. It is said that Gen. Stonewall Jackson carried his colors while making the capture. About 200 of the 11th Reserves who had been detailed

to helve axes to use in making fortifications escaped the ill-fortune of their comrades, who were taken to Richmond. The captured men, including Col. Gallagher, Col. Jackson and all of the field officers, were exchanged about August 27th, being prisoners for two months. Gen. John F. Reynolds was also captured by his old classmate, Gen. D. H. Hill; personal friends, now in deadly combat. The terrible loss to the enemy is the best evidence of the deadly character of the battle where the proportion of troops engaged was over three Confederates to two Unionists. Gen. Porter's losses were 894 killed, 3,107 wounded, and 2,836 missing, a total of 6,837, while Lee's were 8,751 killed and wounded.

The two hundred men who escaped were assigned to the Third Brigade of the Reserve Corps.

Capt. Daniel S. Porter reported as follows on the capture of portions of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves:

11th Regiment, Penna. Reserve Vol. Corps,
July 10, 1862.

* * * On the 27th (Friday) of June, 1862, as our regiment was marching to the battle ground (Gaines' Mill), I was detailed with my company to put helves into 500 axes. On this account I knew nothing personally of the operations or position of the regiment in the battle, but from the best information received, the 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, in connection with the 4th New Jersey, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, relieved the 3d Regiment Penna. Reserve Corps, in the woods. After this I can learn nothing of them, except from stragglers, who say they were surrounded.

About 600 men of our regiment are missing in this battle, including the field officers and all the line officers, except myself and Lieuts. Sloan, Stewart and Mills. Capt. Loudon, of Company C, was absent at home, sick.

In the battle of Monday, June 30, 1862, I took about 106 men into action. These I divided into two companies, Lieut. Sloan commanding the left company and myself the right. * * *

D. S. PORTER,

Captain Commanding 11th Regiment.

Saturday morning, the 28th, the day after the battle at Gaines' Mill, the Fifth Corps (11th Pa. Reserves) spent in bivouac on the Trent farm, on the south bank of the Chickahominy river. In the afternoon and late into the evening the corps moved by the way of Savage station to the south side of White Oak Swamp, but did not reach its position until 10 a. m. on the 29th. Gen. Porter's corps was not engaged in the contest

at Savage Station, by reason of Gen. McClellan having ordered it to move on the night of the 29th to occupy Malvern Hill and hold it until the army could get there, where it was his intention that the great conflict should take place. The corps started before dark, but did not reach its destination until 9 a. m. on the 30th, although the distance was only five miles. The night was dark, and the swampy ground covered with underbrush bewildered the guide so that much time was lost.

The contest at Savage Station was principally with Sumner's and Franklin's troops and was severe, but Lee was repulsed.

Gen. McClellan continued to fall back towards the James river, where he could have the assistance of the Union gunboats. The two hundred men who had escaped were led by Col. Dan. S. Porter, of Indiana, who was then a captain, as all the field officers were in the hands of the enemy. Almost the entire Company A were prisoners.

On Sunday, June 29, McClellan withdrew from the north to south side of the Chickahominy river, and Lee followed. There was a brisk engagement from 9 to 11 a. m., when firing ceased and McClellan fell back towards Malvern Hill. This affair is known as the battle of the Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm.

The engagement at Glendale, Virginia, on Monday, June 30, 1862, is also known as Charles City Cross Roads, or Frayser's Farm, or White Oak Swamp.

During the night of the 29th McClellan crossed the White Oak swamp with his trains and artillery, which although regarded as a perilous undertaking, was well managed. On the morning of the 30th the army was on its way to Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing on the James river. Lee attacked at Glendale, and the contest was continued until nightfall. The enemy endeavored to secure possession of the ground on Malvern Hill, but failed. The Union gunboats gave McClellan much assistance in the Glendale engagement, and that night he reached Malvern Hill. Gen. George A. McCall, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was captured this day.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 1, Gen. McClellan was in position on Malvern Hill, an elevated open plateau on the left bank of the James river, sixty feet high and about one and a half miles in length by a half mile in width; both flanks rested on the river. The army was protected by the Union gunboats, which shelled Lee unmercifully. Lee was in close pursuit, and

at 2 o'clock the battle began, which continued until dark, although firing did not cease until 9 o'clock. It was a terrific contest. The enemy made repeated assaults, but was repulsed. Lee was usually on the defensive in fighting, having the advantage of intrenchments or earthworks of some kind, but in contests like Malvern Hill, Antietam and Gettysburg he was not successful. It is said of Malvern Hill that at no time during the battle was the Union line endangered or a single gun likely to be captured. Lee lost 5,500 men, while McClellan's were less than 2,000. In the seven days' retreat McClellan lost 15,249 and Lee 17,583.

The Peninsula campaign closed July 4. Mr. Stanton directed the army to withdraw from the Peninsula, as it was not, in a military view, the location for an attacking army. He moved it to the territory along the Rappahannock river. Against his protest, on August 14, McClellan moved the army towards Fortress Monroe to take its new position between Washington and Richmond.

In September, Gen. Lee made his invasion into Maryland, having crossed the Potomac river near Leesburg and moved towards Frederick City, Maryland. He captured Harper's Ferry and advanced on Hagerstown, but on McClellan's approach he fell back to South Mountain and Antietam.

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Army.
1861.					
Oct. 15.....	Thos. F. Gallagher.		W. F. Smith's...		
1862.					
Feb. 6.....	Same.....	Henry Bohlen's...	Louis Blenker's.		G. B. McClellan.
May 31.....	Same.....	Second. Geo. G. Meade.....	Geo. A. McCall's.	I. McDowell.....	Same.....
June 27.....	Same.....	Geo. G. Meade, W	Same.....	Fifth.....	Same.....
Sept. 14		A. L. Magilton...	T. Seymour...	Fitz John Porter.	
to	S. M. Jackson.	Third.....	Third.....	First.....	
Sept. 17.....		T. F. Gallagher, W	G. G. Meade..	Jos. Hooker, W.	Same.....
Dec. 11		Third.....	T. Seymour...	G. G. Meade....	
to	Same.....	C. F. Jackson, K.	Third.....	First.....	A. E. Burnside..
15		J. W. Fisher.....	G. G. Meade...	J. F. Reynolds...	
		Robert Anderson...			
Dec. 31.....	Same.....	M. D. Hardin.....	H. G. Sickel.....	J. S. Wadsworth.	Same.....
1863.					
Jan. 31.....	D. S. Porter.....	J. W. Fisher.....	Same.....	J. F. Reynolds...	Jos. Hooker....
May 31.....	S. M. Jackson...	Same.....	S. W. Crawford.	Same.....	G. G. Meade....
July	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Fifth.....	Same.....
1 to 4.....				Geo. Sykes.....	
Oct. 10.....	Same.....	M. D. Hardin.....	W. McCandless.	Same.....	Same.....
Nov. 20.....	Same.....	Same.....	S. W. Crawford.	Same.....	Same.....
Dec. 31.....	Same.....	First.....	Same.....	Same.....	John Sedgwick.
1864.		W. McCandless....			
Jan. 31.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	G. G. Meade...
Apr. 30.....	Same.....	H. C. Bolinger...	Same.....	G. K. Warren...	G. G. Meade...
May 5.....	Same.....	W. McCandless....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....
May 31.....	Same.....	M. D. Hardin.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....

Abraham Lincoln was the actual military commander of the Army of the Potomac during the period in which Gen. Hooker was the field marshal. Gen. Burnside had his army subdivided into three grand divisions: Maj-Gen. Hooker commanded the center, Maj-Gen. Sumner the right, and Maj-Gen. Franklin the left. Capt. Litzinger was promoted to major. Capt. Lewis was killed at Gaines' Mill. Capt. Daniel D. Jones was killed in the Wilderness.

MILITIA—SEPTEMBER 11 TO 25, 1862.

In the 4th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia in the campaign of 1862 there were two companies from Cambria county—Company E from Ebensburg and Company K from Carrolltown. Robert Litzinger was captain of Company E at enlistment, but upon his election as colonel, Daniel O. Evans was chosen to succeed him. Joseph Cole was captain of Company K.

The 4th Regiment was organized on September 11, and sworn into the state's service at Harrisburg to serve during emergency. The regiment went to Chambersburg by train and camped on the farm of A. K. McClure for a day, then was hurried to Hagerstown, and on the night of the 16th and part of the 17th was drawn up in line of battle at Antietam. Governor Curtin immediately declared the emergency over, and the regiment was mustered out on September 25th. Gen. John F. Reynolds, who then commanded a corps in the Army of the Potomac, was in command of the Pennsylvania Militia.

There were two companies from Cambria county in the emergency service in the campaign of 1863—Company A from Ebensburg, and Company B from Wilmore. They, with three other companies, formed an Independent Battalion, commanded by Robert Litzinger as lieutenant-colonel. Daniel O. Evans was elected captain of Company A after Litzinger became colonel, and William R. Hughes was captain of Company B. This battalion was sworn into the United States service in Bedford county, June 15, 1863, to serve during the emergency, and was discharged at Harrisburg, August 8, 1863. It was encamped in Bedford county during this time, engaged in guard duty and drill.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles commanded the Pennsylvania Militia and had his headquarters at Huntingdon. Capt. Daniel O. Evans, Col. Litzinger and Lieut. Evan D. Evans held the same offices in the 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia of 1863, and were veterans of the Mexican war.

The field and staff officers of the 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers were: Colonel, Robert Litzinger; lieutenant-colonel, Hervy Herman; major, John Ross.

The following is the roster of Company E:

Captain, Daniel O. Evans. 2d Lieutenant, Chalmers T. Roberts.
1st Lieutenant, Evan D. Evans. 1st Sergeant, William M. Jones.

SERGEANTS.

Jeremiah Fagan,
John A. Roberts,

Daniel J. Davis,
James T. Hutchinson.

CORPORALS.

George Gurley,
George A. Kinkead,
Joseph Conway,
James J. Thomas,

Hugh Jones,
Edward Owens,
Richard R. Tibbott,
Evan Griffith.

PRIVATES.

Wm. H. H. Adams,
Hugh J. Bannan,
David Bennett,
Abram A. Barker,
Florentine Barker,
Augustine Barker,
John Blickenderfer,
James Collins,
William D. Davis,
John D. Davis,
Daniel K. Davis,
Rowland R. Davis,
Joshua Davis,
David Davis,
John E. Davis,
Daniel Davis,
David E. Evans,
Alvin Evans,
Jeremiah Evans,
Erasmus Evans,
David N. Evans,
Thomas E. Evans,
Evan C. Evans,
Joseph A. Elliott,
Hugh Evan,
Thomas Empfield,

John H. Evans,
Henry C. Flick,
William W. Griffith,
Griffith Griffiths,
Richard Griffiths,
David Howells,
Hugh H. Hughes,
Thomas H. Hughes,
Edward Hudson,
Charles H. Haeman,
John J. Jones,
Benjamin B. James,
George W. Jones,
David A. Jones,
David S. Jones,
Edmund James,
Scott W. Jones,
William D. Jones,
William James,
Thomas Jervis,
John C. Jones,
John P. Jones, promoted to
quarter master sergeant,
William Kaylor,
Thomas J. Lloyd,
Mark Leddy,

William Myers,
Abram C. Makin,
Osborn M'Kean,
Seth M'Kean,
Phillip J. Noel,
Richard W. Price,
Charles F. Preall,
John Roberts,
Edward Roberts,
Richard J. Roberts,
William R. Roberts,
John L. Rager,
George C. Rager,
James N. Simpson,
Theodore W. Shoemaker,
Lawrence Smith,
Adam Shinafelt,
Phillip Sanders,
George W. Thomas,
Robert D. Thomas,
Samuel Tibbott,
Thomas W. Williams,
Benjamin F. Williams,
Joseph Williams.

Company K, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, was recruited in Cambria county, mustered in September 14, 1862, and mustered out September 25, 1862. The officers were:

Captain, Joseph Cole. 2d Lieutenant, Levi Weakland.
1st Lieutenant, T. Blair Moore. 1st Sergeant, Thomas Douglass.

SERGEANTS.

Richard Elder,
James Kane,

John Eason,
John Somerville,

CORPORALS.

Francis Flick,
Jacob Kuhns,
John Stolts,
Andrew Noel,

Joseph Lyda,
Bernard M'Gee,
William Berkstresser,
James Kirkpatrick.

PRIVATES.

Phillip Anstadt,
David Arble,

Abram H. Bouke,
John Books,

G. N. G. Boring,
Patrick Cain,

Stewart Cameron,
William Campbell,
Daniel M. Dunn,
Henry S. Dunn,
George Dahm,
Charley Delozin,
Joseph Delozin,
Tarleton F. Dunbar,
John D. Elder,
P. Rose Edminston,
Joseph Fight,
Valentine Gloser,
John B. Huffer,
Samuel Hill,
William D. Jones,
Jacob Johnston,
Archibald Kirkpatrick,

Thomas Kennedy,
Alexander Leslie,
David Libby,
Adolphus D. Libby,
Joseph Miller,
William Makin,
Adam A. Makin,
Joseph M'Cahen,
Simeon M'Ateer,
Daniel M'Nulty,
Peter Parrish,
Joseph Parrish,
James Parrish,
John Phealan,
Philip Phealan,
John Powers,
James Rogers,

Frederick B. Reininger,
Lewis Schumpf,
William Switzler,
Sebastian P. Seiberts,
James Shields,
Archibald Smith,
Valentine Stephens,
Nicholas Seymore,
John J. Weakland,
Peter Weakland,
John Whiteed,
Jerome White,
George A. Willson,
James Yinger,
George Yeager.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Field and staff officers: Colonel, George B. Wiestling;
Lieutenant-Colonel, Austin B. Snyder; major, Hugh J. Brady.

Company E, recruited in Cambria county, was mustered in,
September 21, 1862; mustered out, September 30, 1862. The
officers were:

Captain, William R. Hughes.
1st Lieutenant, Adam George.

2d Lieutenant, Henry H. Pringle.
1st Sergeant, Hendricks H. Ritner.

SERGEANTS.

Peter M. Brown,
Jacob S. Kiel,

Daniel Black,
Thomas J. Parish,

CORPORALS.

Nicholas S. George
Daniel M. Pringle,
Oliver Crum,
John L. McAteer,
George W. Krippple,

Francis J. Chickey,
Phillip Sherbine,
Isaac W. Pringle.
Musician, Joseph Hamilton.

PRIVATES.

John Adams,
Hartman Barrack,
John Brown,
Martin J. Brant,
David Coulter,
Sylvester Crum,
Emanuel Dillinger,
George Dunmire,
John Doran,
Wrestler Emigh,
Enos E. Ellis,

Joseph Fresh,
Edward Grew,
Jacob Heisel,
Joseph A. Knepper,
John Long,
Harry B. Michael,
Wesley P. Michael,
Robert Monahan,
Martin Miller,
John McGough,
William W. Porter,

Emanuel Pringle,
Albert F. Seaman,
Daniel Shaffner,
William Stonebraker,
Elias Stineman,
John Sitman,
William H. Settlemlire,
Aaron Sherbine,
George U. Williams,
William R. Wherry,
William C. Wolf.

INDEPENDENT BATTALION.

Field and staff officers: Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert Lit-
zinger.

Company A was mustered in, June 23, 1863; mustered out,
August 8, 1863. The officers were:

Captain, Robert Litzinger, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, July 26, 1863.

Captain, Daniel O. Evans.

1st Lieutenant, Evan D. Evans.

2d Lieutenant, Chalmers T. Roberts.

1st Sergeant, David J. Jones.

SERGEANTS.

James T. Hutchinson,
David A. Jones,

Edward Owens,
Hugh Jones.

CORPORALS.

James L. P. McAllister,
Daniel W. Evans,
Daniel K. Davis,
Enoch Reese,
Erasmus P. Evans,

John Hawksworth,
Newton I. Roberts,
Richard W. Pryce,
Musician, Andrew J. Litzinger.

PRIVATES.

William H. H. Adams,
Simon Adams,
Uriah Brown,
William Campbell,
Philip Dolan,
John D. Davis,
Joshua Davis,
Edward D. Davis,
William T. Davis,
Aaron Davis,
Thomas E. Empfield,
David J. Evans,
Jeremiah Evans,
Lemuel Evans,
Hugh H. Evans,
Augustine Fink,
Richard Griffiths,
John Gittings,
Matthias Hawkins,
David Howells,

Thomas J. Hughes,
David P. Hughes,
Richard Hughes,
John Hughes,
William M. James,
Daniel T. James,
Edmund James,
David J. Jones,
William A. Jones,
Edwin Jones,
Charles Jones,
Dwight Jones,
George W. Jones,
David H. Kinkead,
Francis A. Leavy,
Newton Lloyd,
Alexander Mills,
Abraham L. Makin,
William Morgan,
Jacob McMonigle,

Daniel McMonigle,
Stephen McMonigle,
Oliver O'Harra,
Franklin O. Powell,
Elias D. Powell,
William D. Pryce,
William R. Roberts,
John D. Roberts,
Richard J. Roberts,
Elias Rowland,
George F. Robinson,
Edwin Rogers,
Luther Stiles,
Wallace Stiles,
James B. Singer,
Adam Shinafelt,
Samuel Thomas,
David T. Williams,
William Williams,
George A. Wilson.

COMPANY B.

Captain William R. Hughes.
1st Lieutenant, Adam George.

2d Lieutenant, William C. Barbour.
1st Sergeant, Robert E. Jones

SERGEANTS.

George N. Barker,
N. S. George,

Hartman Barrack,
John F. Chickey.

CORPORALS.

Daniel M. Kiel,
Lawrence B. McMonagle,
Philip Sherbine,
John Wintroth,
John Brown,

Emanuel Pryngle,
Sylvester Crum,
Augustus Chestnutwood,
Henry H. Pringle.
Musician, Joseph Hamilton

PRIVATES.

Frederick Aaronfelt,
William Berkstresser,
Daniel Berkstresser,
Harrison Burkhart,
Peter M. Brown,
Andrew Beck,
David W. Brendlinger,
Samuel Byers,
John Barrack,
John Burnett,
David W. Brandlinger,
Samuel Byers,
John Barrack,
John Burnett,
David W. Coulter,
William K. Carr,
Michael Dugan,
David Davis,

Emanuel Dellinger,
Enos Ellis,
Franklin Eash,
Resler Emigh,
John Funey,
John Fish,
Henry Flenner,
David Farber,
Henry Flick,
John Grew,
F. K. Herlinger,
Benjamin F. James,
Charles Johnston,
John Kating,
Elias Lower,
John W. Long,
Martin Miller,
John W. Mulholland,

Wesley Michael,
David F. McMonagle,
Henry Stephen McEntire,
Thomas J. Nelson,
Albert Nelson,
John Plummer,
William H. Paul,
Elias Paul,
Jacob W. Pringle,
Thomas Stineman,
Theodore Shaw,
David Scott,
Christian Smay,
Jacob C. Stonebraker,
William T. Sitman,
John Weaver.

THE SILVER GRAYS.

This was an independent company, and was organized September, 1861; discharged, April 30, 1862. The officers were:

Captain, William Palmer.
1st Lieutenant, James Murray.

2d Lieutenant, Thomas A. Maguire.
1st Sergeant, Gideon Marlett.

SERGEANTS.

James A. McGough,
James Moorehouse,

George Shank,
George W. Stalb.

CORPORALS.

Samuel Riddle,
John Kinkead,
Carl Schmidt,
Zachariah Leff,
George W. Orris,

John Cunningham,
Daniel T. Jones,
John Murray.
Musician, Charles C. Teeter.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Adams,
Darius Ayers,
William Arenttrue,
John Burgoon, Jr.,
John Burgoon, Sr.,
Thomas Butler,
John Bohanan,
James Brown,
John Brown,
Joseph Cretlin,
William Cowan,
John Cramer,
Thomas Cannon,
Robert Cassidy,
Gabriel Carpenter,
James Eastright,
Peter W. Fortenbaugh,
John W. Garber,
Daniel Gross,
Thomas Hooker,
Henry Hanning,
John Hartzberger,
William P. Jones,
Hugh Kearnan,

Daniel Kauffman,
Michael Karrigan,
James Kennedy,
Jonah Lybarger,
Solomon Leah,
David Lloyd,
George Leslie,
Jacob Ludwick,
William Mangus,
James Myers,
Thomas Miller,
James McCoy,
Dennis McLaughlin,
Hugh McMullin,
Watson McGarey,
John McGovern,
Rodger McEnally,
William McElcarr,
George C. McGraw,
Bernard McAllister,
James C. McCloskey,
James P. Nesbit,
James P. Potts,
Thomas Reese,

Charles Reilley,
David G. Reese,
Joseph Roberts,
Alexander Riggs,
Peter Rager,
Samuel Routh,
Adam Rudolph,
William Sands,
Henry H. Spiese,
John Schmock,
Nicholas Shara,
William Smith, Sr.,
William Turner,
Dick C. Trotter,
John Vanard,
Samuel Vaughen,
Bernard Ward,
Griffith W. Williams,
Jacob Waltz,
Howell Woodbridge,
James Young,
John W. Young.

FIFTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY—COL. J. M. CAMPBELL.

In August, 1861, when Col. Campbell, Capt. Linton and others returned from their three months' term of service in the 3d Regiment, they immediately began to recruit a regiment for a term of three years. It was mustered into the service in August and September. The regiment was composed of ten companies, namely: Company A, Capt. Suter, from Johnstown; Company B, Capt. John H. Hite, from Somerset county; Company C, Capt. E. D. Yutzy, from Somerset county; Company D, Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley, from Johnstown; Company E, Capt. Patrick Graham, from Johnstown; Company F, Capt. G. W. P. Davis, from Harrisburg; Company G, Capt. F. B. Long, from Somerset county; Company H, Capt. John O. Billheimer, from Cambria, Northampton and Somerset counties; Company I,

Capt. William B. Bonacker, from Johnstown; and Company K. Capt. Edmond R. Newhard, from Allentown.

The regiment was organized at Harrisburg, with the officers named in the roster, and remained in camp there until February 27, 1862, when it was taken to Washington City and went into camp near Bladensburg Cemetery. March 29 it was ordered to report to Col. Miles at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. The regiment was immediately assigned to protect the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Martinsburg and Cumberland, and keep it open for the transportation of troops and supplies, which was necessary for the practical operation of the armies, east and west.

Col. Campbell's headquarters were at Great Cacapon Bridge at first, but later were at Sir John's Run, twenty-eight miles west of Martinsburg. The companies were located thus: Capt. Long's Company G at Back Creek Bridge, eight miles west of Martinsburg; Capt. Davis' Company F at Sleepy Creek Bridge, nine miles further west; Capt. Lapsley's Company D at Alpine, near Hancock, Maryland, five miles further west; Capt. Bonacker's Company I at Sir John's Run, five miles further; Capt. Yutzy's Company C at the Great Cacapon Bridge, five miles further; Capt. Billheimer's Company H at Rockwell's Run, six miles more to the west; Capt. Graham's Company E at No. 12 Water Station, a few miles to the west; Capt. Hite's Company B at Paw Paw, about three miles to the west; Capt. Newhard's Company K at Little Cacapon Bridge, a few miles further west; and Capt. Suter's Company A at the South Branch Bridge, a few miles to the west and sixteen miles east of Cumberland. The distance to be guarded was fifty-six miles. A reference to a map will show that this territory was in the enemy's country, and on account of the mountainous character of the land on both sides of the railroad and the rivers, it was difficult to defend. Roving bands of partisans could suddenly come out of the mountains at the valleys or passes and destroy the road by burning bridges and tearing up the tracks, or destroying water and fuel stations. It was the favorite locality for Confederate Generals Imboden, McNeil, White and Edwards, and even Gen. Rosser suddenly made a dash on the camp of Capt. Newhard at the Little Cacapon Bridge while the company was at roll call, and after a spirited fight captured most of the company. Imboden moved to Paw Paw, where he succeeded in procuring a surrender from Capt. Hite without a fight.

These prisoners were exchanged in December, 1862, after an imprisonment of about two months.

After the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, Col. Campbell took his regiment to Mangar's Mills, Virginia, on the opposite side of the Potomac from the two armies, and on the 18th of September his men were the only Union troops in Virginia. Gen. McClellan's cavalry force sent to picket the Maryland shore, observed the troops in Union uniforms on the opposite side of the river, but believed they were the enemy in disguise.

On January 29, 1863, Lieut.-Col. McDermit resigned, Maj. John P. Linton succeeded him, and Capt. Enoch D. Yutzy was promoted to major. The regiment was now attached to the Fourth Brigade of the First Division, Department of West Virginia, Col. Campbell in command of the brigade, and Col. Linton of the regiment.

On July 6, 1863, Gen. Kelly brought his forces to the Williamsport fording of the Potomac to co-operate with Gen. Meade in the pursuit of Lee's army after the Gettysburg battle. Col. Campbell, with the division, crossed the river, and on the 19th became heavily engaged with the retreating army. During the night Gen. Kelly withdrew the division without giving notice to Col. Campbell, who remained with the 54th regiment on the Virginia shore. In the morning the enemy threw a few shells into the regiment, but soon retired, when Col. Campbell took his command back to the old locations.

On August 15, 1863, Col. Mulligan, of the 23d Illinois, was threatened with an attack near Petersburg. The 54th Regiment went to his relief, where they were engaged for three weeks. On November 6 the brigade moved to Springfield, where a reorganization took place. The 54th was assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division, with Col. Campbell in command of the brigade. On January 4, 1864, Gen. Kelly apprehended an attack on Cumberland, and Col. Campbell took a portion of his command to that place. The following month Harry Gilmore's Confederate rangers, in the garb of Union soldiers and by other practices, deceived the pickets and made a dash into Capt. Davis' Company F at Patterson's creek, which, after a struggle, was compelled to surrender. It is said that after they had surrendered Gilmore shot and instantly killed Corporal Gibbs, which, with other similar acts, has made him infamous.

The Shenandoah valley is a beautiful farming district, the

ground slightly undulating, with a splendid supply of water. Its general course is southwest from the Potomac river; it is sixty miles in width from Harper's Ferry on the east, or the Blue Ridge side, to Bath, on the westerly side at the Allegheny mountain. At Winchester it is about forty-five miles, and at Strasburg twenty-five miles wide. Southeast of Strasburg it is divided by the Massanutton mountain into two valleys with the Luray valley between the latter and the Blue Ridge, between which and the Allegheny mountains on the west lies the Shenandoah valley.

The Blue Ridge is about 170 miles in length, from Harper's Ferry to the Peaks of Otter, near Lynchburg. The Ridge is like the side of a ladder, in which the holes for the rungs represent the gaps through which an army could pass with its artillery and wagon trains. Between these points are twenty gaps, which average less than nine miles apart, some being only three miles. In view of the fact that these gaps are frequently used in describing the movements of troops by both armies, we give them in their order and locate them near to or on a line east and west between the most important towns on either side of the Blue Ridge. The first named is in the valley and the second on the east side of the Ridge.

Beginning at Harper's Ferry, thence southwest: (1) Snicker's Gap, near Berryville in the valley; (2) Ashby's Gap, road leading from Strasburg to Aldie; (3) Manassas Gap, road from Front Royal to Rectortown; (4) Chester Gap, road from Front Royal to Salem; (5) Gravelly Spring Gap, eight miles south of Chester Gap; (6) Behman's Gap, three miles north of Thornton's Gap; (7) Thornton's Gap, road from Luray to Warrenton; (8) Fisher's Gap, road from New Market to Culpeper; (9) Swift Run Gap, road from Harrisonburg to Orange Court House; (10) Powell's Gap, road from Port Republic to Orange Court House; (11) Brown's Gap, road from Piedmont to Gordonsville; (12) Jarman's Gap, road from Staunton to Gordonsville; (13) Beagle's Gap, three miles south of Jarman's Gap; (14) Rock Fish Gap, road from Waynesboro to Charlottesville; (15) Reed's Gap, south of Waynesboro and Charlottesville; (16) Irish Gap, road from Lexington to Lovington; (17) White's Gap, near Lexington; (18) Robertson's Gap, near Lexington; (19) the James river flows through the Ridge north of Lynchburg; (20) Peaks of Otter, near the Natural Bridge and Lynchburg.

Railroads pass through Manassas Gap and Rock Fish Gap. The city of Lynchburg is on the east side of the Ridge, about one hundred miles west of Petersburg, and about twenty miles west of Appomattox Court House. A railroad runs from Lynchburg, passing through Farmville, over the High Bridge, and through Burkeville to Petersburg.

When Gen. Grant assumed command of all the Union armies, in March, '64, he considered the Shenandoah Valley an essential part of the field for the Army of the Potomac. A study of the valley will show its peculiar natural defenses, which General Lee for three years had used to his advantage in making his northern invasions and re-enforcing his troops on either side of the Blue Ridge. Col. Campbell's 54th Regiment served in the valley in the year of '64, and later Capt. Blough's Company K of the 18th Cavalry was there, making in all six companies from Johnstown.

Gen. Grant directed Gen. Sigel to proceed up the valley, occupy Lynchburg and destroy the railroad. He started about May 4, and on the 15th, meeting Gen. Breckinridge at New Market, was defeated. Gen. Hunter succeeded him, and again started the Lynchburg campaign. He met the enemy at Piedmont and Lexington, was victorious, and passed over the Blue Ridge at the Peaks of Otter. He was very successful until he reached Lynchburg, where he was defeated on June 17 and 18. He made the distressing retreat across the mountain to the Kanawha, which under the conditions prevailing was a sound military movement.

Gen. Lee feared the fate of his army at Petersburg if Hunter should be victorious at that point, therefore the day before the battle he sent Gen. Early with a corps from Petersburg to reinforce Breckinridge. This large force surrounded Hunter (54th Regiment), except on the westerly side, which compelled Hunter to take that course. After Hunter had returned, he again started up the valley (54th Regiment), but was not making the progress desired by Gen. Grant. In August, Grant selected Gen. P. H. Sheridan as one who had the energy and vigor to do the work required, and gave him command of all the troops in the valley (54th Regiment). In less than sixty days he made the most brilliant campaign in military annals, and by October 19 had routed the enemy from the valley.

The 54th Regiment and Capt. Blough's Company K of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry were a part of Sheridan's magnifi-

cent army. Below will be found telegrams, letters and orders passing during the respective engagements, the reports of officers wherever it denotes the action or movement of either the 54th Regiment or Capt. Blough's company in a battle or on the march. We also give the diary of Corporal Jonas B. Kauffman, of Company E, while he was in the valley, and especially on the sorrowful retreat.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Field and Staff Officers:

- Col. Jacob M. Campbell; prom. brev. brig.-gen., March 13, 1865; disch. Sept. 3, '64.
 Lieut.-Col. Barnabas M'Dermitt; res. Jan. 29, 1863.
 Lieut.-Col. John P. Linton; prom. from major, Feb. 1, 1863; disch. Feb. 3, 1865.
 Wounded at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864; also at Snicker's Gap, July 18, 1864; also at Kearnstown, Va., July 24, and at the Opequon, Sept. 19, 1864.
 Lieut.-Col. A. P. Moulton; prom. from captain Co. M, March 24, 1865; com. colonel April 3, 1865; not mustered; disch. by G. O., May 30, 1865.
 Maj. Enoch D. Yutz; prom. from captain Co. C, Feb. 1, 1863; disch. Jan. 5, 1865.
 Maj. Nathan Davis; prom. from captain Co. L, March 24, 1865; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
 Adjutant William H. Rose; disch. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Quartermaster David F. Gordon; disch. Nov. 5, 1863.
 Quartermaster Levi Quiler; prom. from 1st lieutenant Co. K, Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Surgeon John M. Allen; must. out Nov. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 Surgeon John P. Aschom; disch. by Gen. Order, May 30, 1865.
 Asst. Surg. W. H. Gunkle; prom. to surgeon 73d P. V., Oct. 26, 1861.
 Asst. Surg. Andrew W. Mathews; prom. to surgeon 128th P. V., Sept. 15, 1862.
 Asst. Surg. George R. Lewis; prom. to surgeon 61st P. V., Sept. 18, 1863.
 Asst. Surg. John C. Fruit; prom. to surgeon 187th P. V., July 7, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. Reuben Hunter; died at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. William E. Hall; must. out with regiment, July 15, 1865.
 Chaplain Graft M. Pile; disch. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Serg.-Major Charles Shartz; prom. from private Co. D, March 1, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 Serg.-Major Lewis Rohr; prom. from 1st serg. Co. K, Feb. 28, 1862, to 1st lieutenant Co. F, March 27, 1864; Veteran.
 Q. M. Serg. Josiah A. Heckart; prom. from private Co. C, date unknown; must. out with regiment, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Q. M. Serg. Wm. Flick; prom. from serg. Co. C, Mar. 1, '62; not on muster-out roll.
 Com. Serg. Alexander R. Scott; prom. from private Co. C, date unknown; must. out with regiment, July 15, 1865.
 Hosp. Stew. William T. Loeffler; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Prin. Mus. James Snedden; prom. from musician Co. E, date unknown; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 Prin. Mus. Adam G. Fockler; prom. from musician Co. A, date unknown; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

COMPANY A.

Recruited in Cambria and Indiana counties. Mustered in August, 1861; mustered out, July 15, 1865.

- Capt. John P. Suter; must. out Dec. 15, 1864; expiration of term.
 Capt. John L. Decker; prom. from 1st serg. to 1st lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1864; to captain Feb. 12, 1865; com. major April 3, 1865; not must.; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran; wounded at Lynchburg, Va.
 1st Lieut. Allen K. Babcock; must. out Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term.
 1st Lieut. John M'Cune; prom. from serg. to 2d lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1864; to 1st lieutenant March 1, 1865; com. capt. April 23, 1865; not must.; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 2d Lieut. Daniel N. Jones; must. out Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term.
 1st Serg. David R. Bryan; prom. from corp. to serg.; to 1st serg. Dec. 14, 1864;

com. 1st Lieut. April 3, 1865; not must.; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

1st Serg. George F. Randolph; not on muster-out roll.

Serg. Benj. F. Spangler; prom. from private; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.

Serg. William Stool; prom. from corp. to serg.; com. 2d Lieut. April 3, 1865; not must.; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Serg. Edward P. Ditzler; prom. to corp.; to serg. Dec. 14, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Serg. John B. McClellan; prom. to serg.; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran; wounded at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864.

Serg. Emory Fisher; not on muster-out roll; killed in front, Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864.

Corp. W. H. H. Barkley; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. Frederick S. Dysart; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. W. H. Fredericks; prom. to corp.; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran; wounded at Snicker's Gap, Va., July 18, 1864.

Corp. William Helzel; prom. to corp.; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran; wounded at Blue Ridge, Va.

Corp. Joseph B. Shaffer; prom. to corp. Dec. 14, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. George S. Attig; prom. to corp. Dec. 14, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran; wounded at Piedmont, Va.

Corp. William Kelper; prom. to corp. Dec. 14, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. John M'Bride; prom. to corp. Dec. 14, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. D. G. McCullough; not on muster-out roll; Veteran; wounded at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864.

Corp. John Gough; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. Hiram Smith; not on muster-out roll; killed at New Market, Va., May 15, '64.

Corp. James F. Allen; not on muster-out roll; Veteran; killed at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864; shot in forehead.

Musician Adam G. Fockler; prom. to prin. mus., date unknown; Veteran.

Musician James Herrington; not on muster-out roll.

PRIVATES.

Peter Albright; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Richard K. Andrews; not on muster-out roll.

William H. Arnold; disch. by General Order June 17, 1865.

Charles W. Arnold; wounded at Fort Gregg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Henry Barnhart; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Charles Barclay; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Henry Blough; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865.

John L. Benford; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865.

Aaron Bennett; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.

Thomas Brown; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865.

Thomas G. Bittner; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865.

Martin Boyer; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Jacob Bowman; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865.

Samuel Bowman; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865.

John Bryan; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Nathaniel Butler; not on muster-out roll.

John Bray; not on muster-out roll.

Joshua F. Bittner; not on muster-out roll.

William Bryan; disch. by General Order July 25, 1865; wounded at Opequon, Va.

William H. Carrol; absent; sick at muster out; Veteran; wounded at New Market, Va.; also at Fort Gregg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Jacob R. Callihan; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; Vet.; wounded at New Market, Va.

David Callihan; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865.

William Caulfield; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Michael Carr; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865.

James P. Conner; disch. by General Order May 31, 1865.

Isaac N. Clark; not on muster-out roll; Vet.; killed at New Market, Va.

Jacob Cohn; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.

John Conner; not on muster-out roll.

George Durbrow; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.

Martin V. Donnelly; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.

James Dimond; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
 George S. Duncan; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Leonard A. Dill; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, '65; Vet.; wounded at Lynchb'g. Va.
 John Davis; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 Charles Donahue; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 Benjamin J. Davis; must. out Nov. 3, 1864; expiration of term.
 Eleazer Davis; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Isaac A. Decker; not on muster-out roll; a corporal; mortally wounded at Opequon, Va., shot through head. Charles Taylor, 14 years old, drummer of Co. H, remained on field and buried him.
 William Edmonds; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 David R. Edwards; not on muster-out roll.
 George W. Fowler; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 John W. Fisher; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
 John Fisher; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Martin Firestone; captured June 18, 1864, at Lynchburg, Va.; died, date unknown; Veteran.
 David Findley; not on muster-out roll; Veteran; killed at New Market, Va.
 Robert H. Findley; not on muster-out roll; captured at New Market, Va., but escaped after two days.
 Jacob A. Glass; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran; wounded at Opequon, Va., same shell wounded Glass and William L. Seese.
 Allen L. Garwood; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 Daniel Good; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 F. M. Gouchnour; Conemaugh, Pa.; Veteran; killed at Piedmont, Va.
 William V. Garson; not on muster-out roll; Veteran; wounded and captured at Cedar Creek, Va.
 Newton Griffiths; not on muster-out roll; Veteran; killed at New Market, Va.
 Robert Gray.
 Thomas Gallagher; disch. on surg. cert., date unknown.
 Charles Harrison; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
 Levi G. Howard; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
 Jacob Hartzel; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 James F. Howard; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran; wounded at New Market, Va.
 James H. Harker; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Charles Houck; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; Vet.; wounded at New Market, Va.
 John Hissong; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; Vet.; wounded at New Market, Va.
 Jacob B. Horner; captured at Kearnstown, Va., July 24, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 Conrad Hochstetler; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 John F. Helsel; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 Jacob Hutzell; captured May 15, 1864; died at New Market, Va., date unknown.
 William Harris; disch. on surg. cert., Feb. 18, 1862.
 Andrew Haede; not on muster-out roll.
 George F. Hemminger; prom. to corp. Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 Franklin B. Howell; prisoner from Oct. 19, 1864, to Feb. 17, 1865; disch. April 27, 1865; wounded and captured at Cedar Creek, Va.
 William T. Jones; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; Vet.; wounded at Opequon.
 Jacob James; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Jas. James; trans. to V. R. C., date unknown; Vet.; wounded at New Market, Va.
 Thomas James; not on muster-out roll.
 John Jones; prisoner from June 2 to Nov. 26, 1864; disch. Feb. 2, 1865, to date Nov. 30, 1864; expiration of term; wounded and captured at New Market, Va., and exchanged.
 Goswin Kelper; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran; wounded at High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865.
 Jacob Keefer; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 James Klinessmith; must. out Dec. 9, 1864, to date Oct. 21, 1864; expiration of term; wounded at Lynchburg, Va.
 Samuel Kookan; disch. on surg. cert. June 12, 1862.
 John Kahoe; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 William Lightner; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 George W. Lightner; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 John Little; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 James Lightner; captured July 19, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran; captured at Lynchburg, Va.

Michael Lightner; prisoner from Oct. 19, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order June 21, 1865; Veteran; captured at Cedar Creek, Va.
 Samuel Lightner; not on muster-out roll.
 William Lindsey; not on muster-out roll; wounded at New Market, Va.
 Joseph W. Matthews; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran; wounded at Opequon, Va.
 M. D. Miller; captured Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Vet.
 Benjamin F. Minnick; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 James Mickey; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 William H. Mulberry; trans. to V. R. C., date unknown; Veteran.
 William Morgan; died at Sir John's Run, Va., April 27, 1862.
 William F. Matthews; detailed to regt. hosp. Nov. 14, 1861.
 David M'Kinney; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; Vet.; wounded at Opequon, Va.
 Daniel M'Elvoy; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 Consor M'Clure; must. out, expiration of term.
 Edward M'Bride.
 William M'Lane; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
 Isaac Oglesby; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 Henry Oldham; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Albert Orom; not on muster-out roll.
 Franklin Penrod; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 David Powell; captured July 24, 1864, at Kearnsstown, Va., disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 (William) Jacob Powell; captured July 24, 1864; died, date unknown; mortally wounded at Fort Milroy, near Winchester, Va.
 Arthur Peck; captured June 18, 1864; died, date unknown; Veteran; mortally wounded at Lynchburg, Va., June 17.
 Thomas P. Potts; disch. on surg. cert., Oct. 31, 1862.
 William Price; not on muster-out roll.
 Charles W. Riley; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1864.
 William Roland; not on muster-out roll.
 John Roberts; not on muster-out roll.
 William L. Seese; wounded in action at Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order Oct. 14, 1865; Veteran.
 Charles E. Smith; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 Conrad C. Smith; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 William J. Sharp; disch. by Gen. Order June 9, 1865.
 Joseph Schrenk; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 William Singley; died at Washington, D. C., March 9, 1862.
 Wesley Spires; not on muster-out roll.
 John B. Stearn; not on muster-out roll.
 Isaac D. Schnably; captured at New Market, Va.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 18, 1864; grave 9119.
 John W. Thomas; must. out July 15, 1865; Vet.; wounded at New Market, Va.
 John Thomas; died at Danville, Va., Jan. 5, 1865; captured at New Market, Va.
 Edmund Watkins; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Thomas G. Williams; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran; wounded at New Market, Va.
 Sylvanus White; absent, sick at muster-out; Veteran.
 John Wright; disch. by Gen. Order May 15, 1865.
 James J. Watkins; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John Williams; prisoner at Kearnsstown, Va., from July 25, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; must. out March 27, 1865, to date Feb. 26, 1865.
 John White; not on muster-out roll.

COMPANY D.

Company D, Captain Thomas H. Lapsley; recruited in Cambria county. Mustered in August, 1861; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Captain Thomas H. Lapsley; recruited in Cambria county; mustered in August, 1861; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley; must. out Feb. 27, 1865; expiration of term.

1st Lieut. James G. Elder; must. out Feb. 8, 1865; expiration of term.

1st Lieut. Robert Smith; prom. from serg. Co. F, 32d Regt. P. V., to 1st Serg., July 4, 1864; to 1st lieut., Sept. 14, 1864; com. captain April 3, 1865; not mustered; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.

2d Lieut. George W. Gageby; must. out Dec. 28, 1864; expiration of term.
 2d Lieut. James S. Brown; trans. to Co. C, 32d Regt. P. V., July 4, 1864; prom. to 2d lieut., Sept. 14, 1864; com. captain Co. F, April 3, 1865; not mustered; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 1st Serg. Edward Clator; prom. from sergt. Co. F, 32d Regt. P. V., to 1st serg., July 4, 1864; com. 1st lieut. April 3, 1865; not mustered; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 1st Serg. Samuel C. Magehan; reduced and trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Vet.
 Serg. J. M. Buckingham; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. John S. Vandorn; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. John Ferris; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. Russell P. Abbey; com. 2d lieut. April 3, 1865; not mustered; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. N. King Sullivan; not on muster-out roll.
 Serg. Samuel D. Sleeth; not on muster-out roll.
 Serg. Franklin Enos; not on muster-out roll.
 Serg. James Ellis; not on muster-out roll.
 Corp. John Trexler; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. William H. Stoltz; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. Alfred Haines; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. Eugene Murtz; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. William Boreman; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. Albert S. Greth; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. James P. Ryan; killed near Petersburg, Va., date unknown.
 Corp. John O. Kopky; not on muster-out roll.
 Corp. Coyer Shehan; not on muster-out roll.
 Corp. Jacob G. Bowman; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Corp. William Atkins; not on muster-out roll.
 Corp. James M'Clelland; died at Danville, Va., Dec. 4, 1864; Veteran.
 Corp. Abraham Irwin; not on muster-out roll.
 Corp. Simon Marsh; not on muster-out roll; Veteran; killed at Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864, body left on field.
 Musician Michael A. Zorn; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 Musician Peter W. Faidley; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.

PRIVATEs.

Charles Agler; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Isaac Achuff; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 William R. Ashton; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Jesse Adams; trans. to Co. H, date unknown; Veteran.
 William H. Atkinson; not on muster-out roll.
 James Anderson; not on muster-out roll.
 Jonathan Albright; not on muster-out roll.
 Peter Albright; trans. to Co. A, date unknown; Veteran.
 Hugh Adair; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
 William Adams; not on muster-out roll.
 Samuel A. Bushnell; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Andrew Brooks; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Warren B. Bartlow; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Washington L. Boyer; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Levi Beechart; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 S. Banartedalen; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
 Edward Bloese; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Henry Bowman; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John Breslin; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Frederick Barth; must. out Sept. 14, 1865, to date July 15, 1865.
 Levi Bernhisel; not on muster-out roll.
 John Brockaway; not on muster-out roll.
 Justice Brunson; not on muster-out roll.
 John Bear.
 Henry J. Bear; not on muster-out roll.
 Josiah G. Blittner; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 George Beltz; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Christopher C. Ball; trans. to Co. E, date unknown; Veteran.
 Henry Barnhart; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Samuel Bowman; trans. to Co. A, date unknown; Veteran.
 Daniel Bowman; not on muster-out roll.
 Solomon Barnett; not on muster-out roll.

Martin Boyer; trans. to Co. A, date unknown; Veteran.
Jacob Bookes; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
Herman Bittner; not on muster-out roll.
Isaac Bender; not on muster-out roll.
Patrick Brinan; not on muster-out roll.
Barnaby B. Boyer; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Jesse Berkebile.
Joseph Bruce; not on muster-out roll.
John Campbell; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
James R. Christman; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
William Carman; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
Allen Christman; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
E. D. Cartwright; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
Henry Cooper.
Cyrus Coleman; trans. to Co. H, date unknown; Veteran.
Asa Crow; not on muster-out roll.
Cornelius Cook; not on muster-out roll.
Archibald Croyle; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
James Donaldson; disc. by Gen. Order June 24, 1865.
Howard Doan; not on muster-out roll.
James Dimond; trans. to Co. A, date unknown.
John P. Dishong; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Israel D. Dishong; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 14, 1865.
Edwin Eisenbrey; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Henry Eckhold; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 3, 1864.
Freeman Enfield; not on muster-out roll.
John Enfield; disch. on surg. cert., August, 1862.
Wilson Etthison; not on muster-out roll.
Allen M. Fry; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
William J. Fennell; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Richard A. Fifer; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
James Fleming; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
James P. Frisbie; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
Samuel Firl; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
John N. Frazer; not on muster-out roll.
Alfred Gibbs; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Andrew Gangwere; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
Henry S. Good; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Joseph Gebron; not on muster-out roll.
Adam Graham; trans. to Co. H, date unknown; Veteran.
Francis Gormly; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
John Groft; not on muster-out roll.
David B. Gold; must. out Dec. 28, 1864; expiration of term.
George Guy; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Charles Grumbling; not on muster-out roll.
Charles Grant.
Edward Howe; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
James M. Howe; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
John S. Hagar; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Joseph Hillborn; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
William B. Holland; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
William Henry, Jr.; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
Jacob Hoyle; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
Samuel Hutzel; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
Jacob P. Hutzel; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
G. F. Hemminger; trans. to Co. A, date unknown; Veteran.
C. Hochstetler; not on muster-out roll.
Andrew Halde; disch. by Gen. Order July 21, 1865; Veteran.
Demet's A. Holder; not on muster-out roll.
Charles Jennings; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Matthew Jordan; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
James L. Jolly; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Thomas M. Kochel; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
John F. Kelly; disch. by Gen. Order July 15, 1865.
Theodore Killpatrick; not on muster-out roll.
George Kepky; not on muster-out roll.
Jacob Krouter; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Samuel H. Leetic; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Joseph London; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Abraham Lewis; not on muster-out roll.
 Daniel D. Long; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 William Luke; must. out Dec. 30, 1864, to date Nov. 23, 1864; expiration of term.
 Jeremiah Miller; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
 Adam Meyer; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 John Martz; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 R. J. B. Mitchell; wounded and prisoner from May 9 to Nov. 15, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order June 26, 1865.
 August Miller.
 George Mangus; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 Thomas Myers; not on muster-out roll.
 Alexander Murdock.
 Elijah Maken; not on muster-out roll.
 James Mickey; died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1865; Veteran.
 Daniel Mickey; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 Daniel Miller; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 6, 1861.
 Perry Moynett; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
 George W. Miller; not on muster-out roll.
 Jeremiah M'Dade; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 James M'Davit; died; date unknown; bur. in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va.; lot 18.
 Thomas M'Auley; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Bernard M'Guire; not on muster-out roll.
 Conser M'Clure; trans. to Co. A, date unknown.
 John Newcamp; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 U. Nonnemacker; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 George S. Neale; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 George Osterline; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 James O'Conner; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Dennis O'Hara; not on muster-out roll.
 John Oswald; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 Daniel M. Peet; prisoner from May 9, 1864, to March, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John Pinkerton; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Cyrus Pile; died, date unknown; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va.
 Alexander Rambo; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Henry P. Reader; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John Riley; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 W. Rodamacker; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John L. Rose; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John Robinson; not on muster-out roll.
 William Rose; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
 William H. Shaw; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Bartlet Smith; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Frederick Saylor; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Levi Schnerr; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Frederick Shilp; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Jeremiah Schnoble; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Nelson Schemaly; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Daniel Stevenson; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 James R. Salada; disch. by Gen. Order June 13, 1865.
 William Swingle; not on muster-out roll.
 William A. Sleeth; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
 George Shunk; disch. on surg. cert., August, 1862.
 Henry Suter; must. out January 30, 1865; to date of expiration of term.
 Samuel J. Simpson; not on muster-out roll.
 Robert Simpson; not on muster-out roll.
 Jonathan C. Sherman; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 Peter Sweeney; not on muster-out roll.
 William Shoeman; died at Sir John's Run, Va., July 2, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va.; lot 26.
 Adam Sanders; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 Peter Stephanus; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 5, 1861.
 Charles Shartz; prom. to serg-maj. March 1, 1865.
 Elijah Tomlinson; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Joseph H. Toy; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Elwood Trimmer; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John S. Trumbower; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.

William Tospon; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 Henry Tospon; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 Joseph Vanhorn; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Samuel P. Ward; absent sick at muster-out; Veteran.
 Friend Watrous; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Joseph G. Wagoner; disch. by Gen. Order June 9, 1865.
 Adam L. Webber; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John Wenzel; not on muster-out roll.
 Albert A. Wright; prisoner from Oct. 19, 1864, to March 13, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, June 21, 1865.
 Jacob Will; not on muster-out roll.
 Sylvanus P. White; wounded at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864; prisoner from May 16, 1864, to Sept. 1, 1864; disch. April 11, 1865; Veteran.
 Charles Williams; not on muster-out roll.
 Peter C. Whipkey; died, date unknown; buried at Staunton, Va.; sec. C, grave 30.
 George Whipkey; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
 Thomas Walters; not on muster-out roll.
 Martin Yoder; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Samuel K. Yeakel; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865.
 David Yeager; not on muster-out roll.
 Lewis Zimmerman; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

COMPANY E.

Recruited in Cambria county. Mustered in August, 1861; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Capt. Patrick Graham; disch. March 12, 1865; wounded at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864, shot through left eye; prisoner until March, 1865.
 1st Lieut. William A. Hinchman; resigned Sept. 15, 1863.
 1st Lieut. David R. Lewis; prom. from 2d lieut. Oct. 22, 1863; must. out Nov. 25, 1864; expiration of term.
 1st Lieut. Charles E. McCracken; com. captain April 3, 1865; not mustered; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 2d Lieut. Benjamin P. Anderson; prom. from 1st serg. Oct. 22, 1863; disch. Jan. 17, 1865.
 1st Serg. Charles Felser; com. 1st lieut. April 3, 1865; not mustered; disch. by Gen. Order May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. John L. Smith; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. W. H. VanDeventer; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
 Serg. Peter O. Schnuller; prom. to Serg. Jan. 17, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. W. E. Southworth; not on muster-out roll.
 Serg. Bartholomew Kane; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Serg. Jacob B. Dunlap; not on muster-out roll.
 Serg. John Glass; not on muster-out roll.
 Serg. Daniel W. Young; reduced to corp. and tr. to Co. F, date unknown; Vet.
 Serg. James L. Henry; must. out Nov. 3, 1864, to date Oct. 4, 1864; exp. of term.
 Corp. Jacob Schneider; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. Frank Culberson; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. John Anderson; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. M. H. Vanscoten; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. Casear Crumnocker; prom. to corp. Dec. 18, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. Gustavus J. Voyt; prom. to corp., March 16, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. John W. Thacher; prom. to corporal Jan. 17, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 Corp. Robert Armstrong; not on muster-out roll.
 Corp. Benjamin L. Davis; trans. to Co. A, date unknown; believed to have been killed at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864. A body was found on line of retreat, believed to be Davis.
 Corp. John Jordan; reduced and trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Corp. C. M'Caraher; not on muster-out roll.
 Corp. Robert Bennett; reduced and trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Corp. Archibald Gore; not on muster-out roll.
 Corp. Bartholamew Holmes; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. Daniel H. Creider; reduced and trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran;
wounded at New Market, Va.
Musician Charles A. Kenyon; not on muster-out roll.
Musician James Snedden; prom. to prin. mus., date unknown; Veteran.
Musician Robert S. Graham; not on muster-out roll.
Musician Christ C. Bennett; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.

PRIVATES.

N. W. Ackerman; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
John N. Ackley; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
C. H. Allabach; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Phillip Altemus; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Stephen Ackerman; not on muster-out roll.
Hugh Adair; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
William Auchenneck; not on muster-out roll.
Theodore Allison.
John Q. Adams; not on muster-out roll.
Isaac Anthony; disch. by Gen. Order, May 12, 1865.
Nicholas Bowers; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
Charles Barrett; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Jerome Bender; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
William H. Billings; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
J. Brinnisholtz; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
George E. Brotzman; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
Jackson Buchanan; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
Christopher C. Ball; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
Dan. S. Balsinger; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
John Bagnul; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
Solomon Bagnul; trans. to Co. H, date unknown.
Richard L. Bell; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
William Bennett; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
Allen L. Boyle; prom. to corp. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
Joseph Bryant; disch. Feb. 1, 1862.
Thomas Brelsford.
G. W. Berkeybill; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
George Corey; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.
Dennis Clapp; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
Isaac D. Corey; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
John W. Corey; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Francis Cox; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Charles A. Carter; not on muster-out roll.
John F. Crider; not on muster-out roll.
William R. Crider of Johnstown; not on muster-out roll; wounded at New Market, May 15, 1864; died soon and buried by enemy. John F. Crider, his father, and Daniel and Abraham, his brothers, were in this company. Daniel married a daughter of Gen. D. McM. Gregg; resides in Baltimore.
A. Camerer; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
Dennis Carville.
Abram Colligan; not on muster-out roll.
Daniel Colligan; disch. Nov. 22, 1861.
James Cassady; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
William Cowen; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
Richard Colley; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
Asa Davidson; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
James F. Day, must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
James H. Darrow; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
Edward Dehl; trans. to Co. B, date unknown.
Samuel Dunham; prom. to corp. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
Reese Davis, prom. to corp. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
John Depher; not on muster-out roll.
John Devore.
John Englet; not on muster-out roll.
Evan Edwards; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
Joseph Evans.
Jacob Fox; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Martin Fix; must. out, Nov. 3, 1864, to date Oct. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
William Fitzsimmons; not on muster-out roll.
John S. Gathany; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Charles S. Gates; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 William W. Gordon; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 William H. Gray; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Virgil P. Gonsolus; not on muster-out roll.
 James Glass; not on muster-out roll.
 John A. Gore; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 David Goughenour; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Peter Garraty; not on muster-out roll.
 Daniel Holly; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.
 Samuel Hampton; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Frederick Heller; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Joseph Hoppa; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 John How; not on muster-out roll.
 Samuel D. Hummel; prom. to corp. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Benjamin F. Hummel; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Daniel Hill; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Michael Hagens; not on muster-out roll; Veteran. Shot in the forehead at New Market. He was lying on ground firing when killed.
 Edward Harbough; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 10, 1864; Veteran. Shot through thigh.
 William Holmes; prom. to sergt. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Joseph R. Hummel; prom. to sergt. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Michael Hurley.
 Peter Hummel; died in Blair county, Pa., Oct. 9, 1861.
 Joseph M. James; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Lewis J. Jones; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 James James; disch. on surg. cert., Oct. 31, 1862.
 Thomas John; captured at New Market, Va.; died July 27, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.; grave 4,057.
 Edward Jones; not on muster-out roll.
 Evan L. Evans.
 John B. Kungle; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 John W. Knowles; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.
 John Kelly; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 James S. Kelly; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 John H. Kauffman; prom. to corp. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Jonas B. Kauffman; not on muster-out roll.
 George W. Lafferty; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Joseph R. Lamey; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Baronet J. Lasure; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Lewelyn C. Lewis; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Hanford S. Lewis; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 William J. Lawrence; disch. Aug. 1, 1865, to date July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 John D. Landis; must. out Nov. 3, 1864, to date Oct. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 Lewis Leitenberger; not on muster-out roll.
 John Linnett; not on muster-out roll.
 (Thomas) Leonard Leadbeater, of Johnstown; not on muster-out roll. Killed at Lynchburg. Before going in the battle he dressed in his best clothes.
 Noah Mishler; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.
 David Mumber; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Joseph W. Morgan; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Charles Murray; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Adrian W. Miller; not on muster-out roll.
 William Murphy; not on muster-out roll.
 James Mangus; not on muster-out roll.
 George Morris; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 John Morris; captured at New Market, Va.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 24, 1864; grave 9,644. This is denied; he is said to have returned at the close of the war.
 Jacob Miller.
 Joseph Minnich; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Thomas Miller; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 John H. Murphy; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Daniel McCracken; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John McLaughlin; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Charley McLaughlin; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Thomas McClure; prom. to corp. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.

E. McManemay; not on muster-out roll.

John McManemay, of Johnstown; not on muster-out roll. Wounded at New Market, Va. John H. Kauffman took him off field.

John McFadden; not on muster-out roll. Allen L. Boyle and Archy Gore were detailed to bury the dead. They buried a body which they believe was John McFadden.

Andrew A. Neal; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Henry Osterhout; not on muster-out roll.

Phillip Osterhout; disch. by Gen. Order, June 6, 1865.

Noah Owens; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.

James Petrican; not on muster-out roll.

Robert Parsons; prisoner from May 15 to Dec. 10, 1864; disch. March 2, 1865, to date Dec. 15, 1864.

John Powell; prisoner from Oct. 13, 1864, to Feb. 14, 1865; disch. April 3, 1865, to date Feb. 19, 1865.

John Parker.

Peter K. Rossiter; must. out with Company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.

John Reese; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Benjamin F. Rossiter; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Ferdinand Renz; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.

James Rutter; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Joseph Rogers; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.

Peter Robinson; died at Harrisonburg, Va., May 26, 1864. Shot through body at New Market. He lay close to Capt. Bonacker.

George Rathman; not on muster-out roll.

J. Rhinehart; not on muster-out roll.

Franklin G. Smith; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.

Joseph Selner; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.

Thomas C. Stine; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.

Edward Snyder; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.

Henry B. Setzer; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

George Setzer; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

John Sheffer; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Thomas E. Shaddock; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.

Jerome Setzer; not on muster-out roll.

Jesse M. Stevens; prisoner from Oct. 19, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, June 19, 1865.

A. H. Swackhammer; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph Shoop; prom. to corp. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.

Luke Steward; not on muster-out roll.

John G. Strayer; prom. to sergt. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.

Andrew J. Sims; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.

John W. Sims; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.

Lemuel Thomas; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

William Thompson; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.

William Thomas; wounded; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 26, 1864; he was 60 years old, and a coal miner.

John Vogenetz; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Abraham Vansant; disch. by Gen. Order, June 30, 1865; Veteran.

Joseph Warnock; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.

William H. A. Wagner; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.

Reuben H. Walters; disch. by Gen. Order, July 29, 1865; Veteran.

William H. Warner; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

George E. Woodruff; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

L. A. Woodward; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

George L. Warner; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Wetherstein; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph H. Weiss; died May 15, 1865; buried at Hampton, Va.; Veteran.

Marshall White; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Wittemyer; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.

Geo. W. Williams; capt.; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 21, 1864; grave 4,428.

Henry Weddle; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.

Valentine Wolford; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.

Henry Wolford; prom. to sergt. Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.

Andrew Ward; wounded at Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; died, date unknown; buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., lot 17; Veteran. This is denied. His body was brought home and buried in Geistown Cemetery.

John M. Young; died at Annapolis, Md., March 8, 1865; captured at New Market, Va.; exchanged, but died before landing. Buried in Johnstown.
 John M. Yohn; prisoner from May 9, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, June 1, 1865; Veteran. This is an error; it should be John M. Young.

COMPANY H.

Recruited in Cambria, Somerset and Northampton counties, mustered in February 26, 1862, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Capt. John O. Billheimer; disch. Oct. 25, 1862.

Capt. Edward J. Geisinger; prom. from 1st lieut., Oct. 26, 1862; killed at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864.

Capt. William A. McDermitt; prom. from sergt. Co. I to capt., Dec. 14, 1864; com. lieut.-col., April 3, 1865; not must.; trans. as capt. Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

1st Lieut. Jacob B. Dunlap; prom. from 2d lieut., Oct. 26, 1862; com. capt. May 16, 1864; not must.; must. out, Dec. 29, 1864; expiration of term.

2d lieut. A. M. Kilpatrick; prom. from sergt. Oct. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 4, 1864.

2d lieut. Henry Schick; prom. from sergt. Dec. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.

1st Sergt. Theodore Woy; prom. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 14, 1865; to 1st sergt. March 1, 1865; com. 1st lieut. April 3, 1865; not must.; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

1st Sergt. George J. Cleaver; not on muster-out roll.

Sergt. William Eppinger; prom. from corp. Co. C; com. 2d lieut. April 3, 1865; not must.; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Sergt. Aaron F. Dickey; prisoner from Oct. 19, 1864, to March 11, 1865; com. 1st lieut. April 3, 1865; not must.; disch. by G. O., May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Sergt. Michael Lohr; prom. from sergt. April 2, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Sergt. John Spangler; prom. to sergt. March 1, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Sergt. James A. Flynn; trans. to Co. A, 12th Pa. Cav., Oct. 20, 1862.

Sergt. John Shaffer; not on muster-out roll.

Sergt. Conrad Wagoner; must. out Jan. 17, 1865; expiration of term.

Corp. Henry A. Spire; prom. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. John Winters; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. Thomas W. Cross; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. John J. Livingood; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. Cyrus Lohr; prom. to corp. March 8, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. Richard Launtz; prom. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. James K. Spangler; prom. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. William Slick; prom. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. Abraham Fry; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Corp. James Gillmore; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. Addison Myers; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. John Shick; com. 2d lieut. May 16, 1864; not must.; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. John Stewart; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. Eli Phinicle; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. Levi F. Kipler; prom. to sergt. Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Musician Herman Wilson; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Musician Charles D. Taylor; not on muster-out roll.

Musician Milton H. Ritter; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.

PRIVATES.

E. Ackerman; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.

Jesse Adams; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.

William H. Avy; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.

John Albright, Jr.; not on muster-out roll.

Benjamin Allinder; died at Danville, Va., Nov. 14, 1864.

Lewis Ache; not on muster-out roll.

Francis Baker; must. out with company; Veteran.

Benjamin Billards; must. out with company.
 Josiah Bowers; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Henry S. Berkey; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 William Barclay; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 James Boyd; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Franklin Bennett; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Solomon Bagnall; prisoner from May 15, 1864 (New Market, Va.), to Feb. 23, 1865; disch. April 29 to date March 5, 1865.
 Jonathan Boyer; trans. to Co. B, date unknown; Veteran.
 Francis Bills; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 William Backman; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Martin Bord; not on muster-out roll.
 Martin Boehm; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 Patrick C. Boyle; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Daniel Buss; not on muster-out roll.
 Donatus Blter; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 George M. Bender; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 Charles Bantley; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 Theodore P. Bantley; capt.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 14, '64; grave 8,775.
 Daniel Brubaker; not on muster-out roll.
 Michael D. Burk; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 Jacob Cole; must. out with company; Veteran.
 James Cassidy; must. out with company.
 David Cover; must. out with company; Veteran.
 Cyrus Coleman; must. out with company.
 Emanuel Cover; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 Edgar Chyle; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Lewis R. Caten; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Ebenezer Cardiff; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Emanuel Custer; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Elias Crissey; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
 John A. Custer; trans. to Co. B, date unknown; Veteran.
 Jacob Comodore; not on muster-out roll.
 Edward Chamberlin; not on muster-out roll.
 Benjamin F. Clark; not on muster-out roll.
 William Downing; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 Charles A. Direly; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John F. Direly; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 George Dayspring; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 Ingham A. Ellis; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John N. Eddinger; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John S. Ellis; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
 Samuel G. Eddinger; not on muster-out roll.
 Henry Eash; not on muster-out roll.
 William Engle.
 Jacob Ernest; not on muster-out roll.
 Tilghman Fry; must. out with company; July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Chauncey Fry; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 John Friedline; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 Alexander Fleck; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John W. Fletcher; returned Dec., 1863; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 R. Fenstermacher; not on muster-out roll.
 Jos. H. Fritchman; not on muster-out roll.
 James Fuller.
 Matthew Feller; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
 Samuel Fleegle; not on muster-out roll.
 Edward Frank; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 Adam Graham; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Jonathan Gardner; disch. by Gen. Order, May 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Lewis Gesner; not on muster-out roll.
 Martin Gobel; not on muster-out roll.
 Adam S. Gramling; not on muster-out roll.
 M. Ginglesperger; disch. by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865; Veteran.
 W. W. Hershberger; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Samuel Huffmyer; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 John W. Hawn; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Samuel W. Hawn; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Henry J. Horner; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.

Martin Hammers; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
George B. Henn; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
Henry Helman; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Milton Hoffman; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
Samuel Hummel; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
Jonas B. Horner; died Aug. 24, 1864; buried at Staunton, Va., sec. B, grave 8.
Israel Johnson; not on muster-out roll.
James Krader; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.
Chambers H. Kautz; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
Daniel Kelchner; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 12, 1865.
Jacob Klotz; not on muster-out roll.
James Kimmel; not on muster-out roll.
Herman C. Knight; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
Jos. J. Lyberger; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
Felix Lynn; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.
William Lowry; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Josiah Lohr; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
Jesse Liston; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
Jesse A. Lee; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Conrad Lipp; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Joseph M. Levy; not on muster-out roll.
William P. Levi; prom. to sergt. Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
H. C. Livingstone; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
John Ling; not on muster-out roll.
Samuel H. Miller; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Harrison Moynett; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
Thomas Mitchel; not on muster-out roll.
John J. Metzgar; not on muster-out roll.
John Moser; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
Cyrus E. Moser; not on muster-out roll.
Michael Medernach; not on muster-out roll.
Owen Miller; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
William H. Mohr; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Tobias Miller; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
Abraham A. Miller; disch. by Gen. Order, July 8, 1865.
Franklin Miller; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
Samuel Masters; not on muster-out roll; Veteran. Wounded at Lynchburg.
John H. Myers; prom. to corp. Co. C, date unknown.
Michael Mullen; not on muster-out roll.
John McLaughlin; trans. to Co. I, date unknown; Veteran.
David J. Noon; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
Jacob S. Noon; prom. to corp. Co. C, date unknown.
George Oyler; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
George H. Oches; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
Levi Orris; disch. by Gen. Order, Aug. 28, 1865.
George Pile; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Thomas Peter; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
John Rohr; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.
William Ray; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
Joseph Rhodes; trans. to Co. G, date unknown; Veteran.
George Rebman; disch. by Gen. Order, June 24, 1865.
William Risch; not on muster-out roll.
Reuben Roth; must. out March 6, 1865, to date expiration of term.
John Reichard; not on muster-out roll.
Edward Relly; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Johnson Sherman; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
John Speicher; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.
Henry Stutzman; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
William H. Sample; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
Henry Snitehust; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
Alex. Showman; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
William Schneider; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
Abraham Spangler; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
Henry D. Shaffer; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
Walter Scott; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Silas Shaffer; not on muster-out roll.
Samuel M. Saylor; disch. by Gen. Order, June 24, 1865.
Milton J. Seigley; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.

Rudolph Shultz; not on muster-out roll.
 Wm. H. Snyder; capt.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864; grave 10,516.
 Henry Shick; prom. to 2d lieut. Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 Stewart Shick; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Jacob Stine; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 Thomas E. Stine; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 Lewis Sourbine; trans. to Co. F, date unknown; Veteran.
 David Shaffer; disch. by Gen. Order, June 6, 1865.
 Joseph G. Thomas; must. out with company, July 15, 1865; Veteran.
 Jas. K. Thompson; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Daniel Trent; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Moses Trent; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865; Veteran.
 Charles Uncle; must. out with company, July 15, 1865.
 John Vogenitz; trans. to Co. E, date unknown; Veteran.
 J. D. Werkheiser; died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1864.
 William Willson; not on muster-out roll.
 Adolph Warm; not on muster-out roll.
 Franklin Wasser; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 John Warner; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Matthias Weiner; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Charles Warg; not on muster-out roll.
 Charles Wendell; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 David B. Wertz; prom. to corp. Co. C, date unknown.
 Andrew Weaver; died near City Point, Va., March 30, 1865.
 Joseph C. Yutzy; prisoner from Oct. 19, 1864, to March 11, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
 Jacob Yotter; not on muster-out roll.

CAPT. PATRICK GRAHAM'S COMPANY TENDERED.

Col. J. M. Campbell,

Sir: I have now a Company of eighty three men enrolled for the service for three years, unless sooner discharged, and feel desirous of composing a part of your Regiment. Please answer.

I Remain Dr. Sir. Yours in the bonds of Military Friendship,

7th August, 1861.

P. GRAHAM.

REV. GRAFT M. PILE APPOINTED CHAPLAIN.

Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, November 20, 1861.

The undersigned, Lieut. Col., Major and Commanders of Companies connected with the 54th Regiment P. V., having met at Head-Quarters of said regiment and having voted for Chaplain of said regiment, unanimously elected the Rev'd Graft M. Pile, of Somerset County, for said position. We therefore request that he may be appointed.

B. McDERMIT, Lieut. Col.

JNO. P. LINTON, Major.

JOHN SUTER, Captain.

E. D. YUTZY, Captain.

WM. B. BONACKER, Captain.

JOHN H. HITE, Captain.

T. H. LAPSLEY, Captain.

Ebensburg, Pa.

Col. J. M. Campbell

We the undersigned hearing of much sickness have taken the liberty of sending these few articles, hoping they may be of use:

Mrs. Johnson Moore: One quilt, one pair of sheets, three shirts, two pillows, one can of tomatoes and three towels.

Mrs. Gibson: Nine pillow cases.

Mrs. T. B. Moore: Four pillow cases and one pillow.

Mrs. Piper: Two quilts, one pair of sheets, three pillows, four towels, one can of Blackberry preserves, one can of tomatoes and one parcel of dried peaches.

Emilie Roberts: One quilt, one pair of sheets, one can of Raspberrys and two towels.

Mrs. P. Collins: One under shirt and one pair drawers.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company I, Captain William B. Bonacker, recruited in Cambria county, mustered in August, 1861, mustered out October 10, 1864.

Capt. William B. Bonacker; must. out Oct. 10, 1864; expiration of term; wounded at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864; minie ball passed through his body; left on field for dead; captured and returned home.

1st Lieut. George W. Camp; must. out Oct. 10, 1864; expiration of term.

2d Lieut. John Humphreys; must. out Feb. 16, 1865; expiration of term.

1st Sergt. Samuel B. Bathurst; com. 1st Lieut. Co. H, May 16, 1864; not must.; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.

Sergt. William A. McDermitt; prom. to capt. Co. H, Dec. 14, 1864; Veteran.

Sergt. Robert L. Marlett; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.

Sergt. Henry Hagan; not on muster-out roll.

Sergt. Peter Sternier; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. John J. Seese; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. Samuel Parkes; died at North Mountain, Va., Jan. 1, 1863.

Corp. Joseph G. Thomas; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Corp. Samuel J. Custer; prom. to sergt. Co. C, March 1, 1865; Veteran.

Corp. Jacob Cradle; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. William Wilkison; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.

Corp. Alexander Murphy; not on muster-out roll.

Corp. John Brem; not on muster-out roll.

Musician William Walker; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Musician Theodore McClure; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

PRIVATES.

Nelson Abbot; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Charles Amsler; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Levi Allbaugh; died Sept. 20, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot E, grave 531.

Frederick Beuler; not on muster-out roll.

Isaac Bomgardner; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

William Bosnell; not on muster-out roll.

Frederick Brenner; not on muster-out roll.

Jesse C. Blough; prom. to corp. Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Mark Burk; must. out Feb. 11, 1865; expiration of term.

Robert A. Burk; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Berkey; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Joseph Custer; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Camp; not on muster-out roll.

James G. Craig; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864; grave 5,417.

John B. Craig; not on muster-out roll.

Israel Crist; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel M. Crist; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

John Conway; not on muster-out roll.

John R. Crum; not on muster-out roll.

Austin Crum; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Nathaniel B. Crum; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Charles Cullen; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.

Thomas P. Cullen; not on muster-out roll.
 John Croyle; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 James Donoughe; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 Daniel Dellinger; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 Albert Davis; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 George W. Duncan; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 Harrison Dellinger; not on muster-out roll.
 Herman Etzel; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 August Ebler; not on muster-out roll.
 Evan E. Evans; prom. to corp. Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 John Erly; not on muster-out roll.
 John Funk; prom. to sergt. Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 Noah Fry; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 William A. Fagan; prom. to corp. Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 Abraham Fresh; not on muster-out roll.
 Philip Folker; disch. on writ of habeas corpus, date unknown.
 William Flinn; not on muster-out roll.
 James Feeney; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 William Fisher; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 29, 1864; grave 7,169.
 Jacob D. George; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 Solomon Grambling; died June 1, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot F, grave 623.
 John C. Gerber; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 Dennis Griffin.
 Edmond Holtzapple; must. out Nov. 16, 1864, to date expiration of term.
 George Heckman, Sr.; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 William Haney; died July 20, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 18; Veteran.
 Henry Helsel; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 Joseph Helstern; not on muster-out roll.
 George Harts; not on muster-out roll.
 John Harshbarger; accidentally killed, Jan. 31, 1862.
 Adam Keith; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 Michael Keith; not on muster-out roll.
 John Kness; not on muster-out roll.
 Henry Kaufman; not on muster-out roll.
 James Kavanah; not on muster-out roll.
 John Kahoe; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 Joseph A. Lamson; not on muster-out roll.
 John Lotz; not on muster-out roll.
 Valentine Leffler; not on muster-out roll.
 Alfred W. Livingston; not on muster-out roll.
 John Murphy; not on muster-out roll.
 Simon Murphy; not on muster-out roll.
 Isaac Menser; not on muster-out roll.
 Henry Mentzel; not on muster-out roll.
 John Morris; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
 Daniel Murphy; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
 John Meyer; not on muster-out roll.
 John McLaughlin; trans. to Co. E, date unknown; Veteran.
 Lewis Nigle; not on muster-out roll.
 Adam Oswald; not on muster-out roll.
 Hesekiah Orris; not on muster-out roll.
 John Plummer; not on muster-out roll.
 Gillian Penrod; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 John Ripple; not on muster-out roll.
 Matthew Ripple; not on muster-out roll.
 Charles A. Russell.
 Samuel J. Ream; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 30, 1862.
 George Shearer; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 30, 1862.
 Andrew Sponsler; not on muster-out roll.
 Theodore Spoestman; not on muster-out roll.
 Adam Schrener; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 30, 1862.
 John M. Stull; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
 George B. Stineman; prom. to 1st sergt. Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.
 John Sherman; not on muster-out roll.
 Albert Smith; not on muster-out roll.
 William A. Sidle; died Dec. 9, 1861.

Charles Theimer; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Mark A. Wills; not on muster-out roll.

James Walker; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 30, 1862.

John B. Wissinger; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; Veteran.

Alfred W. Whisler; died at Staunton, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; mortally wounded at Piedmont, Va., as he was going into the battle.

Jacob Weaver; prom. to corp. Co. C, March 1, 1865.

Henry Yormker; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 30, 1862.

The organization of the 54th Pennsylvania Infantry from May 20, 1862, until April 30, 1865, was as follows:

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Commander.
1862.					
May 20.....	J. M. Campbell.	Railroad.....	Middle.....		D. S. Miles.
1863.					
Jan. 10.....	Same.....	Same.....			J. D. Cox.
May 31.....	J. P. Linton....	Fourth.....	First.....	Eighth.....	R. C. Schenck.
June 30.....	Same.....	J. M. Campbell..	B. F. Kelly.....		R. F. Kelly.
Aug. 31.....	Same.....	Campbell's Bri..	Department West Va..		Same.
Dec. 31.....	Same.....	J. M. Campbell..			Same.
1864.			Second.....		
Jan. 31.....	E. D. Yutzy.....	Same.....	J. A. Mulligan.....		Same.
May 15.....	J. M. Campbell..	Second.....	Same.....		U. S. Grant.
June 30.....	E. D. Yutzy.....	Jos. Thoburn....	First.....		Frans Sigel.
July 31.....	Same.....	Third.....	Second.....		David H. Hunter
Sept. 19.....	J. P. Linton....	J. M. Campbell..	Geo. Crook.....		Same.
Oct. 19.....	E. D. Yutzy.....	Same.....	First.....		U. S. Grant.
Dec. 31.....	J. P. Suter.....	Same.....	Jos. Thoburn....		
1865.			Same.....		
Jan. 31.....	F. B. Long.....	Third.....	Same.....	Geo. Crook.....	P. H. Sheridan.
Feb. 28.....	A. P. Moulton..	T. M. Harris....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Mar. 31.....	T. H. Lapsley...	Same.....	Same.....	Twenty-fourth.	U. S. Grant.
April 30.....	Nathan Davis...	Same.....	Same.....	E. O. C. Ord....	B. F. Butler.
	Killed, April 2..	Same.....	Same.....	A. H. Terry.....	
	A. P. Moulton..	Same.....	Same.....		U. S. Grant.
	Lewis Rehr.....	Same.....	Same.....	John Gibbon...	E. O. C. Ord.
		Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
		Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
		Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.

A part of the 54th regiment was at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland.

The following is the diary of Jonas B. Kauffman, Corporal Company E, 54th Penna. Vol. Infantry, Capt. Graham's Company:

1862.

February 28, The 54th Regiment left Camp Curtin at Harrisburg, at about noon and arrived in Baltimore, Md., midnight. We slept in the barracks until morning.

March 1, Marched through Baltimore; stopped at the Union Relief Association for dinner; then we took the train for Washington City; we arrived there about 10 o'clock p. m.; supper was provided for us at the Soldiers' Home; we slept in the barracks until morning.

March 2, After breakfast we took up our march and proceeded for about two miles to Bladensburg hill, a place formerly noted for its many duels. We went into camp there and named it Camp Campbell in honor of our Colonel,—J. M. Campbell. It was then snowing and was very cold. We pitched our tents and carried cedar branches for bedding, but could not keep out the water; there being no remedy only to be contented and never growl.

March 4. Nothing of importance, except that we were mustered for our pay.

March 10. Our regiment marched to the City, and escorted the body of Colonel James Cameron, from a place opposite to the White House to the Railroad Station. Col. Cameron was killed in the battle of first Bull Run, in July, 1861. His body was then being taken home for interment.

March 11. Company E. marched to the arsenal and exchanged muskets.

March 14. We received marching orders at 10 p. m.: after packing our things it was countermanded until morning; it rained.

March 15. We struck our tents, loaded our baggage, and the wagons started for Meridian Hill. The regiment formed ready to march, when the order was again countermanded and were directed to remain on Bladensburg hill until further orders; it continued to rain and we were nearly perishing.

March 28. We received two months pay, \$22.

March 29. At 10 a. m. we received marching orders; we packed and marched to Bladensburg, Md.; got into freight cars about 10 p. m. and slept there until morning. I went to Bladensburg and ate oysters for the first time; had to take a drink of liquor to keep them, and got my canteen filled with Maryland rye. At 10 a. m. we started on our march for the Relay House and arrived there at 3 p. m. We entered the cars on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and arrived at Harper's Ferry, at day-

light. The appearance there was one of desolation, and we knew we were close to the enemy; a rough looking country at any time, but at this time all the public property had been destroyed; cars and locomotives were burned and dumped over high embankments; it was really desolation.

March 31. We arrived at Martinsburg, W. Va., at noon. At this place the river was full of burned cars, and side tracks with burned locomotives; we drew rations, and took our departure for No. 12 Water Station on the B. & O. R. R., arriving there at 8 p. m. It was a disappointment to all of us, but a soldier's duty is to obey all orders, whether we like it or not. We remained here guarding the railroad, and nothing of importance occurred except plenty of scouting and hard duty all the time.

May 26, 1862. We received marching orders, and things looked squally. The entire regiment was concentrated at South Branch, where Capt. Suter's company A had been located, expecting an attack. About 4 p. m. our pickets gave an alarm, when the regiment was formed in line and remained so for a half hour when we were dismissed and went to quarters. In getting out we pulled down our tents and slept in the rain for the balance of the night.

May 30. Col. Linton with about 400 men went down the road as far as Sir John's Run and found it all right; returned the same day.

May 31. Col. Campbell and Lieut. Col. Linton with 400 men on gondola cars proceeded down the railroad, with the intention of going as far as we could, expecting to meet the enemy. We went as far as Back Creek, there found the Back Creek bridge burned; then we returned to South Branch, arriving there at 12 midnight.

June 2, 1862. Company E returned to No. 12 Water Station, our regular location.

June 10. We received our pay.

June 13. Captain Graham with 38 men started on a scouting tour and got as far as Georgetown; laid over until Moreland, our guide, arrived, then proceeded to the Cross Roads; we took breakfast with rebel Quartermaster Gore.

June 14. We were fired upon from different points by bushwhackers; came to North river. The boys set fire guerrilla Captain Edwards' barn; it was destroyed with its contents; arrived at camp on June 16th.

July 3. I got a pass to go to Hancock, Md., where Company D was located; it was only one I received in the service.

July 4. Returned at 4 p. m. and went on picket duty; nothing of importance happened, except hard duty and scouting.

September 5. Rebels were reported at the Point of Rocks. All cars and engines were taken west from Martinsburg. Our company began digging rifle pits.

September 11. Company G, Captain Hites', had a skirmish, and took a few prisoners.

September 12. Col. Campbell with 56 men went on North Mountain and met the enemy about 500 strong; he repulsed them and took fifteen prisoners and thirty stands of arms.

September 14. Fifty picked men of Company E were ordered to South Branch on a forced march under the command of Lieutenant ———; we lost him at the tunnel; we crossed the Potomac twice; marched to South Branch in three hours; distance 15 miles; the officer followed.

September 21. All the officers and men excepting about fifteen from Company A, and the same from Company E, who were detailed for picket duty, left for Back Creek.

September 22, Captain Hite's Company G were driven out of their quarters by Jackson's army; lost all their tents and ten days rations, and a few boxes of cartridges. A portion of our regiment advanced upon the enemy but found him too strong and fell back. Company A returned at 9 a. m. Thirty men belonging to Company E stopped at Cherry Run.

September 24. The fifteen men of Company E moved from Company A's quarters to the South Branch Bridge and fording.

September 27. The fifteen men of Company E were ordered to report to No. 12 Water Station,—B. & O. R. R. After supper we all piled on lever hand cars—four men to the lever—and the others manned the guns; arrived safe at No. 12 at dark.

September 30. Sergeant Bennett with 13 men sent to Bloomery for a deserter; we proceeded about four miles beyond the Cacapon, then got in a haymow and slept until morning.

October 1, 1862. Started early; when we arrived at Bloomery we divided our squad, and started to look for breakfast; was informed by the lady of the house that Col. Imboden with 1500 troops was quartered at Bloomery bridge, a distance of two miles; we paid the lady, who bid us good bye, and saying: "You are all merry, you had better return, for if you go any further you will not get back." We proceeded for a short distance when we were fired upon by the pickets; while consulting on the situation a squad of cavalry came charging down the road; we gave them a volley and retreated. About this time we heard the sound of a bugle and stopped and held a council of war. We crossed a field and laid in ambush for a half hour; all was quiet. We then started through the woods to the house of Mr. Simms; two of his boys were in our company; he was surprised to see us and confirmed the statement of the lady about the rebel Imboden. We got dinner and Mr. Simms piloted us across the road, and we made a good retreat; arriving at Cacapon river at 5 p. m., where we got bread and butter and apple jack; crossed the river, and came within four miles of Paw Paw, and slept in a haymow.

October 2. We started at daylight; marched to Paw Paw, and there took the train for No. 12 Water station. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Cumberland, Md.; reported that Company K, Capt. Newhard, at Little Cacapon were captured. Company B at Paw Paw was captured and started for No. 12. We had only forty men in the command; we formed and divided into three squads. Sergeant Bartholomew Kane, Corporal Andrew Ward, and Corporal Jonas B. Kauffman, each took a squad and crossed the river. We left the Lieutenant and two men in the rifle pits. Col. Campbell arrived with a train of a few cars and we were taken to Great Cacapon.

October 5. We were taken to Sir John's Run, formed and marched to Bath. We deployed along the road expecting an attack! After some time we returned to the Great Cacapon.

October 6. Passed through the same routine; all the regiment were together excepting Company A, which was at South Branch.

October 8. We received orders to join the Army of the Potomac, but it was countermanded and we returned to our old quarters; arrived at No. 12 at 10 p. m.

December 23. We left No. 12; the regiment being concentrated at North Mountain, where we went into winter quarters. 1863.

January 6. At 4 a. m. the regiment started with all men which were fit for duty; went west on the train as far as New Creek; I being left at North Mountain, unfit for duty; they went to Mechanics' Gap.

January 8. The regiment returned to North Mountain.

March 6. Marching orders received; struck our tents about noon; marched to North Mountain Station, arriving there at 8 p. m.; got on gondola cars at midnight; it rained all night. Arrived at Green Spring Run at 8 a. m. the next day.

March 7. We pitched our tents for shelter from the rain; very wet and chilly; got straw to sleep on; it rained all day.

March 8. Struck our tents and started for Romney, W. Va.; the mud was almost knee deep; arrived there about dark. During the day it ceased raining but on our arrival at Romney it began again. We made ourselves as comfortable as we could and remained there until the 16th.

March 16. Struck tents; formed the First West Virginia; took the lead and crossed the South Branch on ferry; camped on the east side of the hill with the Ringgold or Washington County cavalry between the Gap and the river. The artillery was located on the hill west of the camp. While here our duty was arduous, scouting all the time. We had no enemy of large force to contend, but the locality was infested with bands of guerrillas, which required more vigilance than the open enemy.

March 24. One of the U. S. Mail escort was shot in the

neck, and two pickets were captured between Green Spring and Springfield.

April 7, 1863. Our wagon train went in the direction of Moorefield to bring in forage; it was guarded by the Ringgold Cavalry. The train was attacked and part of it captured, including five cavalymen and one lieutenant; three companies of infantry ordered out to reinforce the battalion of cavalry, which fought the enemy all day; most of the time in close quarters with revolver and saber our men were largely outnumbered. At 6 p. m. the remainder of the 54th and 1st W. Va. infantry were ordered out; arrived at the scene of action in the night; it had been raining for some time and we waded the streams; laid down in line; in the morning our wet clothing stuck fast to the frozen ground; it was cold and frosty.

April 8. We started in pursuit of the rebs, who in the meantime had retreated and crossed the river; after shelling their camp we returned to where we had camped the previous night; our men being so badly used up, Col. Campbell sent for the wagon train and hauled those who could not walk.

April 9. Report came of a large force moving to make an attack on us; slept on our arms all night; everything quiet.

April 26. Quartermaster Gordon of the 54th Penna. and the Quartermaster of the 1st W. Va., a cavalry lieutenant and a doctor, were captured.

May 3, 1863. The 1st W. Va. went out on a scouting expedition.

May 11. The mail carrier was shot between Romney and Springfield; the mail was captured and four of the escort were taken prisoners.

May 16. The 1st W. Va. regiment returned from the scout; nothing unusual happened, but plenty of duty and continual scouting to keep the enemy away from us.

June 12, 1863. Received marching orders.

June 13. General Milroy reported fighting at Winchester, Va.

June 14. We took up our march about 3 p. m.; the night was very dark; midway between Mechanics' Gap and New Creek I fell and fractured my knee-cap; my leg was stiff and very painful; walked the remainder of the way, hopping on one foot and the support of my gun.

June 15. Came up to the regiment, which was within 2 miles of New Creek; laid over until 10 a. m. When we arrived at New Creek I was sent to the hospital.

June 16. Our regiment moved about 2 miles from New Creek, and located on a high hill.

June 23. Returned to the regiment; it took me all day to get there.

June 30. The entire command under marching orders. General Lee's whole force crossed the Potomac; I was sent to

the Kelly General Hospital, at Cumberland, Md. Here I left my regiment and comrades and have no record until my return, but I must not pass the important events.

July 1, 1863. Reported that General Joe Hooker was relieved of his command at his request, and was succeeded by General Geo. G. Meade.

July 4. Report of the surrender of Vicksburg, Miss.; great rejoicing.

July 5. Report of the rebel army being defeated at Gettysburg by General Meade.

July 6. Rebels reported falling back in the direction of Cumberland, Md. Our regiment passed through Cumberland.

July 8. Left the Cumberland Hospital and was sent to the Clairsville General Hospital.

September 16. Left Clairsville, Md.; laid over at New Creek, W. Va.

September 17. Came to Burlington, W. Va.

September 18. Arrived at Mechanics' Gap at noon.

September 28. The regiment returned to Mechanics' Gap, coming from Petersburg, W. Va.

October 6. I was sent on a detail by Dr. Allen, to drive the ambulance.

November 5, 1863. Received marching orders.

November 6. Packed up at 4 a. m.; started at 7 a. m.; arrived at Springfield, W. Va., at noon.

November 9. The regiment received marching orders with four days' rations; it began snowing; crossed the river below Hanging Rock; bivouacked for the night a mile above the junction.

November 10. We started at daylight; took dinner west of Fox's Gap; marched to Moorefield, W. Va.; sent a detachment across the river to the town, after which we started on our return trip; went within a mile of Fox's Gap, where we stopped for the night.

November 11. We took up our march as usual and came within three miles of the Junction, where we had dinner; then marched within five miles of the river, where we rolled into the hay for the night.

November 12. We resumed our march; crossed the river; the water was deep and cold; water came in the ambulance; arrived at Springfield at noon.

November 13. Made a trip to Green Spring Run; returned at dark without an escort; time from Green Spring to Springfield 45 minutes.

Nov. 16. A scouting party started composed of the 54th P. V., Battery E, 1st W. Va. Light Artillery, and two companies of the 15th W. Va.; returned on the 19th.

Dec. 24. The Penna. Cavalry left us; destination unknown.

From this time nothing unusual occurred; ordinary camp life and heavy picket duty.

1864.

Jan. 4. Received marching orders at 6 p. m.; left at 10 p. m.; detailed for wagon guard; our move was slow; rough roads, deep snow, cold and stormy; the entire force passed us. We arrived at Green Spring run at 3 a. m.

Jan. 5. We were loaded on gondola cars and reached Cumberland at 8 a. m. and quartered there.

Jan. 9. Companies A, E, F and K were deployed along the B. & O. R. R.; Co. F at Patterson's Creek; E at Green Spring Run; A at South Branch, and K at Little Cacapon Creek; others remained in Cumberland, which was headquarters for the regiment and the entire command.

Feb. 1, 1864. Co. F was captured at Patterson's Creek by General Rosser. These companies were separated from the regiment until May 3d, when we started on the Lynchburg raid.

May 3, 1864. Left at 8 p. m.; arrived at Martinsburg after daylight; remained here until 5th to guard a provision train to Winchester.

May 5. Marched at 7 a. m. on the Winchester pike for three miles, then laid over until 8 p. m. Arrived at Bunker Hill at 12 midnight.

May 6. Left at 7 a. m., arrived at Winchester at 2 p. m., and company joined the regiment. Marched to Cedar Creek and remained there all night.

May 8. Order to march given; we drew shelter tents; sang "I go and fight mit Sigel."

May 9. Broke camp at 7 a. m. and began the march. Camped for the night four miles from Strasburg, near Cedar Creek, Va.

May 10. In camp; had regiment drill at 2 p. m.

May 11. Took up line of march at 7 a. m.; crossed Cedar Creek at 9 a. m. Had crackers and coffee four miles beyond Strasburg; camped for the night within two miles of Woodstock.

May 12. Still in camp; it rained very hard.

May 14. In same camp; order given to march at 4 a. m. next morning; raining and very muddy.

May 15. A day long to be remembered by those participating in the battle of New Market. We had marched from Woodstock and halted for a few minutes at Mount Jackson; the boys hustled to make coffee, when orders came to march rapidly toward New Market. We hastily formed with tin cups in our hands and the coffee partly made, and marched. We did not get our coffee, as orders came thick and fast, like this: "Colonel, hurry up your men;" then, "double quick." We were at once deployed into columns by divisions to the left and in rear of the 12th W. Va., which regiment shortly moved

toward the right, unmasking us, when we were deployed from column into line which was promptly executed, and took our position on the left of the 1st W. Va., and on the extreme left of the line of battle.

General Sigel was confident of his ability to drive the opposing forces from the field; the left flank was protected by cavalry, with Moore's brigade in support on the right and a brass battery. When the battle opened the cavalry in passing to the rear threw the infantry into confusion, caused by the manner in which the maneuver was made. The enemy moved forward with a long line overlapping both flanks of Sigel's force. The artillery could not stay the rebel columns; for some time the battle raged with great fury, but it got too hot, as the enemy had the superior numbers, and at length prevailed, and the Union line was forced to retreat, the 54th returning the fire of the enemy until he ceased to pursue us.

We crossed the river and burnt the bridge. Col. John P. Linton was wounded, but remained on the field encouraging the men until the final close of the action. Capt. Graham was also wounded and left on the field; he was shot in the eye. Capt. William B. Bonacker, and Lieut. Benjamin Anderson, in addition to other officers, and men were wounded. Company A lost 23 killed, wounded and missing; the loss to the regiment was 174, with 30 more slightly wounded. In my judgment we were under fire about forty minutes. We marched all night.

May 16. Camped at Cedar Creek.

May 17. Moved across the river east of Strasburg.

May 21. Our regiment moved to the west side of the river, and Gen. Hunter took command of the Army of the Valley.

May 22. Began to reorganize for another move up the valley.

May 24. Drew eleven days' rations and 110 pounds of ammunition.

May 25. Still in camp making a study how to carry our pack.

May 26. Gen. Hunter began his advance up the valley; the enemy met us on the old ground, and it was he that had to retreat this time.

May 27. In camp all day.

May 28. We had inspection. Orders given to march at 5 a. m. the next morning.

May 29. Sunday, we marched all day and camped at Mount Jackson for the night.

May 30. Our regiment went on a foraging tour.

May 31. Raw wheat was issued to us for rations.

June 1, 1864. Company drill today.

June 2. Left camp at 5 a. m. and marched all day; arrived at Harrisonburg at 4 p. m. During the day the rear of the

column was attacked, but without any loss on our side; seventeen of the enemy was captured.

June 3, Friday. Received orders to march at 5 the next morning.

June 4. Left camp at 5 a. m.; turned off the main pike to the left, crossed over high ground. During the day we passed a court house in the woods; it seemed to be a lonesome place. We arrived at Port Republic at 9 p. m. and camped for the night.

June 5, Sunday. The first brigade under Col. Moore met the enemy near New Hope church, or as some call it Piedmont, and he was soon engaged; three or four charges were made by this gallant brigade, but it had to come back every time in a murderous fire. At 1 p. m. the second brigade, consisting of three regiments—the 54th P. V., 12th W. Va. and 1st Mass.—was brought from the left of the line and ordered to charge the works, which it did in fine style; pausing not for an instant we scaled the breastworks, and used our muskets for clubs, and a hand-to-hand encounter ensued. About this time the Confederate General William E. Jones fell, pierced with a minie ball through his head, while he was trying to rally his men. This small brigade held the ground. The loss in our company was two killed and twenty-seven wounded. The loss in the regiment was thirty killed and wounded, and forty slightly wounded. Adjutant William Horace Rose was among the latter. We camped for the night on the field; we slept on the Johnnies' blankets and ate their corn cakes. We were on the extreme left. Lieut. R. P. Robinson captured a colonel. Thomas Evans of Co. D wrested a battle flag from the color-bearer.

June 6. At 7 a. m. we took up our line of march, feeling as happy as a big sunflower. We proceeded a short distance when cheer after cheer came forth all along the line; what do you think it was?—an American flag floating from a log hut on the left side of road between the battle field of Piedmont and Staunton; an unusual thing to see in that forsaken country, saving with our own troops. We arrived at Staunton at 5 p. m. and camped for the night west of the town.

June 7. The entire column moved at 10 a. m., going about six miles, then we returned to Staunton at 4 p. m.

June 8. The Fifty-fourth marched down to the depot; returned at 3 p. m. Gen. Crook and Gen. Averell with their forces arrived at Staunton to take part in the raid.

June 9. Col. J. M. Campbell assumed command of the Third brigade of Gen. Crook's division. Gen. Hunter now pushed his command forward by the way of Middlebrook and Brownsburg toward Lynchburg; the enemy steadily contesting the way.

June 10. Column moved at 5 a. m. About eight miles from Staunton we found the enemy, and at times had sharp skirmishing. At one time we moved into column ready to form a line

of battle, when the enemy left, marching on. We camped at Brownsburg for the night. The distance marched was twenty-three miles, and we were glad to halt; we were tired, hungry and foot sore.

June 11. At 5 a. m. we took up the line of march; defeated the rebel force occupying Lexington, and took possession of the town. The Fifty-fourth supported a battery, but suffered little loss; crossed the river and camped near Lexington. This town is a historic place, because Stonewall Jackson is buried there. There was a flag pole at the head of his grave, but there was no flag on it when we arrived. I suppose the Johnnies had taken it with them.

June 12. A small supply train arrived.

June 13. Laid in camp all day; nothing transpired to mar the pleasures of camp life.

June 14. At 4:30 a. m. we broke camp and arrived at Buchanan at 6 p. m. We found the bridge burnt; crossed the river—the upper James—and went into camp for the night.

June 15. Left Buchanan at 4:30 a. m.; crossed the Blue Ridge; had some skirmishing all day with our own company. William Helsel was wounded in the hand; crossed near the Peaks of Otter; it is said to be 4,500 feet above sea level; we camped about four miles from Liberty.

June 16. On the tramp again; marched all day; nothing of any note happened, except we were very tired and were ready to lay down when the word “halt” was given. We went into camp near a branch of the Upper James river.

June 17. Marched the greater part of the day along the Orange & Alexandria railroad; tearing it up and rolling it over the bank, and sometimes rapping a rail around a tree. When we were about five miles from Lynchburg we met the enemy and drove them into their fortifications, where they had concentrated in a large force and the fighting became general, when darkness overtook us and we laid in line of battle all night. Every now and then the enemy would let us know he was not sleeping, and we would return the compliment in the same way to let him know that he wakened us up out of a good night's sleep.

June 18. Some time after daylight the morning call was sounded, a shot from one of the batteries opened the ball, and it was answered promptly, and you can bet the dance began; for two days the contest was waged with great fury. All this time the troops were without rations and were worn out with hard service. The strength of the regiment going into the fight was 420; the losses were: killed 11; wounded 37; slightly wounded 30, and missing 7, making a total of 85. While in front of the town (Lynchburg, Va.) we received orders to fall back at darkness; then at 8:30 o'clock p. m. we commenced our retreat across the mountain toward the Kanawha Valley in a

hostile and barren country, where nobody lives and even not the shadow of a dog to bark at strangers. We were short of rations; the hills and the valleys were burnt up by the summer's sun, and the springs were dry. It is difficult to give any adequate conception of the suffering and deprivations of man and beast in this memorable march. We were glad to drink water out of a mud hole, or from the track of a horse in the road. We took the corn from the poor old horses that were left on the road-side, to die; it was the best we could do.

June 19. We passed through New London at daybreak; marched all day, passing through Liberty at 6 p. m. Beyond Liberty we formed in line of battle. The cavalry had a little set-to with the enemy within the town; after dark we pulled out on the road; the cavalry held the enemy until the next morning; we marched all night.

June 20. Still on the tramp. In the afternoon we were attacked in the rear and flank in Buford's or Stonecoal Gap; lost three pieces of artillery; we cut the spokes and set them on fire. Our division covered the retreat from Lynchburg to this place; beyond it we took the advance and marched all night.

June 21. Marched all day; had a skirmish at Salem.

June 22, Wednesday. Halted for the first night's rest since the battle at Lynchburg.

June 23. Marched all day. In the evening we crossed the Greenbrier river and took a short rest.

June 24. Marched all day. I got a small piece of an ear of corn, which was the best meal I had had for some time. We arrived at White Sulphur Springs in the evening.

June 25. This being the sixth day without having anything to eat, except a few grains of corn, we commenced to think our days were few. We camped at Meadow Bluff.

June 26. While on the march some of the boys started off, thinking they might find something to eat; at last they came to a potato patch. Say, talk about an oasis in a desert; well, you can imagine how they felt; full of hope of having something to satisfy their hunger. Over the fence they went, pulled some stalks and to their dismay there was no potatoes on them. My general appearance must have been attractive, as was all the boys; they were becoming weak and were emaciated; their clothes torn off and shoes worn out. When General Crook and his staff would pass us he usually would say, "that is right, my brave young fellows; always straggle to the front, and never to the rear." Some of the boys would say, "General Straggling, either way, is nigh up with me." Every now and then word would come along the line to keep up our courage, as we would get rations tomorrow, but it became an old song. Presently we saw a flag on a house a short distance ahead. We knew it to be headquarters, but could not get anything to eat. I could write many things we saw and heard, but it would not benefit

any person, and it would not be appreciated by those who benefited by our misfortune; yet we cannot forget them.

June 27. We took up our line of march at daybreak. We met the supply train at noon between Meadow Bluff and Gauley. After partaking of food we all became soldiers again, and marched within six miles of Gauley and camped for the night.

June 28. Started at 4 a. m. Marched to Loup Creek, where we camped for the night.

June 29. Began our march at 4 a. m. and came to Camp Piatt, about ten miles south of Charleston, W. Va., on the Great Kanawha river.

June 30. The march from Martinsburg to Camp Piatt is 536 miles. We mustered for pay.

July 1. The First Brigade left for Charlestown.

July 2. We laid in camp and had plenty of water. We washed our clothes and some of the Lynchburg dirt off our bodies; it was difficult to remove but after the dirt was off, it gave the graybacks a chance to make an honest living, and not play hide and seek over us.

July 3. Had an inspection of arms and drew some clothing, at least enough to cover our nakedness.

July 4-6. We remained in camp; nothing of importance occurring.

July 7. The 11th and 15th Virginia Regiments left us, in boats. At 3 p. m. the 3d and 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, also left camp.

July 8. We left the camp this morning; got on the steamboats which left at 7:10 a. m. We changed boats at Gallipolis, Ohio, at 8 p. m. Started up the Ohio river about 9 p. m.; tied up for the night.

July 9. Again started at 4:30 a. m. Stopped at 6 a. m. A part of the regiment got off the boat, while others remained and again changed boats, and arrived at Ravenswood at 7 p. m. Landed on shore and marched five miles; laid over until the next morning.

July 10. We took the boat at 5 a. m. Stuck on a shoal at 6 a. m. and did not get off until 7:30 a. m. Again changed boats at 10 o'clock and arrived at Parkersburg, W. Va., at 3 p. m. At 7 p. m. we were on the cars on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, bound for Cumberland, Md., 202 miles away.

July 11. We arrived at Grafton at 6 a. m. and at Cumberland at 8:30 p. m.

July 12. We continued our journey and arrived at Cherry Run at daylight, where we took up our line of march, arriving at Martinsburg, W. Va., at 2 o'clock the same night.

July 13. We laid in camp on the north side of the town by the side of the road. This ended the Lynchburg campaign, at the place where we started from for the spring campaign of 1864, in the Shenandoah Valley. The distance traveled was:

Martinsburg to Camp Piatt, 536 miles; Camp Piatt to Parkersburg, 70 miles; Parkersburg to Cumberland, 202 miles; Cumberland to Martinsburg, 82 miles; total, 890 miles.

July 14. In camp and got orders to move at 7 p. m., but for some reason we remained all night.

July 15. Our battery arrived. Moved at 4 p. m.

July 16. Arrived at Harper's Ferry at 3:30 a. m. The Third Brigade left at 2 p. m., marched down the tow-path of the C. & O. canal for about seven miles and crossed the river.

July 17. Left at 2 a. m. and marched through Levitsville and halted for breakfast; met the first division at 2 p. m. at Snickersville.

July 18. Left at 5 a. m., marched to Snicker's Gap, laid over on the south side of the gap until 2 p. m.; then marched through the gap and crossed the river about two miles below the ford; drove the enemy's pickets from the river, but at 5 p. m. became heavily engaged and we were greatly outnumbered as we were facing General Early's corps with one division. We recrossed the river at 7:30 p. m. Lieut. Col. Linton was in command of the regiment.

July 19. In camp; brisk skirmishing all day on the river bank. Heavy cannonading in the valley.

July 20. Heavy artillery firing along river. The 6th and 19th Corps commenced crossing the river at 10 a. m. Heavy firing in the valley; at 5 p. m. all quieted down.

July 22. Our corps, the 8th, began to march at 6 a. m., passed through Berryville at 10 a. m.; arrived at Winchester at 4 p. m. Co.'s E and G put on picket at the right of Winchester pike near Milroy's ford.

July 23. Skirmishing becoming brisk in the direction of Kernstown from 8 to 12; heavy artillery firing at intervals; at 4 p. m. a death-like stillness comes very suddenly.

July 24, Sunday. Relieved of picket by Co. A. We started for the front; our little corps could not compete with Gen. Early's forces, and we were falling back toward Winchester; found our regiment at the fort. Our side lost heavily especially in officers, Col. Mulligan, our division commander, being mortally wounded while leading his command on a charge on horseback, and fell into the enemy's hands, which placed Lieut. Col. Linton in command of the division. Capt. Suter of Co. A was in command of the brigade, and Capt. Long of Co. G was in charge of the regiment. This left all the companies in charge of lieutenants and sergeants. We were outflanked on both flanks and our division cut in two parts; our part could not reach the pike, and we were obliged to take to the woods. Darkness and the rain made it so that we just had to feel our way through. Col. Linton's horse fell and threw the colonel, breaking his collar bone, but with assistance he struck the pike at Bunker Hill; the regiment was much scattered and in small

squads. Col. Campbell arrived and met those on the pike between Bunker Hill and Winchester, but he did not get the regiment together until we got to Martinsburg at noon on the 25th.

July 25, Monday. Regiment formed on the north side of Martinsburg to check the enemy; then continued our retreat to Williamsport. All the force crossed the river except the 54th which remained on the Virginia side.

July 26. Crossed the river and started toward Harper's Ferry, and camped two miles beyond at 7 p. m.

July 27. Marched to the east side of Harper's Ferry and camped.

July 28. Moved at 5 p. m. and marched to the west side of Halltown and camped.

July 29. Got a supply of clothing; 6th and 19th Corps arrived this evening. McCausland crossed the Potomac and burned Chambersburg; our forces were sent across to intercept him.

July 30. Took up march at 1 p. m. and camped at 10 p. m.

July 31. Began march at 5 a. m., passed through Middletown; went into camp for the night in a gap at 7 p. m. It was extremely hot, and some of our men became exhausted.

August 1, 1864. Started on the march at 4:30 a. m. Camped near Wolfsville for the night.

August 2. In camp all day.

August 3. Left at 3 a. m. Marched through Frederick City at 11 a. m.; crossed the Monocacy river and camped at 2 p. m.

August 4. The re-enlisted veterans received their thirty-five day furlough; fourteen of Co. E left for home and friends today.

August 5. In camp all day; had an inspection of arms. A very sad event took place this day. A soldier from Ohio was found guilty of desertion and was sentenced to be shot. The entire command was ordered out; none excused from witnessing the execution. The command formed in line in the shape of the letter V. About the center of the line there was a large haystack where it took place. The condemned man was brought out in an ambulance, sitting on a wooden box intended for his coffin. The box was placed on the ground, and the poor condemned fellow coolly took his seat on his coffin, when there was one volley and all was over.

August 6. Left Camp Monocacy at 4 a. m.; marched through Jefferson at 1 p. m. and Petersville at 5 p. m.; camped at 9 p. m. near Sandy Hook; distance twenty miles.

August 7. In camp all day.

August 8. Left camp at 2 p. m. and marched up the Shenandoah about six miles and camped.

August 9. In camp.

August 10. Marched to Berryville.

August 11. Our regiment placed on skirmish line ahead

of the column from 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. Marched from Berryville to the Gap. There was a cavalry engagement at Newtown.

August 12. On the skirmish line in advance of the column; arrived at Cedar Creek at 12 noon. At 2 p. m. was ordered out on skirmish line. A squad of Co. E or all that was left of it, and Co. G, under the command of a lieutenant of Co. G, were on the extreme left of the line; later Co. H deployed on the left of us, at which place I was wounded. In retiring I met Col. Campbell coming to the front with the 54th Regiment; thus ended my service with the regiment. My time being about expired I received my discharge while in the hospital in Philadelphia, Pa.

JONAS B. KAUFFMAN, Corporal,
Co. E, 54th Penna. Vol. Infantry.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER—A TRIBUTE TO COL. J. M.
CAMPBELL.

Upon request and for the benefit of the younger generation who were not in the war, Corporal Jonas B. Kauffman, of Co. E, 54th Pennsylvania Infantry, has very graphically related the incidents connected with receiving his wound, and how he was taken from the field.

On August 12, 1864, the three years' term of this regiment was about expiring; all the commissioned officers of Co. E—Captain Graham—had been either wounded or captured, and many of the men having re-enlisted were at home on a furlough. Corporal Kauffman was the only corporal of that company remaining on the field, and had charge of the squad of his company.

On this morning the squad was on the skirmish line advancing from Berryville to Cedar Creek, Virginia, where it arrived at noon. They had neither rations nor medical supplies, although the entire squad was on the sick list that morning. It was ordered out and formed on the left of the pike, some distance from it and on the extreme left of the line. The regimental surgeon came along, and observing the illness of the corporal directed him to go back, as he was not in a fit condition to go into action. This was the first intimation that the enemy was in their front. He declined to do so while facing the enemy, and walking some distance in advance alone, to take observations, he noticed a number of officers passing very rapidly. Presently the order to advance was given. He then states:

"I crossed the fence into a field on the other side of Cedar creek onto an elevation. A strong skirmish line was marching on the left flank. My object was to make sure whether they were Union or Confederate, as Gen. Early had just re-

turned from his raid in the vicinity of Washington City, and it was usual for the rebels to discard the gray rags and take the blue uniforms whenever they could. In a few moments I made the discovery, as a bullet came whizzing past me. I moved back in line, and by this time Co. H was deployed on our left. I took a position behind a small sapling and the shooting continued until the other fellow missed the sapling and hit me in the thigh.

"I retired as well as I could with the support of my trusty muzzle-loading musket which I had carried for three years, until I met Comrade Archie Gore, who assisted me to the rear of the line. There I met the regimental surgeon, who cut out the bullet with a pruning knife. The skirmishing became very brisk. About this time Col. Campbell was coming up leading the 54th regiment; he asked me if I was badly wounded, and I replied, 'No, only a flesh wound.' Archie Gore filled my canteen, took my musket and went to the front. I was alone, and no ambulance could get to where I was. The firing was furious, and our line seemed to be giving away. I was in a clear field and quite a distance from the woods, and could not get a stick for support. My leg was by this time useless.

"Fearing that our line would be pressed back, and with Libby and Andersonville prisons in my mind, I started to get away on my hands and knees, but my hands were soft and the pebbles cut them. I wrapped my empty haversack around my sabre handle, and with my canteen in the other hand, I tip-toed it and dragged the lame leg. I reached a small elevation where there was a lonely apple-tree near the woods and rested.

"About this time Col. Campbell with the 54th had reached the front, and the rebels seemed to move back, which gave me much relief, as I felt death was preferable than to be taken a prisoner, and be confined and treated as our men were.

"At dusk the colonel commanding the Second Brigade moved his headquarters near where I was lying, and found me, and directed his colored servant to serve me with food. He brought crackers, with a generous cover of good butter and a cup of tea, which was, I then considered and have no reason to change my opinion in saying, it was the best meal I ever had. The colonel's heart was larger than his entire body, at least to me.

"A straggler came along and shared his blanket with me and left in the morning. When he left I asked him to do me the favor to go and find Col. Campbell and tell him where I was and that I was unable to walk. He wanted to know if some other officer would not do. I said we have no company officers and if you will not find Col. Campbell you need not go.

"In about two hours the regimental surgeon and Comrade Edward Jones came and helped me to the field hospital, where I laid all that day and night. I was then placed on a six mule

cracker wagon and for two days and a night was on my way to Harper's Ferry.

"When Comrade Jones returned to the line he informed Col. Campbell of the situation, when he sent for the surgeon in charge, who made the excuse I was not under his care. Col. Campbell in his vigorous way when the occasion required it, told him what his duty was and what he should do with any of the wounded of his regiment.

"I was wounded on Friday and laid on the field until Saturday at noon; sent back on Sunday, and on Monday the entire force under Gen. Sheridan fell back to Winchester. I have always believed if it had not been for Col. Campbell I would have been sent to a southern prison, with the chance of never returning to my home.

"As a citizen, a patriot, a soldier and a statesman, Col. Campbell was the equal of any, in any worthy cause. My heart is as warm to his memory as it was in life."

A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW—GOVERNOR CURTIN AND COLONEL CAMPBELL.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment remained in Harrisburg from September, 1861, to March, 1862, owing to difficulties in adjusting the selection of the major. Col. Campbell and Capt. Linton were the leaders in recruiting it, and to those who had enlisted it was generally known and entirely satisfactory that Campbell was to receive the colonelcy and Linton the commission of major.

Upon its organization in Harrisburg it was found that Gov. Curtin had another in view for major and insisted on his selection. Col. Campbell would not consent to it for the reason that he and others were pledged to Col. Linton in every way. The governor and the colonel met frequently and endeavored to come to some satisfactory agreement, but they failed, and weeks passed into months and no progress. The men were impatient to get to the front and insisted on Linton. Col. Campbell came to the conclusion that the matter must be settled at once, therefore, he called upon Gov. Curtin, who was alone in the executive chamber.

What took place between these two strong men was not known until after the death of Col. Campbell. The governor called upon Mrs. Campbell and her family, and in speaking of his friend, told her what her husband had done and how he had procured the commission for Maj. Linton. He said he had been engaged in writing when the colonel entered the chamber and both extended their usual friendly greetings when Campbell

said: "Governor, I have come for Linton's commission; I will not leave without it." Campbell was standing, and the governor arose and stepped towards him, stating that he could not do it, when Campbell took him by the throat and forced him back to the wall, saying: "I will not leave until you do." The governor in referring to it laughingly retold what he said: "Well, all right, Campbell, a man that has nerve enough to come into the governor's chamber and do as you have done deserves to have it. You will make a good soldier." The commission was issued and the regiment started to Washington City.

The great war governor is also dead, but his admiration for Col. Campbell was stronger after the event mentioned, as he recognized the worth of the friendship of a man who would not cavil with his honor. The governor's feeling is indicated by the letter he wrote, in his own hand, the next May, trying to get the regiment to the field of active operations, which is as follows:

Pennsylvania.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Pa., 8 May, 1862.

General: The Fifty-fourth regiment P. V. is now on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Martinsburg to South Branch, and I ask that it be immediately ordered into active service.

It is one of our best regiments in all respects, and is so appointed, commanded and disciplined that it would be unjust to keep it on a railroad while there are so many parts of old regiments—and others that have just taken the field.

I will be obliged officially and personally if you will have the regiment relieved.

Very respectfully,

General A. Thomas.

A. G. CURTIN.

At the same time he wrote another letter to Col. J. H. Puleston, who was then in Washington City, asking him to assist Col. Campbell in getting the order. In that letter he said: "It is one of our best regiments, and I wish very much to have it moved."

Washington, 16th April, 1862.

Col. J. M. Campbell,

Dear Sir: I went up to see the Secretary of War this morning (Mr. Blair going with me) relative to contents of your letter of the 14th inst. and done all we could to get your Regiment into active service, but he declined to interfere in any way saying that you are acting under orders of your General. Indeed it

is almost impossible to get any thing done at the department of the character you refer to.

Truly yours,
JOHN COVODE.

In April, 1862, while Col. Campbell was at Great Cacapon, he was much embarrassed at the annoyance given loyal citizens by confederates who, returning home from the army, would burn the fences and steal the horses and cattle of the Unionists. When arrested they would produce cards of protection from some Union officer, vouching for their loyalty. Col. Campbell did not believe it was just, although many of the cards were from superior officers who should have known the situation. Col. Campbell submitted the matter to the war department, and on April 17, 1862, Secretary Stanton replied that he should take



Col. Jacob M. Campbell, 54th Penn. Vols.

prompt action "by taking the lives of the depredators" without making further inquiry.

GEN. KELLEY TO SECRETARY STANTON.

Clarksburg, Va., May 27, 1862.

Received a dispatch from my assistant adjutant general last night from Cumberland, advising me that the rebels were in Martinsburg, but could give me no information as to their number or movements. Later he advised me that the telegraph line was not working east of St. John's Run, and that the Fifty-Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, guarding the railroad from Martinsburg to South Branch Bridge, in Hampshire County, had fallen back to that point. I therefore infer that Jackson's advance had taken possession of the railroad and telegraph as far west as Sir John's Run. This is all the information I have, and the first I have received that General Banks had fallen or been driven back. I have not heard from General Fremont for three days.

Great Cacapon, June 4, 1862. 9:43 P. M.

Head Quarters, Co. C, 54th Regiment P. V.

Col. Campbell: Gen. Carl Schurz wishes you to send a hand car for himself and staff, seven in number, by daylight tomorrow morning. He wishes me to say that he would like to see you, also Captain Bonacker.

R. P. ROBINSON.

Telegram from Col. Campbell to Gen. John E. Wool:

"I cannot longer hold my position on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, unless re-enforced. The rebels are advancing up the road. They are in strong force at Hedgesville and North Mountain. My regiments are the only Union troops between North Mountain and the South Branch of the Potomac."

Sept. 26, 1862.

Alpine Depot, September 17, 1862.

Col. Campbell:

Dear Sir: I have just received information that there is a very large force under Jackson on a forced march to Hancock. It came from Adjutant General Russell by telegraph to McConnellsburg, Fulton County, Pa., and from there to this place by two men on horse back. Governor Curtin has 50,000 men at Harrisburg that he will bring here if the above is the fact; he wants information as to whether it is so or not. I have promised to send the word to McConnellsburg.

I have the Honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

T. H. LAPSLEY.

The following is Col. Campbell's report on the capture of Companies B and K:

Hdqrs. Fifty Fourth Reg't. Pennsylvania Vols.

Sir John's Run, Va., October 9, 1862.

Major General Franklin:

General: I have to report that, on the morning of the 4th instant, at 6 o'clock, the enemy, with a force of about 900 (supposed to be under the command of Colonel Imboden, and from Romney), composed of infantry, cavalry, and one piece of artillery, made an attack on Company K, Fifty Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Edmund R. Newhard, at Little Cacapon Bridge. Seven men of Company K were wounded, when the company surrendered. The enemy set fire to the bridge (a temporary trestle-work) and cut the telegraph wire, and then proceeded to Paw Paw, 3 miles distant, where Company B, Captain John H. Hite was stationed. The whole rebel force immediately surrounded them on all sides, when, deeming resistance useless, that Company surrendered. Finding the telegraph deranged, I took a party of 20 men, in an engine, from this post, and proceeded up the railroad to within

5 miles of Paw Paw. Learning there what had taken place and that the enemy were coming down the road, I ran the train up to No. 12 water station, and immediately ordered the detachment of Company E (30 men), at that post, aboard the train, and started down the road, taking up a detachment of 30 men of Company H, stationed at Orleans road, on the way. I put off the detachment of Company E at Great Cacapon Bridge, and brought the detachment of Company H to this post.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night (5th instant) I learned that an attack on my post opposite Hancock and on the Great Cacapon Bridge (5 miles above this place) was contemplated by the enemy. I immediately withdrew my force from Cherry Run to the post opposite Hancock, and brought the force from Great Cacapon Bridge to this post, uniting it with the force here. I marched out the Bath road, placing my force between the bridge and the road the enemy would have to travel to get to it.

On Monday, the 6th instant, a force of rebel cavalry came down the Winchester road, toward Bath. At the same time an infantry force advanced, by the Martinsburg road, toward the same point. From some cause, the cavalry halted about 8 miles from here and precipitately returned, going to Pughtown, I believe. The Infantry fell back about the same time toward Hedgesville, since which I have no positive information concerning them, but have been told by a citizen that they are encamped on Dr. Hammond's farm, near North Mountain Station. I have ordered out a scouting party today in that neighborhood, and will endeavor to find out their position and numbers.

The cavalry, under Captain Langholz, sent to me, have been of no service whatever, as he has not executed any order given him by me. On last Sunday night, (5th instant), when cavalry would have been of great service to my command, he crossed the river, at Sleepy Creek, into Maryland, without orders, and I heard nothing of him or his command until yesterday morning (8th instant), when he came here (having left his command in Williamsport), with a request from Colonel _____ Voss, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, that he be relieved from duty here. As his command was already gone and as General Averell had promised cavalry, I assented to the request of Colonel Voss.

I was ordered by R. B. Marcy, chief of staff, to demand of Captain Langholz his reasons for abandoning his post and crossing into Maryland without orders, which I did, and submit his answer, through you, in his own words, viz:

"My command had no forage or rations for three days; the horses must be shod, and, as the infantry was ordered to fall back to Maryland, I could not get anything there for my command."

I will only add that forage and rations were to be had at this post and could have been forwarded to any point on the railroad, if requested, and that the regimental quarter-master at this post has Captain Langholz's requisition and receipt for forage and rations up to the 4th instant. On Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, I received orders from R. B. Marcy, chief of staff, to withdraw my command to Hancock. The order was countermanded by General Averell on Wednesday, the 8th instant, as it appeared to have been issued upon a misapprehension of facts telegraphed by General B. F. Kelley, and I now occupy the same positions on the road as when I last reported to you, except the posts at Paw Paw and Little Cacapon, which are vacant.

The capture of Companies B and K, of my regiment, has so weakened my command that I have not men enough to guard the road properly, and the Companies, in their isolated positions, can offer but a feeble resistance to the enemy, when attacked by a large force.

Captain John P. Suter, of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment, stationed at South Branch, immediately proceeded, on Sunday, 5th instant, to repair the telegraph wire, which was completed on Sunday night. The railroad bridge at Little Cacapon has been repaired, and trains will run today, both the telegraph and railroad being in working order as far east as Cherry Run.

After the battle of Antietam Gen. McClellan remained on the north side of the Potomac river, and did not pursue Lee, who was in the vicinity of Winchester, Virginia. It was for this cause that Mr. Lincoln relieved McClellan and appointed Gen. Burnside commander of the Army of the Potomac.

It will be observed by the correspondence in relation to Stuart's dash that Gen. Lee desired him to make it as secretly as possible, and to avoid detection he was directed to cross the Potomac above the regular fording at Williamsport. This precaution was necessary to get around McClellan, who was with his army near that locality.

On October 10, Col. Linton's headquarters were at Back Creek, near Cherry Run, Maryland. He had sent Lieut. Allen L. Boyle, of Capt. Graham's company, on a scouting expedition, who returned that day with the information that about 3,000 cavalymen had crossed the Potomac at McCoy's fording that morning, with the intention of invading Pennsylvania. Col. Linton at once gave the news to Col. Campbell, who immediately had it forwarded to Gen. McClellan, which was the first information he or the federal government had that a raid was con-

templated. Stuart proceeded to Chambersburg and destroyed some railroad property, after which he returned safely to the south side of the river. The news caused consternation in Gen. McClellan's army as well as in the War Department at Washington.

McCoy's Ford is a short distance above the Williamsport fording near Cherry Run. The correspondence is interesting, especially that of Gen. Lee and Gen. Wade Hampton, as the latter discloses how he captured the pickets at McCoy's crossing under the instructions of the former.

Green Springs, Va., October 10, 1862, 7 p. m.
Brigadier General Marcy, Chief of Staff:

Major Linton reports as follows: Lieutenant (Allen L.) Boyle has just returned. He went to Fairview, and then to Furnace within 1 mile of McCoy's Ferry. He recovered one of the flags of the Signal Corps. He reports that, from various sources, all coinciding, it appears that four regiments of cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, crossed at McCoy's Ferry this morning, and went straight to the pike, which they crossed at Kline's, inquiring the road to Pennsylvania. Two miles from the pike they turned to the right, along a road which would lead them back to the pike between Hagerstown and Clear Spring. It was said to be Stuart's cavalry, and was generally estimated from 3,000 to 4,000 strong. They left no infantry or artillery behind, at McCoys, but squad of infantry can be observed on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The cavalry said their infantry would cross at Cherry Run. They crossed at daybreak this morning.

J. P. LINTON, Major.

Imboden, I have just learned, is at Wardensville, 47 miles from here. Shall I go after him, or can I reach Williamsport, 64 miles, in time to do any good? If I go to Wardensville I might get through Manassas Gap, if there is not too much force there for me. Please reply.

WM. W. AVERELL, Brigadier General.

Cherry Run, Va., Oct. 11, 1862.

Col. J. M. Campbell, commanding 54th P. V.:

I have the honor to report that I dispatched Lieut. Geisinger of Co. H, 54th P. V., to Maryland this morning with instructions to ascertain the strength, present position and probable future movements of the force of the enemy which crossed the Potomac yesterday.

Lieut. Geisinger reports that he proceeded as far as Clear Spring, and that from citizens and United States troops he discovered that it appeared the force which passed the Potomac consisted of two thousand cavalry and three pieces of artillery. They advanced as he was informed rapidly as far as Chambers-

burg, Penn., destroying the rail road depot, &c., there and capturing all horses, &c., which they came across on the route. It was reported that they had already returned a short distance on the other side of Mercersburg and were pressing forward to Virginia.

Gen. Howe, with a brigade of Union troops, were at Clear Spring. It was thought the enemy would endeavor to cross back again at either McCoy's Ferry, Cherry Run, Licking Creek or Millstone Point.

The scouting party which I sent out in the direction of Hedgesville went nearly to Johnstown, then turned to the left, crossed Back Creek at Maynards, and went to Paxton's Cut. They found the enemy's pickets were at North Mountain Cut and on the hill beyond Back Creek. It was reported the rebels were in the vicinity of Hammonds and North Mountain.

JNO. P. LINTON.

The following orders and reports relate to the appointment of Col. Campbell as brigade commander, and Lieut. Col. Linton as colonel:

Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1863.

General Orders, No. 19.

The following named troops of this army corps will constitute the First Division, charged especially with the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Monocacy Bridge to the Ohio River, and to the command of which Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned:

Fourth Brigade, Col. Jacob M. Campbell: Fifty Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry commanding: The First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. Joseph Thoburn; the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, commanding.

Head Quarters Fourth Brigade,

Mechanicsburg Gap, Va., April 6, 1863.

General Orders, No. 11.

First Lieutenant William H. Rose, Adjutant 54th Penna. Vol. Infantry, is hereby appointed acting Assistant Adjutant General of this Brigade.

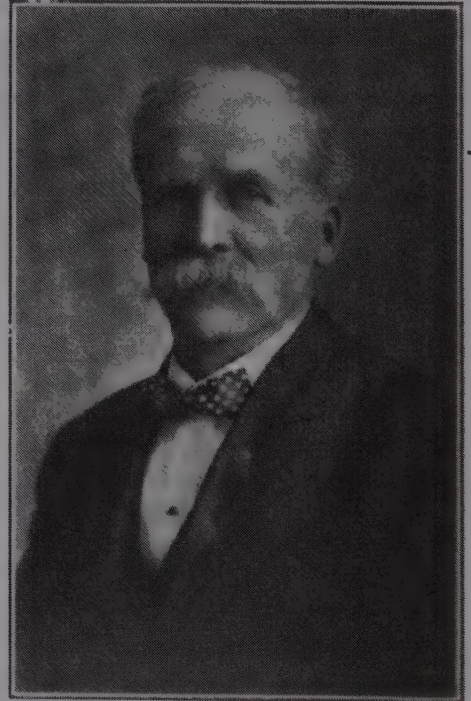
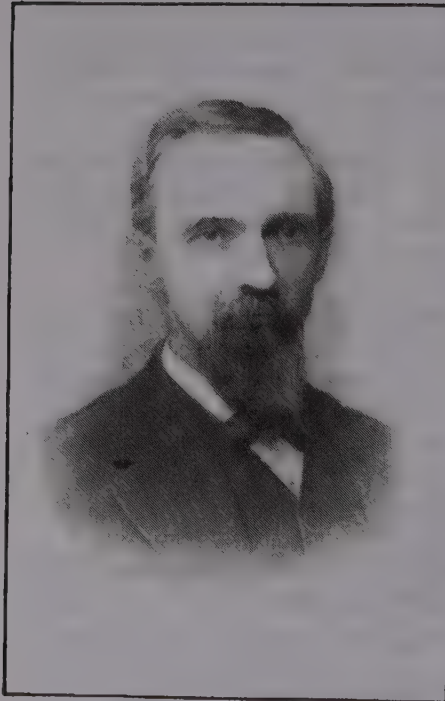
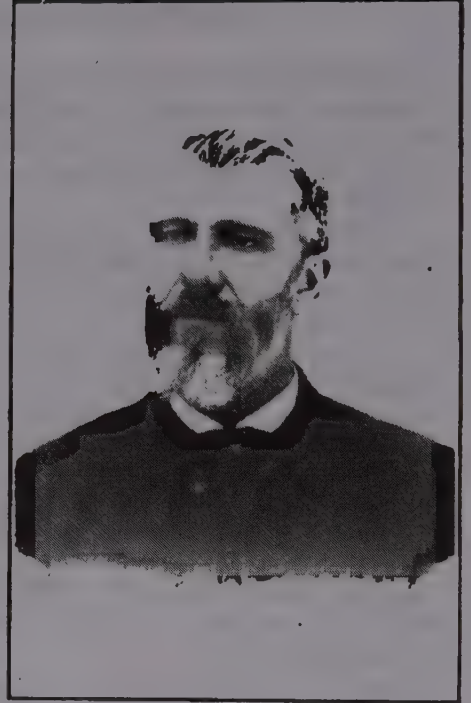
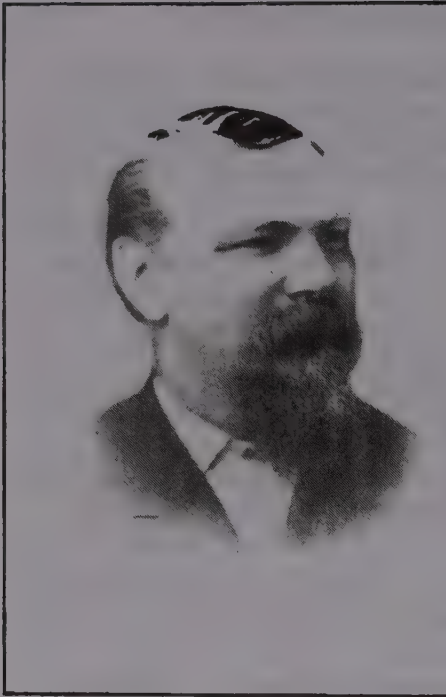
He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Col. Commanding Fourth Brigade, First
Division, Eighth Army Corps.

Col. Campbell made the following report of the part taken by the 54th Regiment in the engagement at Burlington, Virginia, on April 8, 1863:

Upon learning that on the morning of the 6th instant a foraging party of the Ringgold Battalion, with a squad of 40 men, under the command of Lieutenant William F. Speer, of



Col. John P. Linton.
Sergeant Geo. T. Swank.

Lieut. William Horace Rose.
Captain E. J. Humphreys.

the Lafayette Cavalry, had started out, I immediately ordered Lieutenant Henry A. Myers, with 50 men, to re-enforce the guard, but before Lieut. Myers came up, Lieut. Speer was attacked near Burlington by a largely superior force of rebel cavalry, under Captain John H. McNeill, who succeeded in capturing Lieut. Speer, with 11 of his men and 5 teams. Learning that Speer had been attacked, I promptly dispatched all my available cavalry, under command of Captain George T. Work, out on the Moorefield road, followed by 400 of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and 200 of the First Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and one section of the Upshur Battery, Captain Alexander C. Moore, all under command of Lieutenant Colonel John P. Linton, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Near Purgitsville, about 15 miles from this post, Captain Work met Lieutenant Myers, falling back before a force of about 300 of the enemy's cavalry, who were rapidly advancing. Captain Work concealed the main body of his men off from, but near, the road, and as they advanced along the road charged upon them, throwing them into confusion, killing 3, wounding 14 and capturing 3. Three of our men were wounded, but not dangerously, in the gallant charge, the enemy being fully two to one of our men.

The enemy beat a hasty retreat in the direction of Moorefield. The infantry and artillery came up as rapidly as possible, but the rebels were in full retreat before they arrived, and it being by this time quite dark, the whole force encamped for the night.

At daybreak the next morning the command started toward Moorefield. A short distance beyond Going's Ford they found about 200 of the enemy encamped on the opposite side of the river, but at a point where it could be forded. Captain Moore immediately brought up his section, and sent a few well directed shells into their camp, causing the rebels to leave precipitately, leaving behind in their flight a quantity of stores, grain and forage, with the wagons they had captured from Lieutenant Speer. A small force of cavalry and 150 infantry crossed the river, the infantry crossing in small boats, and totally destroying the rebel camp with all its stores, and the wagons, which they could not bring off.

As the infantry could not be made available in a farther pursuit of the enemy, and it not being deemed prudent to go farther with the cavalry alone, the whole command returned to camp, where they arrived during the same night.

Our loss is as follows: In the affair at Burlington we lost 1 lieutenant and 11 men captured, 5 wagons (which were subsequently recaptured and burned by us), and 25 horses. At Purgitsville we had 3 men wounded. The enemy lost at Purgitsville: Killed, 3; wounded, 14; captured, 1 officer and 2 men and 4 horses.

It is to be regretted that Captain Work, in command of our cavalry, did not permit the enemy to pass him when in pursuit of Lieut. Myers, so as to place the enemy between him and the infantry, which was rapidly coming up, and within less than 2 miles of him at the time. Had Captain Work restrained his men for a short time, the whole rebel force would have been captured, as escape would have been impossible. It is due Captain Work, however, to say that he alleges his men charged on the enemy without his orders, he being unable to restrain them. And in this connection I feel it due myself to say that the foraging party under Lieut. Speer left camp without my knowledge, and, in direct violation of a standing order, divided his force, and hence he, with part of his men, fell an easy prey to the enemy.

I have information, which I deem reliable, that the rebels, about 800 strong, 500 cavalry and 300 infantry, are now encamped about 15 miles above Moorefield, on the south fork of the South Branch. The force that came into contact with us was composed of two companies of the Seventh, two companies of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, three companies of Imboden's force, and McNeill's command.

Gen. R. E. Lee's instructions to Gen. Imboden were as follows:

General: In view of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, I desire you to attract the enemy's attention in Hampshire County, and proceed down to Romney, or such other point as you may consider best calculated for the purpose. * * * In attracting their attention and detaining whatever force they may have at New Creek, Cumberland, Cacapon, etc., you will, of course, do them all the injury in your power * * * to destroy some of the bridges, so as to prevent communication and the transfers of re-enforcements to Martinsburg. I desire you to move into Hampshire as soon as possible. Let me know the time of your departure and the time of your expected arrival.

June 7, 1863.

Head Quarters U. S. Forces,

New Creek, Va., June 16, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 3.

Col. Campbell will forthwith assume command of Piano Fort and Fort Coffey. Place them in condition for a protracted and determined defense. Store them with (7) seven days rations for your force. See Lt. Thos. Brennan A. A. Q. M. in regard to this matter. Supply the Forts abundantly with water for same time (seven days). See Major Johnson Commanding Post who will give you all necessary assistance and information as to water. For the present defense of these Forts there has been ordered to you (1) one section of Mulligan's Battery under Lt. McAfee; (2) two sections of Moore's Battery,—the 54th

Pa. the 15th Va. the 2d Maryland. Spare no efforts to execute these orders.

By order Col. Mulligan.

JAMES H. NUGENT, Lt. and A. D. C.

Col. Campbell, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

Gen. Brook requested Gen. Couch to post pickets in Somerset county in the following:

“It is important that men should be posted in Somerset county and the mountain east. * * * I have sent parties for this purpose. * * * ”

June 17, 1863.

Headquarters Department of the Susquehanna,

June 18, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: Milroy's 1700 reported this afternoon at Bedford, most of them, I fear, without arms. * * * Some 4,000 to 5,000 militia are assembled at Altoona and other points west of this. * * *

D. N. COUCH, Maj. Gen.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,

July 14, 1863, 8:30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck:

* * * General Kelley, with an infantry force, and Averell's cavalry, have reached Williamsport. Am I authorized to detain him here to watch the Potomac while I move to Berlin?

GEO. G. MEADE,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Maj. Gen. Meade:

General Kelley has been ordered to cross the Potomac and act on Lee's right flank, in order to prevent raids into West Virginia. It is hoped that he may be able to do the enemy some harm there.

H. W. HALLECK,

General in Chief.

As to the movements of the 54th Regiment from June 5 to July 31, 1863: Campbell's and Mulligan's brigades, of Kelley's command, Department of West Virginia, were concentrated at Hancock, whence they moved to Fairview, on North Mountain. Averell's cavalry brigade joined Kelley's infantry at Fairview. On August 31, Campbell's brigade aggregated 1,956 present, consisting of the following troops: 54th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John P. Linton; 1st West Virginia, Col. Joseph Thoburn; Lafayette (Penna.) Cavalry, Serg. Jefferson G. Van Gilder; Ringgold (Penna.) Cavalry, Capt. Andrew J. Greenfield; Washington (Penna.) Cavalry, Lieut. John Dabinett; 1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. A. E. Moore.

War Department, Washington, Oct. 18, 1863, 7 P. M.
 Brig. General Kelley,
 Clarksburg, W. Va.:

Should the whole of Lee's army attack Maryland Heights, the place must be held until Meade's army comes to the rescue. It can be so held, and if the officers fail to do so they should be hung.

H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

The official records of the Rebellion contain telegrams from Gen. Kelly to Gen. Campbell, directing him to go to Cumberland, and stating that he had not received a reply. The records do not include Gen. Campbell's answers but we find among his orders and telegrams of that date the entire correspondence, which we give. It will be observed that Gen. Mulligan wanted Campbell to stay and fight it out, but the imperative order from Gen. Kelly required him to go to Cumberland, where he arrived the next morning at daylight.

First Brigade, Springfield, Va., January 4, 1864.
 Gen. B. F. Kelly, Cumberland:

Your telegrams of 9 and 11 p. m. of 3d respectively received at 8:45 a. m. today. Have no news of the enemy here. Have scouts out beyond Romney; no news from them this morning. Am very much in need of a small cavalry force here.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Commanding First Brigade.

Head Quarters First Brigade,
 Springfield, Va., January 4, 1864, 6:30 P. M.
 General B. F. Kelly, Cumberland:

Your telegram received. Will get ready and move at once. If cars can be procured had we not better go to Green Spring and by that means avoid Patterson Creek? There is also considerable quantity of stores at Green Spring.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Colonel Commanding.
 Cumberland, Md., January 4, 1864, 7:30 P. M.
 Col. Campbell, Springfield, Va.:

Move at once to Green Spring; cars will be there for you and gondolas for the guns; the horses will have to be sent across the river. Cars will be at Green Spring at eleven P. M.

B. F. KELLY, Brigadier General.
 Head Quarters First Brigade,
 Springfield, Va., January 4, 1864, 7:30 P. M.
 Col. James A. Mulligan, New Creek, Va.:

Your telegram received. Rosser's brigade is said to be near Burlington. I do not know his numbers. Do not know of any other force having no cavalry I am at a loss for accurate information. Have a small infantry scout out beyond

Romney but have not heard from it since noon. General Kelly has just ordered my force here to Cumberland.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Colonel Commanding.

Head Quarters, First Brigade,

Springfield, Va., January 4, 1864, 7:40 P. M.

General B. F. Kelly, Cumberland, Md.:

I have just received a telegram from General Mulligan instructing me if attacked to fight it out.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Colonel Commanding.

Cumberland, Md., January 4, 1864, 8:45 P. M.

Colonel Campbell, Springfield, Va.:

You must move at once as ordered so as to be here by daylight tomorrow morning. We will be attacked here tomorrow unless we are prepared. Do not wait a moment after you receive this.

B. F. KELLY, Brigadier General.

The following refers to the recommended promotion of Col. Campbell:

Headquarters Department of West Virginia,

Cumberland, Md., January 31, 1864.

Colonel E. D. Townsend, Assist. Adjutant General:

Colonel: In compliance with your telegram of yesterday requiring me to report the names of colonels commanding brigades in this department, the length of time they have respectively exercised command with my recommendation for brevet, I have the honor to submit * * * Col. J. M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, has commanded a brigade for nearly a year. * * * Colonel R. B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio, commanded First Brigade, Third Division; time, one year. * * *

I recommend for brevet * * * Colonel J. M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania. * * * Colonel Campbell has always been prompt and efficient, and has had considerable experience, and is regarded as brave and reliable, and in my judgment worthy of a brevet. * * *

Colonel R. B. Hayes participated in the battle of South Mountain, and was distinguished for good conduct there. He was then Lieutenant Colonel in command of the regiment, and is reported to have turned the enemy's right at the commencement, and was wounded. * * *

Your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLY, Brigadier General.

The following is the report of the capture of Capt. John W. Hibler, of Co. F, 54th Regt., at Patterson's Creek, by Gen. Rosser's men in disguise:

Headquarters First Brigade,

Cumberland, Md., February 24, 1864.

Lieut. M. J. Russell, Acting Assistant Adjutant General:

Lieutenant: In obedience to your letter of the 23d inst., directing me to report "what damage was done to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, or any part thereof; when the troops of your (my) brigade were stationed; what bridges in said road were destroyed or injured; whether such bridges were protected by blockhouses or otherwise, and through whose fault, if any, the injury occurred; also what, if any, losses of men, animals, transportation, ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary stores, in the last two movements of the rebel force in West Virginia, and also, as far as you have the means of knowing, the captures from and losses to the enemy in these operations." I have the honor to report as follows:

At the time of the first rebel raid—January 4, 1864—I was stationed at Springfield, W. Va., with the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, and Battery E, First West Virginia Volunteer Artillery. At 6 p. m. on that day I received orders from Brig. General B. F. Kelley, commanding the Department of West Virginia, to move to Cumberland, Md., by way of Patterson's Creek, but which was afterward changed, directing me to move by way of Green Spring at once. This last dispatch was received at 8 p. m. My orders were to reach Cumberland by daylight. I immediately began the movement. My supply train had that evening arrived from Green Spring with a load of supplies. This materially reduced my means of transportation, and I had no time to send out to press teams, if indeed I could have found any in the neighborhood. Yet I took off all my stores except a few sacks of grain and some other stores of but little value, which were concealed in the night and afterward recovered by a scouting party sent out for that purpose. I arrived at Cumberland, about daylight, January 5, having neither lost men, animals or stores.

At the time of the second raid—February 2, 1864—I was stationed at Cumberland, Md. On that day Company F, Captain John W. Hibler, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, with 57 men of my brigade, was stationed at Patterson's Creek bridge, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a detachment of the company at the North Branch bridge as pickets. I had warned Capt. Hibler to be on the alert and to keep scouts well out, but it seems that General Rosser (rebel), with from 400 to 500 cavalry, succeeded in penetrating to Patterson's Creek bridge on the 2d of February. His advance guard were dressed in Federal uniforms, and succeeded in getting up to Captain Hibler's by representing themselves as part of the Ringgold Cavalry (Union) and thus successively captured all the pickets in the Patterson's Creek road, and then rapidly dashed into camp while the men were at dinner. A slight skir-

mish ensued, in which we had 1 man killed, 1 mortally and 3 slightly wounded. The rebels captured 1 captain and 36 men, with all the camp equipage of the company, 40 Enfield rifles and 4,000 rounds of rifle cartridges. They then set fire to the Patterson's Creek bridge, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thence went to the North Branch bridge, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and fired it, the guard at the latter bridge making their escape.

I may here say that as there was known to be a large Union force some 18 miles south and west of Patterson's Creek, and part of the Ringgold Cavalry there, taken in connection with the fact that the rebels wore our uniform and claimed to be Union cavalry, may, in a measure, account for the pickets being deceived.

Neither the Patterson's Creek bridge nor the North Branch bridge were protected by blockhouses, and the only protection for them was the company of infantry which the rebels captured. As soon as the news of the rebel force being at Patterson's Creek was received at this place, one company of the Ringgold Cavalry, Captain Myers, was dispatched to that point, and arrived at the North Branch bridge in time to put out the fire. Neither of the bridges—mere trestle work—were totally destroyed, Captain Myers immediately after putting out the fire, pushed on after the enemy. This is all the loss any portion of my brigade sustained, and the partial destruction of the two above-mentioned bridges being all the injury done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A scouting party from this place captured during the last raid 1 rebel captain. This is all the loss I know the rebels sustaining.

As to whose fault it was that the injury occurred, whether the fault was with the large force that lay some 18 miles in front, near the junction of the Burlington and Patterson's Creek roads, or with the mere detachments of a small company of infantry at the two bridges, I am not prepared to say.

I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Colonel Commanding First Brigade.

Head Quarters of West Virginia,

Cumberland, Md., April 12, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 74.

Col. J. M. Campbell, 54th Pa. Vols., is relieved from duty with his regiment and assigned to duty as commander and Provost Marshal of the City of Cumberland.

Col. Campbell will perform the duties incumbent on the senior officer at a station so far as the transaction of business connected with the several depots—the providing of quarters and camps for troops, &c., is concerned, and is charged with the preservation of order and discipline in the city. He will also make such arrangements as are necessary for the defense of the

City and to this end will locate the troops according to instructions, which he will from time to time receive from these headquarters.

Reports, returns and other official communications from regiments or other organizations in or about this City will be sent, however, as heretofore to Brigade Head Quarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL,

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

On April 23, 1864, Maj. Gen. Sigel relieved Col. J. M. Campbell and Lieut. W. H. Rose, 54th Pa. Vols., from these duties in order that they might rejoin their regiment then under orders to move. The regiment, excepting that portion on the railroad east of Cumberland, took its departure on the B. & O. R. R. Sunday morning, April 24. The other companies followed as soon as practicable.

Headquarters Military Commander,
Cumberland, Md., April 15, 1864.

General Orders No. 1.

1. In pursuance to special orders, No. 74, dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia, April 12, 1864, I hereby assume military command of this city and vicinity. * * *

3. First Lieutenant and Adjutant W. H. Rose, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having been ordered to report, is hereby assigned to duty as adjutant at their headquarters.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel and Military Commander.

Headquarters Department of West Virginia,
Cumberland, Md., April 2, 1864.

Special Orders No. 65.

1. Col. J. M. Campbell, 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters after the completion of the duties to which he was assigned by Special Orders No. 88, current series, War Department, will resume command of the First Brigade, Second Division, relieving Colonel McCaslin, Fifteenth West Virginia, who will resume command of his regiment. * *

By order of Maj. General F. SIGEL,

T. MELVIN, A. A. General.

Water Station, April 11, 1864, 12 m.

Lieut. W. H. Rose, Acting Assistant Adjutant General:

Two men wounded—Wesby and Roney, Company K. Patrol was attacked at Michael's Gap, 2½ miles above mouth of Cacapon, by about 30 men, 20 minutes before express passed from the west. Pickets from Paw Paw were driven in at 11 o'clock by about 20 men, as reported by pickets. Everything

quiet this morning; but 1 rebel seen since daylight. Doctor Hunter has gone to Cacapon, wounded severely both in groin and left side.

E. D. YUTZY, Major.

NEW MARKET, VIRGINIA.

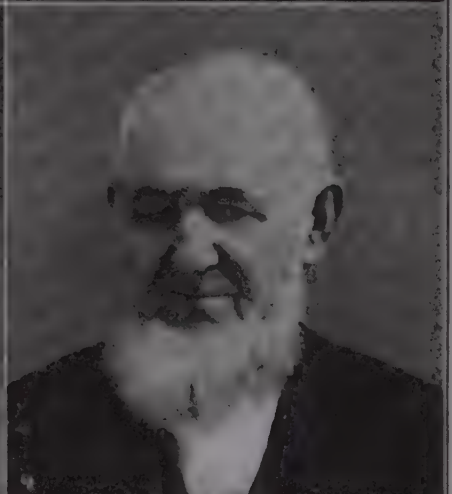
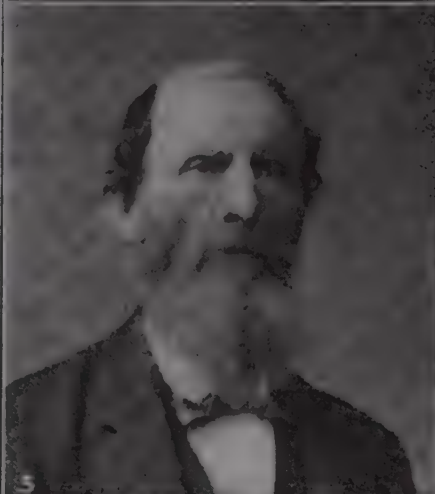
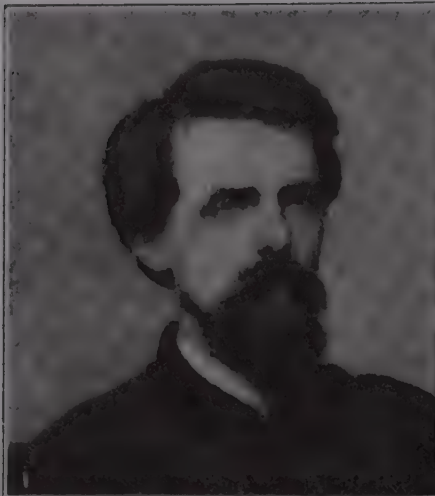
Gen. Franz Sigel, commanding the Army of the Shenandoah Valley, marched from Martinsburg, West Virginia, on May 9 with about 6500 men and 28 guns, under orders from Gen. Grant to hold the enemy in check in the valley while the Army of the Potomac operated against Gen. Lee's army on the east side of the Blue Ridge. On the 14th Col. Augustus Moor with the advance cavalry reached New Market late in the evening. He had a brisk skirmish on his arrival and twice during the night demonstrations were made which he repulsed.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge, the former vice-president of the United States, was commanding the Confederate troops, and had about 5,000 men with eight guns. At daylight on the 15th he formed his line two miles south of New Market. Col. Moor had 300 cavalry and about 2,000 infantry with two guns, which had been placed in an advanced position by Gen. Julius Stahl, who was in command during the forenoon, with instructions to hold the position until Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel could bring up his forces and make his dispositions. The four companies and part of another from Johnstown, engaged in this battle were:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.
John P. Suter.....	A.....	{ 54th Pa. Inf.....	{ Second.....	{ First.....
Thomas H. Lapsley....	D.....	{ Col. J. M. Campbell..	{ Gen. Jos. Thoburn..	{ Gen. J. C. ..
Patrick Graham, W....	E.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....
J. Geissinger, K....	H.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....
Wm. B. Bonacker, W..	I.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....

Gen. Sigel's line was on rising ground and extended across the Winchester pike. Gen. Thoburn's brigade, which included the 54th regiment, which had arrived the previous evening, constituted the main line along which were the batteries. The cavalry was located in the rear and on the left flank, as was the Second Brigade which occupied the extreme left of the line of battle. Col. Campbell's regiment was on the west side of the pike with its left resting on the highway. The 62d Virginia and the Lexington cadets were opposite the 54th regiment. General Imboden's cavalry with a six gun battery were on the extreme right of line of the enemy's forces.

An artillery duel preceded the battle. Breckinridge made



1. Captain John P. Suter.
2. Lieut. Thomas Davis.
3. Captain Charles Butland.

4. Captain Patrick Graham.
5. Major John L. Decker.
6. Sergeant James M. Duncan.

the attack during a heavy rain which continued through the fight. Sigel's first position was just north of New Market where his left flank was overlapped by the enemy. Breckinridge forced it back until Thoburn made a charge from his right which checked the advance for a while. Sigel's artillery were using shell and canister with good effect, but his entire line was driven back and Breckinridge established his line across the pike in the town of New Market. In the second position Imboden discovered a little knoll on Sigel's left whereon he planted his battery and had a perfect enfilading fire on the Union line, especially on the Fifty-Fourth regiment at a very short range, which forced Sigel to retreat. He made a stand at Rude's Hill three miles in the rear but Breckinridge followed and attacked. Sigel re-crossed the Shenandoah river, burned the bridge and fell back to Cedar Creek, arriving there on the morning of the 17th.

Gen. Sigel lost 120 men killed; 560 wounded and 240 missing, making a total of 920, and Gen. Breckinridge lost 405 in all. The revised figures of the troops engaged are, Sigel 5,150 with 22 guns. This does not include the 28th Ohio and the 116th Ohio, which did not participate in the battle. Breckinridge had about 5,000 men.

Among the wounded were Lieut. Col. John P. Linton; Capt. Graham was shot through the head, the bullet entering his eye, and Capt. Bonacker was shot through the body. Both were left on the field and reported dead, but they survived for many years. The latter now resides in Florida. Capt. E. J. Geissinger, of Company H, and Capt. Newhard, of Company K, were killed, also, Lieutenant Kilpatrick.

The Cadet Corps from the Virginia Military Institute, numbering 225, was under the command of Col. Ship, one of the professors. It was composed of students from sixteen to eighteen years of age, and of whom eight were killed and forty-six wounded.

Gen. Breckinridge had expected Sigel to make the attack early in the morning, but when he did not, the former then determined to do so himself saying to Imboden, "We can attack and whip them here and I'll do it." Gen. Imboden, in referring to the value of their victory at New Market, says: "If Sigel had beaten Breckinridge * * * there, Gen. Lee could not have spared the men to check his progress, as he did that of Hunter, a month later, without exposing Richmond to immediate, and

almost inevitable capture. In view of these probable consequences, there was no secondary battle of the war of more importance than that of New Market."

Gen. Sigel attributes his defeat to that the fact that the 28th and the 116th Ohio did not come up in time to take part in the contest, and adds: "But better fighting was never done than * * * by the 54th Pennsylvania under Col. Campbell."

The following were the casualties in Capt. Suter's Company A, 54th Penna. Volunteers, at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864;

Killed: James F. Allen, shot through the head, was the first man killed on the line of battle. He was buried by the Confederates. Isaac N. Clark, of Johnstown; killed on the battle line. David Finley, of Somerset. The men in the line were kneeling or lying on the ground. Finley was beside Capt. Decker; he arose to take observations and was implored to kneel or get down; he said he saw an officer that he could get, took aim, fired and said: "I did it." At that moment a bullet struck him in the forehead and he fell dead. Newton Griffith of Ebensburg, had been wounded in the shoulder, and said to his comrades, "look what they did to me." He was advised to go to the rear, but replied: "not till I pay them." Within a few minutes he was killed.

Hiram Smith, Corporal, from Johnstown, was mortally wounded. William Price and John McBride tried to get him off the field but were forced to leave him.

Wounded: Sergeant John B. McClellan, William Lindsey, Corporal D. G. McCullough, John W. Thomas, William H. Carroll, Thomas G. Williams, Jacob R. Callihan, Eleazer Davis, James F. Howard, Thomas Williams, Charles Houck, John Hisong, James James.

John Jones was captured, but was exchanged, November 26, 1864. Robert H. Finley was also captured there but effected his escape within two or three days. Jacob Hutzell, captured, died in prison, date unknown. Isaac D. Schnabley, captured, died at Andersonville, (Ga.) prison, September 18, 1864. Grave No. 9,119. John W. Thomas, who was wounded, was captured and died at Danville, (Va.) prison, January 5, 1865.

The following was Col. Campbell's report of the battle: Hdqrs., Fifty-Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry.

Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., May 18, 1864.

Col. Joseph Thoburn, Commanding Second Brigade, First Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia:

Colonel: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the recent engagement near New Market on the 15th instant:

The regiment having marched in the morning from Woodstock, had just gone into camp at Mount Jackson, when I received orders to march rapidly toward New Market. Forming hastily, we at once marched as directed, and in obedience to renewed orders to that effect hastened our steps, and without halting or rest arrived much fatigued on the field. According to your orders we at once deployed into column by division to the left and rear of the Twelfth West Virginia, which regiment shortly afterward moved toward the right, unmasking us, and about the same time my regiment was deployed and took position on the left of the First West Virginia and in the extreme left of the line of battle. We remained in this position, partly shielded from the fire of the enemy by the crest of a hill in front until, observing the regiment on my right making a charge in the absence of orders, presuming it proper to imitate their example, I ordered the Fifty-fourth also to charge, which was done with alacrity and spirit. Advancing beyond the crest of the hill, a rapid, vigorous, and, as I believe, effective fire was for some time kept up on the enemy, and every effort made by them to advance on the front occupied by my regiment was firmly and resolutely resisted and proved abortive, although we sustained a galling and destructive fire, in which many of my men were killed and wounded. The enemy, however pressed forward his right, which extended some distance beyond our left, and was rapidly flanking me in that direction despite the most determined resistance, when my attention was called to the fact that the regiment on my right (owing to the overwhelming numbers brought against it) had given away, and the enemy advancing at almost right angle with my line and extending beyond the rear and right of my regiment. A few minutes only would be required to completely surround my regiment, and in the absence of any appearance of advancing support I was reluctantly compelled to order my command to retire. This was done in as good order as the circumstances would allow, two stands being made by a portion of the command before passing beyond musket-range, and the whole of it finally rallying and forming at a point indicated by the Colonel commanding the brigade.

Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, was wounded, but remained upon the field rallying and encouraging the men until the final close of the action, rendering most valuable and efficient service.

Captain Patrick Graham, of Company E, was killed early in the engagement, and second Lieutenant Benjamin Anderson, of the same company, fell afterward, leaving the company in command of the second sergeant, the first sergeant being also severely wounded. Captain E. J. Geissinger, of company H, fell mortally wounded, and about the same time Lieut. Killpatrick, of the same company, was seriously injured and brought off the field. Lieut. Colborn, of Company B, fell just as the command commenced to fall back. He was brought to a house

in the rear of our line but finally fell into the hands of the enemy in a dying condition. Captain William B. Bonacker fell mortally wounded, I believe, as we were in the act of falling back, gallantly encouraging his men. His conduct throughout the whole engagement was most cheering and encouraging to his men, and his loss is deeply to be regretted. Indeed, the conduct of the officers and men throughout was all that I could ask or desire, and entitles them to the highest praise. The number of officers and men of my regiment in the engagement was 566. Our loss is 5 commissioned officers killed or mortally wounded, and 2 wounded and brought off the field. Of the non-commissioned officers and privates, 27 are known to be killed, and 42 wounded, all of whom fell into the enemy's hands. We brought off the field 98 of our wounded. This number does not include some 30 who were so slightly wounded as not to be thought necessary to report.

The inclosed report of casualties will show the rank, name and company of all the killed and seriously wounded, amounting in the aggregate to 174.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Fifty-fourth Regiment, P. V. I.

General Campbell was appointed a brigade commander by Gen. Crook, in the following order.

Headquarters 2d Infantry Division, Dept. W. Va.,
Near Staunton, Va., June 9, 1864.

Special Orders No. 9.

Col. J. M. Campbell, 54th Penn. Vol. Infantry, having reported to these Headquarters with his regiment is assigned to the 3d Brigade of this division, and will in accordance with instructions from Department Headquarters assume command of the Brigade.

By command of Brig. General Crook.

BATTLE OF PIEDMONT.

After Gen. Sigel's defeat at New Market he was relieved of the command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and on May 21 Maj. Gen. David Hunter succeeded. On the 26th of May, Hunter moved up the valley with 8,500 men and 21 guns; with instructions from Gen. Grant to destroy the Lynchburg railroad, which was supplying Lee's army with food. Gen. Hunter reached Harrisonburg, June 2. Early on the morning of June 5 he met the enemy's cavalry on the Staunton road and drove it back. He proceeded up the valley, and at Piedmont found Gen. W. E. Jones with 6,000 men and 12 guns strongly intrenched. Hunter

formed his line of battle with Moor's brigade on the right and Thoburn's (Col. Campbell) on the left. Wyncoop's cavalry was in the rear of Gen. Moor.

Hunter directed his artillery to open on the enemy at 9 a. m., and Moor to attack the left flank, which he did and drove it some distance before he was checked and fell back with some loss, but in turn the enemy was halted by Moor's use of a cross fire of three batteries. During this attack and repulse on the right Thoburn (Col. Campbell) crossed a ravine, secured a good position and made a bayonet charge on the enemy, and after a fierce hand-to-hand contest captured the works and more than 1,000 prisoners, including 60 officers. The enemy were routed and Gen. W. E. Jones was dead. Gen. Vaughan, who succeeded Jones, fled to Waynesboro with about 3,000 effective men. Hunter's losses were 780 and the enemy's 2,970. We give Col. Campbell's graphic description of the battle with other men who led the fight.

The troops from Johnstown in the engagement were:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment Col.	Brigade	Division	Army of Shenandoah
John P. Suter	A	{ 54th Pa. Inf. J. M. Campbell	Second Jos. Thoburn	First J. C. Sullivan	David Hunter
Thomas Lapsley,	D.	Same	Same	Same	Same
David R. Lewis,	E.	Same	Same	Same	Same
J. B. Dunlap,	H.	Same	Same	Same	Same
Geo. W. Camp,	I.	Same	Same	Same	Same

Col. Campbell made the following report to Thoburn of the engagement at Piedmont:

From the time my regiment arrived in the field, about 10 a. m., it was engaged, under your direction, in reconnoitering the position of the enemy until about 11 a. m., when we were drawn up in line of battle in the extreme of the line, in the woods, and concealed from the view of the enemy. Shortly after gaining this position and before any order to advance was received, it was discovered that to move forward—as our line was then formed—would expose our left flank to a strongly intrenched position of the enemy. I immediately dispatched a messenger to you informing you of the fact. After a personal inspection of the position by yourself, we were ordered to fall back a few hundred feet farther into the woods, keeping well out our line of skirmishers, and to await further orders. Nothing occurred while we remained in this position other than the wounding of two of my men by the shells from the enemy's batteries, which continued to shell the woods all the time we occupied it. About 11:30 a. m. I received orders to fall back (leaving my line of skirmishers, Companies B. and G, to watch

the movements of the enemy in that direction), which we did, and remained in the rear of the battery on the elevated ground beyond the white house. While here I received orders to march to the front to assault the position of the enemy on our right, and to take my position in the left of the line. While advancing, however, this order was changed, placing the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts on my left. In this manner we advanced up to the brow of the hill, when my regiment lay down on the ground, discharging a volley into the enemy, and immediately charged into the woods on the right flank and rear of the enemy's intrenched position. Here for a short time a most desperate struggle took place; bayonets and clubbed guns were used on both sides, and many hand-to-hand encounters took place. So suddenly and apparently so unexpected to the enemy was our movement on their flank that they were soon compelled to give way in great confusion, despite all the efforts of their officers to rally them. About 100 yards from the front of the woods was a fence running from the left of the line, and parallel with it, extending along the front of the regiment on my left. Along this fence, to protect their flank, the enemy had a strong force posted. This appeared to be the key to their position, and they held it most obstinately for some time, partially checking the advance of the regiment in front of them. It was here that Brigadier-General (William E.) Jones (C. S.) commanded in person, and was killed while encouraging and rallying his troops. Seeing the importance of carrying this position as quickly as possible, I hastily detached three companies from the left of my regiment and threw them into line with the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts to aid them in dislodging the enemy, leaving Maj. E. D. Yutzy for the time in command of the right of my regiment. This was soon done, for upon the fall of their chief commander they gave way in utter confusion. Those who were not captured were driven through the woods and down a steep bank into the river. By detaching the three companies on the left of my regiment my command was somewhat scattered when they arrived on the bluff at the river bank, but were soon reformed in good order.

Lieut. R. P. Robison, of Company C, captured Colonel Browne, who commanded a Virginia brigade. Lieut. G. W. Camp, of Company I, captured Colonel Jones, who commanded a Tennessee brigade (Jones commanded the Sixtieth Virginia Infantry), placing him in charge of Private Harry Spencer, of Company G of the Twelfth Virginia, to take him to the rear. Two colonels of regiments, with other field, staff and line officers too numerous to mention, were captured by different members of my regiment.

Private Thomas Evans, of Company D, wrested the colors from the color-bearer of a Tennessee regiment, sending the color-bearer to the rear. So numerous were the captures made of

the enemy that I was compelled to stop taking them to the rear, and simply disarm them and turn them out over the barricade to be taken charge of by the cavalry, who were in the open field on our right and rear.

The casualties in my regiment were, under the circumstances, surprisingly small, which I attribute to the impetuosity of their charge upon the enemy, who were not given time to rally with anything like order or concert of action in their own defense.

The number of men of my command in the engagement was 394, Companies B and G having been left in the rear of the batteries to keep up the skirmish line on the left and guard against surprise from that direction.

The only commissioned officer wounded was my adjutant, W. H. Rose, who received a painful but not a dangerous wound in the left while gallantly cheering on the men in front of the position held by Brigadier-General Jones. Only 2 men of my regiment were killed and 27 wounded, a list of whom accompanies this report. This does not include some 40 whose wounds are so slight that they have not been reported to the hospital.

It would be invidious to mention officers or men by name conspicuous for acts of bravery upon the field. All behaved most gallantly; each did all that could be expected of brave men, and all are equally entitled to the thanks and gratitude of their commanding officers.

Major-General Halleck: City Point, Va., August 1, 1864.

I am sending General Sheridan for temporary duty whilst the enemy is being expelled from the border. Unless General Hunter is in the field in person, I want Sheridan put in command of all the troops in the field, with instructions to put himself south of the enemy and follow him to the death. Wherever the enemy goes, let our troops go also. * * *

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Washington, August 3, 1864, 2:30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General Grant,
City Point, Va.:

I have seen your dispatch in which you say, "I want Sheridan put in command of all the troops in the field, with instructions to put himself south of the enemy and follow him to the death. Wherever the enemy goes let our troops go also." This, I think, is exactly right as to how our forces should move, but please look over the dispatches you may have received from here even since you made that order, and discover, if you can, that there is any idea in the head of any one here of "putting our army south of the enemy," or of "following him to the death" in any direction. I repeat to you it will neither be done nor attempted, unless you watch it every day and hour and force it.

A. LINCOLN, President.

As we have noted, Gen. Lee had the great advantage in being able to keep his army on the east side of the Blue Ridge, and use the Shenandoah Valley for forays and raids to annoy Gen. Grant and to threaten Pennsylvania in order to compel Grant to withdraw troops from the Army of the Potomac. Lee had been doing these things with effect for three years. Grant considered the valley as a part of the field he should control. When he crossed the Rapidan river May 4, he also directed Sigel (Col. Campbell) to march up the valley and hold the enemy in check, but Sigel was defeated at New Market. Gen. Hunter, his successor, made a successful campaign until he reached Lynchburg on the evening of June 16. Lee recognized the importance of Hunter's movements and knew they would end in his defeat unless he could stop them. On June 15 and 16 he sent Stonewall Jackson's old corps under the command of Gen. Early, to re-enforce Gen. Breckinridge in front of Hunter at Lynchburg. It will be recalled that at this time Lee had retreated and was safely in his intrenchments at Petersburg. Gen. Hunter did not attack Lynchburg on the night of the 16th and during that time Early's forces were arriving. The troops of the 54th Regiment plainly heard the running of trains bringing in the troops from Lee's army.

There were five companies from Johnstown in this fight, namely:

Captain.	Co.	Regt. Col.	Brigade.	Division.	Army of Shenandoah.
John P. Suter,	A.	54th Pa. Inf.	Thrd.	Second.	David Hunter.
Thomas Lapsley,	D.	E. D. Yutzy.	J. M. Campbell.	Geo. Crook.	Same.
David R. Lewis,	E.	Same.	Same.	Same.	Same.
J. B. Dunlap,	H.	Same.	Same.	Same.	Same.
Geo. W. Camp,	I.	Same.	Same.	Same.	Same.

Gen. Breckinridge was strongly intrenched, and Gen. Early's force coming in at the last moment gave him probably 20,000 men. Gen. Hunter made the attack on the morning of the 16th and by maneuvers kept up the fight all day. He renewed the contest the next morning but soon discovered that he could not accomplish his object. His ammunition was exhausted and food was very scarce, being a great distance from the base of supplies. By noon it was found that the enemy had surrounded him on the east and north, cutting off his retreat down the valley. During the afternoon he informed his officers that he would retreat as soon as darkness came on, that they should prepare but keep silent. His only chance was to go west and

cross the mountain into West Virginia, leaving Gen. Early in full possession of Shenandoah Valley. He began his retreat about 8:30 p. m. with the enemy following in close pursuit and giving him much trouble which will appear from the statements of the officers.

It was a terrible retreat, but it has always been regarded by military men as a brilliant move to escape capture, which was inevitable after Early joined Breckinridge. The suffering of the men for want of food is concisely stated in the excellent diary kept by Corporal Jonas B. Kauffman, of Company E; also in the graphic letter from Capt. Suter, written a few days after the event.

Gen. Grant expected much advantage to be gained in a victorious campaign as it would be the means of closing in on Lee at Petersburg; however, he did not censure Hunter and in referring to it he said:

Up to this time (June 16) Hunter was very successful; and but for the difficulty of taking with him sufficient ordnance stores over so long a march, through a hostile country, he would, no doubt, have captured that, to the enemy, important point (Lynchburg). * * * To meet this movement Gen. Lee sent a force, perhaps equal to a corps, a part of which reached Lynchburg a short time before Hunter. After some skirmishing on the 17th and 18th, General Hunter, owing to a want of ammunition to give battle, retired from before the place. * * * Had Gen. Hunter moved by way of Charlottesville, instead of Lexington, as his instructions contemplated, he would have been in a position to have covered the Shenandoah Valley against the enemy, should the force he met have seemed to endanger it. If it did not, he would have been within easy distance of the James River canal, on the main line of communications between Lynchburg and the force sent to its defence. I have never taken exception to the operations of Gen. Hunter, and am not now disposed to find fault with him, for I have no doubt he acted within what he conceived to be the spirit of his instructions and the interests of the service.

BATTLE OF LYNCHBURG, VA.

Hdqrs. Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Vol. Infantry,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., July 2, 1864.

Colonel: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the late raid through Virginia since joining your brigade at Staunton, Va., on the 9th ultimo, including the engagement near Lynchburg, Va., on the 17th and 18th of June, 1864.

The regiment was annexed to the Third Brigade, Second Infantry Division, on the 9th of June, 1864, by Special Orders, No. 112, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, and left Staunton, Va., on the 10th ultimo, at 4 o'clock in the morning, in company with the rest of the brigade and division, and arrived at Lexington about noon next day, a distance of thirty-six miles.

Encamped until morning of the 14th, when we marched to Buchanan, arriving at 6 p. m.; a distance of twenty-four miles.

We left Buchanan on the morning of the 15th; crossed the Blue Ridge, my regiment leading the advance and skirmishing with the enemy, losing 1 man wounded.

We passed through Liberty on the 16th, at 11 a. m., and encamped on Otter Creek, eight miles from Liberty, until the morning of the 17th at 5 o'clock (marching thirty miles on the 15th and 16th), when we marched within about three miles of Lynchburg, where we were confronted by the enemy in force.

Immediately upon the arrival of the regiment in front of the enemy, within three miles of Lynchburg, and after a march of eleven miles without rest, I was ordered to form the regiment on the left of, and at right angle with, the turnpike road leading to Lynchburg, the regiment occupying the extreme left of the brigade, Company B, of the regiment, being deployed as skirmishers on our left. We advanced in this order until we gained the crest of the hill, the first line of the enemy's barricade, a distance of about half a mile. Here, by your direction, I took a position with the regiment still farther to the left to cross the left flank of the line, and again advanced down over the hill through the woods, steadily driving the enemy before us, until we reached the foot of the hill. Night overtaking us, the advance was discontinued, and the action closed for the day, the regiment resting in line for about an hour, when our brigade was relieved by a brigade of the First Infantry Division, and we took a position, by your direction, about one-quarter of a mile to the rear of the line, and rested upon our arms until daylight next morning [18th of June] when we accompanied the brigade in a reconnaissance of the enemy's extreme left, marching a distance of about four miles. We returned at about 11 o'clock a. m. and formed in line near the ground on which we rested the previous night, my regiment occupying the extreme left, doubled by wing. Immediately upon the formation of the line I received your order to move forward, and we advanced over the crest of the hill (some 300 yards to the left of our line of direction the evening before) and down through an open field, the regiment being exposed to a heavy artillery fire of shell, grape, and canister, for a distance of about 800 yards. At the foot of the hill I found the enemy strongly posted in a deep ditch, concealed by thick weeds and underbrush, lining both banks. Upon this discovery, we immediately

charged the enemy and drove him in confusion from his position. Having now gained a line somewhat sheltered from the enemy's fire by the rising ground in our front, in order to reform the line, which had become somewhat broken in consequence of crossing a deep ditch running diagonally through the field, over which we had charged, as well as to give the men a moment's rest before making the final assault, I halted the regiment for about three minutes, after which I ordered another charge upon the enemy, who had taken shelter behind a stone wall, rail breastworks, and an old dwelling-house, stable, and ice house, about 200 yards in our front. Simultaneously with the order, both the officers and men gallantly rushed forward with a shout, and drove the enemy from their shelter in utter confusion. Here we received the hottest musketry fire of the day, and it was here that most of our comrades fell. Both officers and men behaved with their usual gallantry and bravery. No hesitating or faltering in the face of the enemy's fire; all discharged their duty faithfully and cheerfully. I took 420 men into the engagement. Previous battles, sickness, hard marching, and exposure had materially reduced the strength of the regiment.

Captain John Cole, Company B, was the only officer severely wounded. The regiment lost 11 killed, 37 wounded, and 7 missing; total, 55. This does not include about 30 slightly wounded who were not sent to the hospital, among them were 3 officers.

The entire line having come to a halt, we held our position until we were ordered to reform on the ground from which we had made the last charge, and rested there unmolested, except by an occasional shot from the enemy's sharpshooters, until about 9 p. m., when we were ordered to withdraw, and by 10 o'clock took up the line of march with the entire column, and continued a long and fatiguing march for ten days, passing through Liberty, Salem, Rocky Gap, New Castle, Sweet Sulphur Springs, White Sulphur Springs, Meadow Bluff, Lewisburg, Hawk's Nest, Loup Creek, and Gauley Bridge, arriving here in the afternoon of the 28th, having marched a distance of 215 miles since leaving Lynchburg.

Depending entirely upon the country over which we marched for supplies, a great portion of our line of march being but sparsely settled and supplies scarce, and what little they had, shipped to the mountains on learning of our approach; in consequence of which, to our suffering from hard, fatiguing marches, loss of sleep, and a burning sun, was added a fair prospect of starvation. During the last four or five days many of my best men dropped out of the ranks, completely exhausted by hunger and fatigue; but supplies having been sent out to meet them, the most of them have since come into camp. Notwithstanding the many hardships endured and the terrible suffering of

the men, there is a general expression of satisfaction of the work that was performed during this important expedition.

Since going into camp much sickness prevails among both officers and men, the sanitary condition of the regiment being worse now than I ever knew it to be since entering the service, more than one-quarter of the regiment being unfit for duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. YUTZY,
Major, Commanding, Fifty-fourth
Pennsylvania Vol. Infantry.

Col. J. M. Campbell, Commanding Third Brigade, Second
Division.

COL. CAMPBELL, TO GEN. CROOK.

Camp Piatt, W. Va., July 2, 1864.

Captain: I would most respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the recent operations of the division on the march from Staunton to Lynchburg, and from Lynchburg to this place:

On the 9th day of June I was ordered to the command of the brigade, and on the following morning the command left Staunton, by way of Middlebrook and Brownsburg, for Lexington, skirmishing with the enemy the greater part of the way.

We arrived in the immediate vicinity of Lexington on the 11th about noon, where the enemy made a stand, but were soon driven from the town, which was immediately occupied by our troops.

We remained in camp at Lexington until the morning of the 14th, when we left that place for Liberty, Bedford county, by way of Buchanan and Peaks of Otter, occasionally encountering the enemy's skirmishers.

We arrived at Liberty at 9 a. m. on the 16th and immediately proceeded to destroy the shops and tear up the track of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad as far as the south fork of Otter river, about eight miles east from Liberty.

On the 17th we left the south fork of Otter river and marched in the direction of Lynchburg and arrived within four miles of that place at 5 p. m., where we encountered the enemy in force. My brigade was soon ordered to the front and formed in line of battle on the left, and at right angle with the turnpike. After forming, we advanced upon the enemy, driving them into their intrenchments, distant about one mile and a half from where we first encountered their line. Darkness having overtaken us, we ceased to press the enemy farther and merely maintained the position we had gained. We were relieved about 9 p. m. by the First Brigade of the First Division (commanded by Col. George D. Wells) and fell back about 400 yards; where we remained for the night.

On the morning of the 18th we were ordered to move to the right for the purpose of flanking the enemy's position, but

this being found impracticable, we were ordered to return to the front. Before we were able to properly form in line of battle the division in our front, which was then engaged with the enemy, was somewhat broken and retiring in some confusion, the enemy advancing against it. In accordance with the general's instructions, we advanced as quickly as possible for the purpose of checking the enemy before they should gain the crest of the hill, which would enable them to get a clear view of our position. In doing so we were for some time exposed to the enemy's batteries, which were well served with grape and canister. We succeeded, however, in driving the enemy down the hill and across a deep ravine, and from there to their intrenchments on the elevated ground beyond, at the same time gaining a position for ourselves comparatively sheltered from the enemy. My line having become somewhat broken by passing through the thick underbrush and in crossing a deep ditch at the bottom of the ravine, I halted my command. I reformed it and again advanced upon the enemy, pressing close upon their works, but were met with such a storm of grape and canister that we were compelled to fall back to the spot where I had reformed my command.

We remained in this position, keeping the enemy in their intrenchments, with occasional firing between sharpshooters and skirmishers, until 8:30 p. m., when we were ordered to withdraw, which was done in good order, and we took up our line of march for Liberty by way of New London, which latter place we passed through at day-break on the morning of the 19th. Continuing our march, we arrived at Liberty at 6 p. m., where we encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 20th we left Liberty, taking the road to Salem, by way of Buford's Gap and Coyner's Springs. At Buford's Gap we halted for a few hours, during which time we had considerable skirmishing with the enemy. Leaving the gap at 8 p. m., we arrived at Salem in the morning of the 21st. Here we had some skirmishing with the enemy, but met with no serious resistance. After a few hours' halt, we left Salem about 11 a. m., and arrived at Catawba mountain about 4 p. m., where we remained until 9 p. m. Here we had some skirmishing with the enemy, and marched to Craig's creek and encamped for the night.

On the 22nd we resumed our march by way of New Castle, Red Sweet Springs and White Sulphur Springs, and passed through Lewisburg on the 25th and encamped for the night at Meadow Bluff.

On the 26th we left Meadow Bluff for Camp Piatt, where we arrived on the 29th, having traveled a distance of 322 miles from the time of leaving Staunton on the 10th instant.

A list of the casualties in my brigade accompanies this report, the aggregate of which is: Killed, 29; wounded, 134;

missing, 27; total, 190, and is distributed among the different organizations in the brigade as follows:

Command	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
11th West Virginia Vol. Inf.....	6	20	6	32
Fifteenth West Virginia Vol. Inf.....	6	54	13	73
54th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.....	11	37	7	55
Dismounted Cavalry	6	23	1	30
	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 134	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 190

The conduct of the officers and men before the enemy and during the long and tiresome march was all that could be expected of brave and gallant men. Many of the men are somewhat broken down and foot-sore, and some few have suffered for the want of proper food, which could not be obtained in the country through which we passed during the last few days of our march. but all are in excellent spirits, and will be ready for action again in a short time.

I have as yet received no official report from the battalion of the Third and Fourth Regiments, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, but am informed by Captain (Abel T.) Sweet, commanding, that no casualties occurred in that command.

The general composition and losses as prepared by the War Department make the total missing as 42 instead of 27, as reported by Colonel Campbell, thus:

	Campbell	War Department
11th West Virginia.....	6	6
15th West Virginia.....	13	21
54th Pennsylvania	7	14
Dismounted Cavalry	1	1
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 42

THE BATTLE OF KEARNSTOWN, VIRGINIA.

This battle, fought two miles south of Winchester, is also known as the second engagement at Kearnstown, the first one having occurred on March 23, 1862. After Hunter had returned from his successful retreat over the mountains into the Kanawha valley he immediately started up the Shenandoah valley with his army.

On July 22 Gen. Crook's command of four small divisions of infantry and cavalry joined Gen. Averell's cavalry at Winchester, when Gen. Crook assumed command of the 11,000 men. On the 24th Crook was in front of the enemy at Kearnstown, with his line established. General Thoburn's division (54th Regiment), Duval's and Mulligan's divisions covered the pike with the cavalry on the flanks. In the morning Gen. Early divided his force and moved a portion of his infantry around Crook's

right and the cavalry to the left, with a strong force in his front. By 10 a. m. the flank movements had joined and cut off Crook's retreat. His skirmishers were driven in and a general attack was made on his right and center, which gave way and he retreated through Winchester, followed by Early. On the 25th Crook crossed the Potomac river at Williamsport and marched to Harper's Ferry.

The five companies from Johnstown in the 54th Regiment were in this fight with the same captains as at Lynchburg, excepting Capt. Lapsley, of Company D, who was succeeded by Captain George W. Gageby. Capt. Lapsley was unable to take full charge of his company after the terrible suffering he had endured in the retreat into West Virginia. Capt. Decker, Capt. McCune and many others of that regiment were in the hospital after their return from that eventful march. The Union losses were about 1,200 and the Confederate about 600. The gallant Col. Mulligan was mortally wounded in this engagement.

Gen. J. M. Campbell was commanding the Third Division and Col. John P. Linton, the Second Brigade. The latter officer broke his collar bone and was otherwise severely injured by his horse falling. Col. Yutzy was leading the regiment. Near the conclusion of the conflict there was not a single field officer on the ground and the command of the Third Brigade devolved upon Capt. John P. Suter, of Company A, the senior officer. We give the reports of Gen. Campbell, Maj. Yutzy and others:

July 24, 1864.

Lieut. F. L. Ballard, A. A. A.-General:

Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit the official report of Colonel Harris, who commanded the First Brigade, Third Division, in the recent battle at and retreat from Winchester, Va.; also the regimental reports of the Eleventh and Fifteenth West Virginia and Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, of the part taken by them in the same action. These latter regiments constituted the Second Brigade of the Third Division, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John P. Linton, of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, the whole being under command of Col. J. A. Mulligan, of the Twenty-third Illinois, and constituting the Third Division, Army of the Kanawha.

I am not able to add anything of importance or interest to these reports, as I was not present during the battle, having just arrived at Winchester, as our forces were retreating through the town, nor did I see any of the forces of the division until the morning of the 25th of July, when I was ordered by General Crook to take command of the division. On that day

I found a portion of the force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John P. Linton on the road between Bunker Hill and Martinsburg, on their way to the latter place. I assumed command and continued to gain accessions to the division as we proceeded to Martinsburg and Williamsport.

At Martinsburg we were drawn up in line of battle, with the troops of the Second Division, but in the charge through the town we did not participate, having been ordered to support a battery upon an eminence overlooking the town. We left Martinsburg about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 25th, and arrived at the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, about 2 a. m. of the same night, without molestation from the enemy.

A list of the casualties of the division accompanies this report. The aggregate killed, wounded and missing is 317. Col. James A. Mulligan, commanding the division, was mortally wounded and left on the field. Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, commanding Second Brigade, was severely injured by his horse falling, by which his collar bone was broken. No field officer being left with the brigade, the command devolved upon Captain John P. Suter, of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Upon the arrival of the command at Pleasant Valley on the 27th ultimo, the troops of the Third Division were consolidated into a brigade and designated as the Third Brigade of the First Division. This will in a measure account for the irregular and informal manner of this report.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Hdqrs. Fifty-fourth Regiment Pa. Vol. Infantry, in the Field,
near Sandy Hook, Va.

August 7, 1864.

Col. T. M. Harris, Commanding First Brigade, Third Division:

Colonel: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Winchester, on the 24th day of July, 1864:

I received orders at about 8 a. m. of the 24th of July to form my regiment immediately and support the Upshur Battery (Battery E. First West Virginia). The regiment took a position about 100 yards to the front and right of the battery, forming the extreme right of our line, and about three-quarters of a mile to the right of the turnpike leading to Strasburg. One section of the battery having been sent to the front about 300 yards, at about 9 a. m., two companies, L and M of the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Nathan Davis, were sent to support this section, and formed on the right, in the woods, where they remained, skirmishing with the enemy's sharpshooters, until the close of the engagement.

At about 10 o'clock the two remaining sections of the battery moved forward and to the left, taking a position near Kernstown, on the right of the turnpike, my regiment forming on the left of the pike, in the edge of an orchard, where it remained about half an hour, when the battery took a position to the rear, and the regiment, following its movements, formed behind a stone wall about 100 yards to the rear, where it remained about 150 yards and formed behind a rail fence, where it remained about fifteen minutes. The regiment was ordered to retake the stone wall, if possible, which was done without much difficulty. The regiment was here joined by the rest of the Third Brigade, viz., the Eleventh and Fifteenth West Virginia Regiments. The brigade was then ordered forward and had crossed the stone wall and advanced about thirty yards when the order was received to fall back. Soon after this a general retreat commenced, and continued to Bunker Hill, where we halted about midnight. The brigade formed several times to the right of Winchester to cover the retreat, and never fell back without orders from the brigade commander, Lieutenant Colonel John P. Linton, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The regiment lost: Killed, 1; wounded, 14; missing, 34.

E. D. YUTZY,

Major, Commanding Fifty-fourth Penna. Vol. Inf.

Headquarters, Tenth W. Va. Vol. Infantry,

Camp near Monocacy Junction,

August 5, 1864.

Col. J. M. Campbell,

Commanding 3rd Brigade, First Division, Army of the Kanawha:

Colonel: * * * in the late action of and retreat from Winchester on the 24th and 25th ult. * * * This position of the fence was about 200 yards in rear of the one we had just abandoned, and afforded not only good protection to the men, but at the same time a good opportunity to return the enemy's fire. Having occupied this position for some time, and assured myself of my connection with our line on my right, I was notified by Colonel Mulligan that he was about to make an advance and that he desired me to hold my brigade in readiness to follow the movement of the Second Brigade of his command, under Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, of the 54th Penna. I advanced with this brigade to my former position behind the board fence and stone wall * * * protecting itself in the mean time by the delivery of a brisk fire into the woods, immediately in front, which for the time had the effect of silencing the enemy's skirmish line in front of him. Having advanced my command thus far I found that the Second Brigade had not only ceased to advance, but had fallen back in some confusion. I held my position waiting for Lieut. Col. Linton to rally and come forward. Here I again received an order from Colonel Mulligan to be in readiness and

advance with the Second Brigade, but very soon afterward received an order from him to fall back. * * * I fell back in good order to my old position. * * * I very soon after this found the enemy coming rapidly up on my right flank, our line on my right having retired, but without my knowledge; as it was hidden from me by the shape of the ground and by some farm buildings. About the same time also the enemy began to enfilade my left, and I was thus compelled to withdraw without an order to do so, as my brigade was now all that was left of our line and was being rapidly turned on both flanks. * * * The 23d Illinois became separated from me and fell in with Lieutenant Colonel Linton's command, * * * having received directions from the commanding general to march in a direction parallel to the Martinsburg road I pursued my course on the left of said road, and about 9 p. m. joined a column under Col. Thoburn * * * the march was resumed about 3 a. m. on the morning of the 25th and the command reached Martinsburg about 8 a. m. The enemy shortly after making his appearance. * * * In the new disposition of our forces, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy and his being driven back through the town and to his original position in the woods on the Winchester road, my command * * * fell into the reserve line under Colonel J. M. Campbell, of the 54th Penna., now commanding the Third Division.

After the repulse of the enemy we were enabled to reach the Potomac at Williamsport and cross without further molestation. * * * I cannot, in justice to my feelings, close this report without a passing tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented Col. James A. Mulligan, whom my short acquaintance and intercourse with in the capacity of a subordinate had led me to esteem as among the bravest of the brave, and at the same time as possessed of singular personal virtues and great executive abilities. * * *

T. M. HARRIS, Colonel Commanding.

The following were the casualties in the command of Brevet Maj. Gen. George Crook, at Kearnstown (or Winchester, Va.), and retreat to the Potomac, on July 24-25, 1864—Third Division, Col. James A. Mulligan; Second Brigade, Lieut. Col. John P. Linton:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
54th Pennsylvania ...		1	1	13	2	32	49
11th West Virginia..		1		4		11	16
15th West Virginia..	1	3	1	6		14	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	5	2	23	2	57	90

BERRYVILLE, VA.

On the 28th of August, Gen. Sheridan moved the Army of the Shenandoah Valley from Halltown to Charlestown. This was the actual beginning of his famous campaign of 1864.

On September 3d Anderson's division of Lee's army was ordered to return to Petersburg. In order to cover his retirement, Rode's division of infantry with Lomax's cavalry made a demonstration at Bunker Hill, and as Anderson was marching towards Snicker's Gap in the Blue Ridge he suddenly encountered Crook's infantry (54th Regiment) at Berryville, a few miles west of the Gap. It was a surprise to both parties and a brisk engagement took place which continued until dark. The next morning Anderson withdrew. Col. John P. Linton commanded the Third Brigade in this action. The Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, led by Major E. D. Yutzy, was actively engaged. The combat at Berryville was the last one in which Gen. Campbell participated, for on that day he was honorably discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of service.

Report of Col. John P. Linton of the battle near Berryville.

Headquarters Third Brigade, First Infantry Division,
Department of West Virginia,
Summit Point, Va., September 14, 1864.

Lieutenant: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the late engagement near Berryville, on the 3rd instant. At the beginning of the contest the Eleventh and Fifteenth Regiments, West Virginia Infantry, were hurriedly ordered from preparations for bivouac, and after some changes were, under orders from the division commander, placed—the Eleventh partially deployed as skirmishers in the woods at the north (or right) side of the pike from Berryville to Winchester, and the Fifteenth in line in a clump of woods on the south (or left) side of the same, with skirmishers thrown out on the front and left flank. Subsequently the position of the Fifteenth was changed, under the personal direction of the colonel commanding the division, by advancing it about 200 yards to a crest of a hill in front and placing it, as I understand it, on the extreme left of the line. While these dispositions were being made I learned that the general commanding had directed the balance of the brigade to proceed to the right of the line, and the two regiments on the left being separated as indicated, I deemed it proper to proceed to the right. I have therefore no personal knowledge of the part taken by the Eleventh and Fifteenth Regiments of the West Virginia Volunteers in the fight. From the reports of their commanders, to which I respectfully refer, it appears that the Fifteenth was

“assaulted in front and in the left flank, and after a brief but sharp contest fell back and formed in rear of our battery on the right of the Winchester road,” and remained there until 9 p. m. The Eleventh had been deployed about an hour, “when the enemy charged upon” their “line and they were, after some pretty severe skirmishing,” ordered to fall back upon their reserves. Not finding their reserves, the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, at the point supposed, they continued to fall back until “rallied” behind a stone fence parallel to their original position, which position they held till daylight.

When I arrived at the right of the line I found the Twenty-third Illinois deployed as skirmishers and the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Tenth West Virginia advancing by the flank to the line. These regiments were immediately formed in line, the reserves of the Twenty-third Illinois on the left, connecting with a brigade of the Second Division, the Tenth Virginia in the center, and the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right being the extreme right of our line of battle.

The ground in front being covered with thick undergrowth, I strengthened the line of skirmishers with one company of the Tenth Virginia and one from the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the latter extending some distance to the right and protecting that flank. The fighting along this part of the line was principally between skirmishers, no demonstrations being made by the enemy in force, and though we were pretty severely shelled, the shell almost invariably passed too high, doing no damage.

About daylight the Tenth and Twenty-third, by direction of the colonel commanding the division, were quietly retired to the new line, the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers being left as our advance picket.

Some time after dawn the latter regiment, finding that the enemy had appeared on both flanks and that a skirmish line was advancing on their front, was withdrawn by its commander and joined the balance of the command. A list of casualties accompanies this report.

JNO. P. LINTON,
Lieut. Col., 54th P. V., Commanding Third Brigade.

The casualties in the 54th Regiment were: Battle of Fisher's Hill, September 21-22, 1864, one officer and 6 enlisted men wounded. Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, Capt. Suter commanding the regiment—1 officer, Lieut. Joseph Peck, killed, and 2 enlisted men; 4 wounded and 28 missing.

THE SHENANDOAH CAMPAIGN.

We extract the following from letters from Capt. John P Suter:

January 4th, (1864.)

* * * Arrived in Cumberland tonight on a march and found photographs sent from Baltimore.

South Branch, Hampshire Co., W. Va., January 13, 1864.

* * * The Southern Confederacy came into West Virginia a couple of weeks since and there was consequently a great ebullition—a scattering and tearing things to pieces, and a series of such strategic marches and wiley tactics that in spite of frozen feet and ears we must admire, it was a Moscow on a delicate scale and as poor Jim Moon said, must excite praise and admiration to all future generations of antiquity. Gen. Averell made a nice raid and broke the East Tennessee railroad; it cost him considerable horse flesh and prisoners. He came back closely followed by Fitz Hugh Lee who frightened the authorities into an evacuation of nearly the whole country without a single fight. Lee took all the conscripts he could find, a train of three hundred horses and seventy-five wagons; a few hundred prisoners and numerous stores and went home drunk and merry.

There is a big heading in the press, "War in West Virginia, etc."—this is its history:

It may have a great weight in the general result but I have not yet been able to see it.

I am away from the regiment now and carrying on for myself on a solitary out post with my company. I have a block house, iron clad—and one brass howitzer, formidable arrangement, (to see that the South branch empties regularly and peacefully into the Potomac.) It is a tolerably good winter arrangement, rather better than marching through the cold and lying in snow but I am at a loss for society and sorely miss the few congenial spirits of the regiment. As for the boasted chivalry and hospitality of Virginians in this section of the country, it is a sad failure. When we come across an intelligent family the females generally wear black and regard a Yankee as the personification of everything evil, and in conversation they will invariably force their political sentiments upon you, though as an offset they are tolerably handsome, and if they can be induced to friendship, they are very honorable, much more so than men.

The civil law is dead here and the commander of an out post has to be Squire and Judge, decide all petty cases and make the unruly behave. The slightest punishment inflicted is to cut off the supply of sugar and coffee; it has a great effect on the disloyal; mathematically expressed it stands thus: 1 disloyal man minus 1 pound of coffee equals 1 oath of allegiance. Who would not be delighted in such a rare country as this? Everything takes care of itself, dilapidation is the universal picture everywhere. Where there is or was improvements, those who ever knew anything at all have joined the rebel army and those who are left barely know enough to get out of the rain. What is the use of having Emancipation societies?

This morning an old African of American descent came to the ranche to see Mr. Sogerman and lay in a doleful complaint about old Marse' kicking and beating her daughter (who had no shoes) because she would not go out and curry and feed the horses. It was the first case for the day. Horace Greeley could not have disposed of it better under the fugitive slave law. My advice to Aunty was that if she did not like working in the snow without shoes they had better fill their haversacks and present themselves to the picket at the river who would start them over Jordan and take care of Marse and I just learn they have taken my advice. Now I am not an agent for the Underground railway unless it is forced upon me like this was, in which case if they do not know enough, why they ought to be told the poor dumb irrepressible conflicts. What do you think?

* * * *

I send you a picture of three members of our aggregation—two of them I hope some day to be able to present to you, they are gentlemen and soldiers. Capt. Greenfield commands the Battalion of Ringgold Cavalry in our Division and is the bravest man in West Virginia. Capt. Hibler belongs to the 54th Regt. He is full of wit and fun. We have made it up to take a tour next fall, subject, of course, to future events. * *

South Branch, West Va., Feb'y 13, 1864.

* * * The war is still going on here, and we are still marching on to Richmond by Staunton, and we have been "a march-in'," like John Brown's soul, since the chapter commenced and we are still in a fair way to continue so. The last raid has overrun the country and taken almost every horse and wagon from the department. The company above me a few miles was surprised about a week ago, defeated and captured, and poor Hibler booked for Richmond. He was partly to blame but did the best he could. Greenfield with his cavalry has been doing all the fighting for the past ten days, and has been compelled to come back for want of support, there being no other cavalry, and I am looking for a general smashing up of things along this Railroad, and the sooner it comes the better. The Government has been duped and swindled by this benevolent institution too long. They have use for their soldiers at other points from where they have been withheld by false representation. If they had been or would ever be allowed to fight here, their services would have been felt, but there is but one fighting man in the Department and he is but a Captain (Jack Greenfield). * * *

The weather here for the past month has been delightful; a succession of the most lovely days but more auspicious for raids than picnics. Had things been more settled I think I might have got a leave of absence for a few days to go home.

The following letter was sent home with Col. Linton:

Near Strasburg, Va., May 19; 1864.

* * * Through the kindness of some good soul who ran the gauntlet from Martinsburg, I received your letter yesterday and perused it last night by the glare of a rail fire. This morning I understand the Lieut. Col. (Linton) is going home. I take the opportunity of answering, provided I can send it to camp before he leaves, as I am some miles out on picket line. * * * My time is much occupied just now by active duty, but I have somehow plenty of time to devote to thinking of my friends. * * * There is at present no news of importance other than what you have probably heard. Last Sunday we had a very bloody engagement with the enemy at Newmarket. We had but a small infantry force engaged and through some mismanagement our regiment had to contend alone against the onslaught of nearly a whole division. Our loss in the command will be about a thousand, and five pieces of cannon; the loss of the enemy is about the same and very probably heavier. Our regiment and a Massachusetts regiment, being nearly surrounded, having to fight their way out is where we lost most heavily. I think we will try it over in a day or two when sufficient reinforcements arrive.

We have no mail communication with the rear and have to depend upon sutlers, couriers, etc. * * *

After a retrograde march of 215 miles without intermission, we arrived within the cool shades of this valley about a week ago, and lay down to pant and rest in a condition not much calculated to injure an enemy. There is a military maxim and a true one that says a garrison can't starve until they have eaten their boots. We must have been pretty far on the way, for I do not know of a whole boot or shoe in the command.

After crossing the Greenbrier, the last point the enemy followed us to, after which "Gen'l Starvation" took up the pursuit and pressed hard on flank and rear. So long as powder was to be burnt hunger was not much minded; after that ceased the desire to get something to eat almost took precedence of discipline. The nearest point where provisions were to be had was almost one hundred miles; there was no regular time or order for marching after that. The head of the column pressed on hard day and night, all that were able to march, while the rear looked like the tail of the comet, and still keep coming in every day.

There are many who died on the roadside from actual starvation and exhaustion, and some roaming the woods raving mad, eating roots and bark of trees. As for the military appearance of the command when it reached here, Falstaff's shirtless brigade will scarcely bear a comparison. The line of retreat from Lynchburg to this point is well marked and can never be mistaken during this or the next campaign.

The destruction of property and injury done the Rebel Gov-

ernment by this raid. I think exceeds all others ever yet made, though I am sorry to know that it is interspersed to some extent with vandalism, something which is difficult to prevent on expeditions of that character. When soldiers are turned loose to burn and destroy, every groveling passion generally rises to the surface in the general ebullition and predominates.

I think after all it will look quite well in print, with here and there a rough edge smoothed over. One thing I am sure of—we did not enhance the value of stock of the East Tennessee Railroad. As for Lynchburg, after devoting nearly two days' argument for it, we quietly bid him good night on Saturday, the 18th, leaving our dead to be buried by him. * * * I do not intend making a history of this raid. I think we are going East, probably to Martinsburg or some point on the railroad. * * *

After his return to his command, after his wedding, Capt. Suter wrote as follows:

Near Berryville, Va., September 15, 1864.

* * * I reached camp yesterday about 11 o'clock after floundering through the mud and rain nearly all the way from Harper's Ferry. Our Corps being massed upon the right I had not as far to go as I expected. Arriving at Harper's Ferry on Monday at noon, I was lucky enough to get on an ambulance for conveyance, but after starting, the escort failed to come up, and I was compelled to lay at a picket post on the Charles-town pike all night; consequently I was four days late in arriving at camp.

There could not possibly have been worse weather to contrast with the late comforts and enjoyments of civilized life. Our camp being flat in the mud and no shelter, save that improvised by pieces of torn canvas and corn stalks, and our regiment being on duty guarding the ammunition train, men and noisy mules are indiscriminately mixed up, making a delightful haven of rest, especially for anyone—a lover of sweet sounds—of quiet and repose. But as war cannot be carried on without animals the mules cannot be suppressed; neither can Virginia soil take rain without seas of mud; it must be patiently endured, and as all this was once my element it is not at all hard to adapt myself to it again.

I found everything quiet upon arriving here, and with the exception of an occasional sound from Averill's cannon on the extreme right, towards Shepherdstown, there is nothing very warlike transpiring; how long it will continue so no one knows.

On Monday a forced reconnaissance was made by part of the Sixth Corps beyond the Opequan, which resulted in finding the enemy in force, and also the capture of an entire South Carolina regiment of infantry.

Today being somewhat clear with a prospect of drying off

some, we will have an inspection, after which I will commence work on the accounts I made so many attempts to do while at home but always failed. There is so much to do at present in camp on account of the regiment disorganizing that I can scarcely find time to write at anything but official papers. If you write to Dod soon, tell him he can get here by ambulance from Harper's Ferry; the distance is about 18 miles. * * *

Capt. Suter also wrote the following vivid description of the battle of Opequan:

Near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26 (Monday), 1864.

* * * As we are resting on our arms today, the first time for a week, I take advantage of the opportunity to write you a short account of our operation. We are now nearly one hundred miles from our base and it requires from four to five days for a mail to come through and there is a strong probability that a few days more will increase the distance, or perhaps sever our communications with the rear entirely. On Monday last we sent all our baggage to the rear and have not seen it since, nor do we expect to until our return, which I think now depends in a great measure upon operations about Richmond.

The battle of last Monday (Winchester, September 19, 1864) began with one corps on the Opequan about 5 in the morning. Our corps (Gen. Crook's) started and marched rapidly in the direction of the cannonading until about 2 p. m., when we arrived near the ground at 3 p. m. We were massed on the extreme right. Up to this time our forces had been several times repulsed and things hung in a balance; in fact the enemy was preparing to make a heavy attack on our right, and we were put there to meet and repel it. General Crooke ordered bayonets fixed and at 3 o'clock precisely our whole corps began the charge and did not stop until it reached the town of Winchester and nearly dark. In this charge we carried two lines of stone fence, one fort and three pieces of artillery. It was the most desperate of anything I ever saw and came on the enemy like an avalanche, which all their storm of grape and shells could not check, but the ground over which we passed was well marked by a bloody track.

The Sixth Corps on the left charged after they found us driving the enemy on the right and the result was the entire defeat and rout of Early's army. When the cavalry went to work with the sabre we followed him to Strasburgh where he was strongly entrenched and fortified on all the prominent hills, and after skirmishing on Wednesday and nearly all of Thursday we began to storm the works about five p. m., and made short work of it. Sheridan's whole army charged. Twenty-five pieces of artillery were taken, together with flags, standards, ammunition wagons, etc. The enemy were panic stricken and fled in confusion. Reinforcements met him at Newmarket but could

not stand and the whole thing retreated with our cavalry and artillery on their heels.

Yesterday they turned to the left after leaving Newmarket and have gone through Swift Run Gap in the direction of Gordonsville, leaving the road to Staunton clear for us. Our army halted here last (Sunday) evening and still remains, but how long no one can surmise. It is evident that Early is completely broken and defeated, as his retreat to Gordonsville shows, but I think no doubt he will be strongly reinforced at the strategic point.

The weather in this valley is delightful and favorable for military movements at this time, though the nights are cold and frosty. The only inconvenience I experience just now is having no clothing along, consequently cannot change collars and shave quite so often, and in order to keep warm must sit up nearly all night around a rail fire, but in this case the company is very droll and entertaining. As the mail will start in a short time I cannot write more at present, but will in a few days. * * *

Near Harrisonburg, Va., Sunday, October 2d, 1864.

* * * Our army has been lying here since last Sunday comparatively quiet with the exception of a cavalry action with the enemy's rear guard at Cross Keys, a short distance from us, a few days since. The two battles we had with Early were very bloody and obstinate, but I think there is no doubt of his complete defeat. Rumor has it that he is either relieved or reinforced by A. P. Hill and part of his corps. During the week our cavalry have been destroying all the granaries and mills they could find between this and Staunton. They are now stationed about six miles in front of us and for the last hour considerable musketry and cannonading is heard; this may indicate an advance on our lines, which a few hours will determine. We have been a whole week idle and it would not be surprising to have the smoke of battle at any time, and especially this being Sunday. * * * I have no baggage or transportation and can carry nothing but what I have on me. * * *

Cedar Creek, Va., October 13 (Thursday), 1864.

* * * I received your two letters of the 27th of September and October 2d. The first reached me at Fisher's Hill last Sunday morning; the other I got yesterday. The last time I wrote you was from Harrisonburg and sent by one of my sergeants, which I have no doubt has reached you by this time. Since then I have had but little opportunity to write, being on the move nearly all the time and having a great deal to look after and attend to. I have not as yet received the Bonacker letter, but heard it was mailed at Martinsburg some time ago. If it has not fallen in Mosby's possession I may get it some time yet. Our line of communication to Harrisonburg being so long it took from four to five days for a wagon train to come through, besides being very much exposed. It is now considerably short-

ened; there will be more security and quicker and safer transit of mail. * * *

There is not an officer in our Division who has as much as a change of stockings with him; the most of them are ragged, and throughout the entire command there is no end to vermin. Some officers of our regiment have not got a shirt to wear and no chance of getting any, and for the want of blankets must pass the night shivering around a camp fire. * * * We are moving forward and back through this valley like a cotillion on a large scale.

We commenced to back from Harrisonburg a week ago, not from the enemy, however, but I presume in order to contract our line. The bridge being already burnt in our rear by guerillas.

Saturday evening at Fisher's Hill, a large force of the enemy's cavalry attacked our rear guard, causing a halt of the column until Sunday about 11 o'clock. Our cavalry supported by a few infantry made a charge on their whole line, using only the sabre, and completely routed them, cutting them down, over fields and roads and driving them through Edinburg, and kept up the pursuit long after night, until near Newmarket, where Longstreet's infantry lay. The result of this was the capture of eleven wagons and a few hundred prisoners. Our brigade acting as support lay on the turnpike between Fisher's Hill and Woodstock that night, and when the trophies began to come in it caused a regular laugh for it was the most fantastic parade I ever saw in military style. This makes about forty cannon captured since Sheridan took the offensive.

On Tuesday we left Fisher's Hill and came through Strasburg to Cedar Creek, where we are at present encamped. Today the enemy appeared in full force on Fisher's Hill and unlimbered a battery on this side of the town and amused himself by shelling our camps; the most of which fell in the 54th, slightly wounding a few men and several bursting rather unpleasantly near by headquarters, but as these things are common occurrences no person minds them much. Our Division subsequently moved out to reconnoitre and moved in line over a mile of ground under a terrific fire of shells, some of which burst in the line of our Brigade, tearing the men into pieces, but mostly passing over our heads. We advanced until close on to the battery, when it moved back, and we engaged their infantry for a short time, and then retired, having accomplished all we desired in the reconnaissance. We got back into our camp this evening. The total loss of our division was not more than two hundred killed and wounded, including one brigade commander. The loss in the 54th is about twelve killed and wounded.

I am at present in command of the regiment, having no assistance nor anyone to take charge of my own company but a corporal; there being quite a number of officers sick and worn

out. This is not by any means a pleasant state of affairs to me, but there is no remedy but to worry it out. * * *

(About four miles south of Winchester.)

[Thursday], November 10th, 1864.

* * * A mail goes to the rear today and I take advantage of the opportunity to write to you, though my facilities for so doing are none of the best, as I have been turned out of doors again and instead of a ten feet square enclosure of canvas, I have a ten-acre plowed field. A plowed field otherwise than that plowed up by the cannon shot in this country is a curiosity, but it is actually the case; I got into one last night with my regiment, to bivouac, and this morning found myself quartered under a persimmon tree with the sky for a covering. The owner of this ground must have been deluded into the belief that the war was over, for I notice that he has planted wheat and put up some fence, and left his plow stand close to where I am seated. Poor man; his farm will have a sorrowful appearance before night.

Yesterday we turned our backs upon the sombre hills of Cedar Creek and marched towards Winchester, as our corps did not get here until dark. I have not as yet been able to discover exactly where we are, but reckon it to be about four miles south of Winchester, and close to the little village of Kearnsstown, where we had a stubborn argument with Early on the 24th of July, ending in our retreat and loss of Col. James A. Mulligan (23d Illinois) and Lieut. Col. John P. Linton wounded. In fact there are but few fence corners in this valley between Newmarket and Winchester that do not recall either pleasant or unpleasant recollections, and to attempt to describe the present appearance of this country is only to say that it is a common plain and nearly all landmarks obliterated with the exception of blackened and ruined homesteads.

At Cedar Creek it looked about as much like a graveyard as a camp, for there was about one grave to every tent, but the late battle of the 19th (Sheridan's battle at Winchester) was fought right in our camps, which was the cause. We had commenced to build quite comfortable winter quarters until ordered to move, and the many and quaint styles of architecture, in the shape of mud houses and flour barrel chimneys will astonish all future beholders.

Cedar Creek, Va., Nov. 1 [Tuesday], 1864.

* * * Since I wrote you last I am happy to say that some wholesome alterations and improvements have taken place with me. First, I now have a tent to cover my once homeless head, and the next and most important, I have a change of clothing, being the first since I left home. All this occurred no longer ago than last Sunday, the day our baggage first reached us; that was a long time for one to live like a digger Indian, but we will now make up for it by wearing our good clothes out at

once. When I came to unpack my valise I was at once sensibly reminded of the comforts of home, for everything was the same as when I packed it the day I left; however, that is not necessary as a reminder, for this has been without any exception the filthiest and most uncomfortable siege I ever put in in any campaign, but we have gained a great deal and won many and splendid victories, shirtless and barefoot as many of us were; this, like a great many other trying things, is nice to think about after it is all over and ended well, but not pleasant to contemplate trying on again should the exigencies of the service demand it this winter, as the uncertainty of the present may still indicate. The operations of this valley campaign have been a sort of an enigma pretty hard to solve; two large armies have been butting and rubbing against each other all summer, appearing and disappearing. Early has been acting somewhat the character of Amphibis in the Naaid Queen, and finally, after it was through, the campaign had ended in a general conflagration of wheat stacks, barns and houses; he suddenly reappears in formidable array on Fisher's Hill after our army had retired back on the sombre hills of Cedar Creek. After a somewhat bloody little introduction on the 13th of October, in military terms, a reconnaissance—some call it a feeler, as it was we felt it pretty sharp. I thought there would be nothing more to do than sit and look at each other all fall and throw up dirt until one or the other become disgusted and leave, as there were few but what believed the enemy's power broken, but alas for many of us, the old maxim "that a beaten enemy is never to be despised" was disregarded, much to our chagrin and nearly to the sorrow of the country.

On the morning of the 19th daylight was ushered in by the roar of musketry and cannon, which was incessant the whole day through. A division of Longstreet's attacked our small brigade by surprise, before daylight; we occupied an advanced point on the left of the line and without support our men fought gallantly and held him in check until daylight, when the balls began to come into our backs. I cannot describe my feelings when I saw that villainous line of dirty grey in our rear, yelling like devils, but I think every beat of my heart distinctly articulated, Libby prison; neither can I tell how I got out, as I never expected to. I know when I come to look around me I found myself alone with the exception of the brigade commander, a captain of my regiment, an artillery officer and my acting adjutant (Joseph Peck), who was shortly afterwards killed. The men had all taken the gauntlet and about a third were captured and killed; our party, after a *very brief* consultation, and disregarding all imperative demands yelled at us by profane rebels, gained a ravine which proved a God-send, for we all got out except the adjutant.

Our brigade was reformed on the turnpike and joined to

the right of the 6th Corps, though a great part had gone and could not be rallied. I did not see but two stands of colors in our whole corps, and those were the 10th Va. (loyal) and the 54th Pa. We were badly used up, but what remained was good stuff. The enemy had already pushed us three miles and taken 24 cannon from us; everything seemed gone and they were coming on, exulting and cheering for Penna. and "My Maryland." I think that or something else certainly must have nerved our men, for when they came up we gave them a bloody repulse and stood like stones; followed it by another which sent him back to reform his broken columns, when who should come up at this time, his horse covered with foam, but SHERIDAN, and *then we knew that everything would be right.* I never in my life saw such enthusiasm in an almost defeated army, and when he said, "Now I'll whip him worse than ever," no one doubted it.

At three o'clock the attack from us began and then I think the enemy discovered who was there, for it was *the old style*; everything advanced and began to fight at once, overwhelming and crushing, and the sun that raised fiery and red that morning went down on a scene of blood—but victorious for us, the cost is not counted. The enemy were routed worse than ever, losing fifty pieces of artillery, wagons, caissons, etc. Since this defeat he has not been heard of.

Our brigade went to Woodstock yesterday and returned in the evening, meeting with but a few cavalry and bringing in some of our wounded left there by the enemy; how long matters will remain this way depends entirely on whether he will try another election tour again or not. There is one thing that is as certain as fate, whether our people know it or not; I know this to be true, and only hope they may never succeed in reaching the Potomac again, for once they cross that stream again they will pay respect to nothing—this valley has been made almost uninhabitable within the last month. * * *

Our present position is such that it is hard to understand—it was thought at first that the army would move back to Martinsburg, but now it looks as if it would remain at this point, covering Winchester. Nothing has been seen of Early's army since the 19th of October, but such is the nature of the country that we are not apt to know much of anything until a hostile shell bursts over camp by way of introduction. Several of such we have had lately and I assure you they are not pleasant to persons of backward disposition. I was a little apprehensive at times that they would try to raise an election riot and more than once looked out towards Fisher's Hill, but all remained quiet and as the boys say they have no more iron pots and canned fruit to throw at us.

Since the battle of October 19th, the more I have thought upon it the more I am impressed with the fact of its greatness, and believe there has never been but one that was like it, and that

was at Marengo. It was the most decided victory gained from a most disastrous defeat and no one but Sheridan could have done it; as a necessary consequence our loss was heavy and especially so in captures on account of the surrounding and isolating of part of our corps before daylight in the morning. The smoke and smell of brimstone of that morning has all cleared away now, but it was the most unhealthful morning exercises ever I enjoyed and it has an ugly remembrance. The loss of the regiment or rather what I kept with us throughout the day—a respectable bodyguard—is about forty, but few from Johnstown, as the principal part of our regiment now is composed of old Pennsylvania Reserves.

This morning George Duncan came to me and delivered your letter which was nearly a month old. * * * I have been kept so constantly busy with the affairs of this regiment and my own company that I could find no time for anything but military matters, but at present there is somewhat of a lull and I hope it will remain so for a while. * * * Everything looks like continued field operations for a long time to come. * * *

Near Kearnstown, Va., November 14 [Monday], 1864.

* * * There has been no snow here yet; the weather is rather mild but the nights are bitter cold. When I wrote you the other day I was out-doors; I cannot say that I am much better off now, as I have a shabby old tent, but there is a large chimney built up against it that excels all human architecture for magnificence; it smokes but one way and that is downward into the tent, consequently my hearth is not well adapted for pleasant evening musings. Some times a whif of smoke will get out of the chimney top but it always comes back through the tent door. Today I learned the boys sacrilegiously tore down an old chapel a short distance over the fields and there's where the bricks came from, which probably accounts for its defect in drawing.

There is nothing new at present and all is quiet. On Saturday, however, considerable skirmishing was indulged in on our front. On Sunday I took the picket line with my regiment on our left towards Ashby's Gap, in the Blue Ridge and beyond the Opequan; things indicated an engagement for a while in that direction but they very prudently left us alone and much to my surprise we had a quiet Sabbath after all. They have moved back again beyond Cedar Creek and silence once more reigns in the Valley, but the Blue Ridge and woods beyond Strashburg have a treacherous look. * * *

Camp Near Kearnstown, Va., November 25 [Friday], 1864.

* * * In contradistinction of what is called God's Country in the Army, I think this may well be called "the land of the Evil One," or dry bones, or practically speaking a "pleasing land of drowsy head," of soldiers' graves and carrion crows; the former are the more numerous, but the latter in larger crowds;

they swarm over the country formed in brigades, divisions and corps. It is without exception the most beautiful natural country I ever saw, and it is the few remaining traces of former beauty that now give it the mournful aspect it has. There is no painting of War that can ever do justice to the scene of wide spread desolation everywhere visible here. Yesterday I rode out through Winchester to take a look at the old battle ground of the Opequan of September 19th; it was the first time I saw it since I passed over it in the battle and of course everything looked different—no wonder—broken guns and wheels, sunken graves and here and there a bleached bone which of course, no passer-by feels obliged to cover up. The last stand of the rebels was made close to the town, whether they suffered much or not I cannot tell, but that part of the town paid dearly for it. The Hon. J. G. Mason had here a princely mansion and magnificent surroundings; he is now playing traitor in France and his delicate hearthstone lies bare to the winds.

There is no telling when and where all this is going to end. There is such a sea of bitterness and hatred between the two parties in this war that it occurs to me the prospect of peace is yet distant. There has been too much destruction in the Valley this summer and for the protection of Pennsylvania, we will be compelled to keep an army here all the time. The loss in Rockingham county is estimated at twenty-five millions.

When I returned to camp in the evening, I was somewhat surprised at an unusual stir and seeing the brigade in line and subsequently was informed that Mosby had this time come nearer to camp. A day or two ago that ubiquitous personage came up and took the horses and wagons from our men who were cutting fire wood not a great distance from camp; today he had the temerity to come in and make a fatigue party quit work on a fort almost within rifle shot of our camp; the fatigue party however, were unarmed; there is not a day but what something is "done by Mosby." The majority of his men are as perfect brigands and highwaymen as ever cursed a country, yet their praise is sung in every Southern family. * * *

Same Place, Sunday Night, November 29, 1864.

* * * Some time ago it was called "Kelley's War" and "Campbell's War," and some times "Mulligans Fair" a la Donnybrook, but recently things have changed. * * * Read "Les Miserables." * * *

In the Woods. (At Opequan ford, on the Front Royal Road, Va.)

December 8, 1864.

* * * I have been lying around quite loose for some time back, carelessly, and like Micawber waiting for something to turn up; having nothing else to turn our attention to we put in the time by changing around. After soiling a nice wheat field

we move camp to another spot until such time as all fences within sight or reach are consumed, and then shift off some place else, so finally it became necessary for our comfort to take to the woods to keep from freezing, and now I find myself located in the wilderness on the Front Royal road, and pretty well bewildered myself for every morning the sun rises in the West if there has been any change made in the celestial arrangements we have not been made aware of it yet out here and I hope you will let me know.

In consequence of sleeping on the ground and rolling around in the dirt and generally slashing around through the woods for the last two months, I am getting to look something like theatrically dressed for the occasion, as our supply of clothing in the command, generally is scarce. One happy change has occurred with us though and that is the migration of graybacks, those peculiar minute animals peculiar to the Southern Confederacy; that have so long puzzled the brain of naturalists, and claimed the attention of sanitary commissions, and are endemic of a camp. Greenbacks have taken the place of graybacks. Money is as plenty now and everybody about as lousy with it as they were with the other kind a few weeks since. I feel though like the man who went to the fair and bought an elephant. I believe the first store I get in I will just go to work and buy it out.

As it is very cold and our boys not very warmly clad we have very humanely put them to work to keep them warm in building a large redoubt, covering the Front Royal road and the Opequan Ford. They can't exactly see the humane part of this act though. This fort may possibly answer to our purpose some day, we don't know. We are building it though as Noah did his ark, at present it is like Toodle's coffin. If I correctly know myself I got enough of fortifications at Cedar Creek on the 19th of October.

I think we have taken enough of stone walls and forts from John and in turn he has from us, to know they do not amount to much in a country open and broad enough to outflank an army of a million men. The name of Sheridan here has more effect than all the dirt we can throw up in a month.

We have had a couple installments of mud and rain but lately the weather has been rather mildly inclined with the exception of bitter cold mornings and nights. It is something like Indian Summer and the mountains in the distance have a purple hue and every thing looks pretty to my romantic vision of course, but I cannot reconcile myself of course to the fact that the sun goes down over the Blue Ridge. I am surely lost or may be under the evil influence of a genii. * * *

We have little to read and much less to do other than drill and picketing. As for all the fighting the cavalry has taken that by contract and goes out every day or two to hunt one. The other day they went in search of one and found a cargo of old

Virginia Apple Jack somewhere. A general drunk was the result and they came back about midnight with Apple Jack jolting out of their ears brim full and every man his own commander, consequently a lively demonstration occurred on our picket front and we had to form in camp and stand in line, shivering until after daylight.

You remember I told you I had a chimney made of consecrated bricks, well, such is actually the case and I have had it taken down and transported whenever we moved and rebuilt again in different style of architecture but all to no purpose, it only smokes the one way. The man who built it became disgusted and declared the devil was in it but I don't believe that could be. I told the fellow he was guilty of a great impiety but the hardened wretch declared that he could not see the sin of tearing down any church in Virginia. Building chimneys now has taken possession of every body's mind with something like hallucination, in fact the first question asked after the usual salutations is "How does your chimney draw?" or "Come around and see my hearth!" Some of these are large enough to contain a poor man's family and pile on a cord of wood at once.

As everything now is at a standstill in this army the regular order of exercises and amusement is horse racing at Sheridan's headquarters, and these are of every variety from a steeplechase to the hurdle and it is not any more strange to have a race on Sunday than it is for a chaplain to take a drink on week day. I think we'll be a pious people when the war is over and we all get back again to God's Country, at the present little time is devoted to it. * * *

Capt. Suter wrote as follows to D. J. Morrell, on the excellent morale of the 54th Regiment after New Market:

Near Strasburg, Va., May 20th, 1864.

Mr. Morrell,

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th was received today. When I wrote you on the 3d from Winchester it was under the pressure of considerable clamor from the greater portion of the men, who persuaded themselves to believe they were humbugged and would be kept as heretofore in comparative idleness all summer and probably not get their furlough at all. Since that time things have assumed a more military shape to us. The campaign being opened and I think we are permanently relieved from monotonous border duty upon the railroad and its vicinity, there is consequently a new spirit infused into all the men. They find themselves in the field and having already had a pretty sensible smell of gunpowder there are few who would take their furlough at present if offered. They have now got into a fighting humor and think of nothing else.

We had a severe engagement at Newmarket last Sunday and I believe there has not been a battle in this war where men

fought harder and behaved better than those of the 54th Regiment did upon that day, isolated and almost alone against such fearful odds. You have no doubt received the full report before this. We are all well and in excellent spirits.

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN SUTER.

THE RICHMOND CAMPAIGN.

The following is the itinerary of the 54th Pennsylvania, Army of the Potomac, Gen. U. S. Grant commanding. Third Brigade, First Division, Department of West Virginia:

Dec. 1, 1864. The command—comprising the 10th, 11th and 15th West Virginia Volunteers, 54th Pennsylvania and 23d Illinois Veteran Volunteers, was encamped at Camp Russell, Va., in the Army of the Shenandoah, until the morning of the 19th.

Dec. 19, 1864. Broke camp and took up line of march via Winchester to Stephenson's Depot, on the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad. Before embarking in the cars the 54th Pennsylvania and 23d Illinois were transferred from this brigade to the Second Brigade of the Division. The command then proceeded by rail via Summit Point, Charlestown, and arrived at Harper's Ferry at night; from thence via Sandy Hook, Monocacy, and Relay House, arriving in Washington on the morning of the 20th.

Dec. 20, 1864. Embarked on board transport at Washington and left the city at night, proceeding down the Potomac; the weather very cold and rainy, subjecting the men to some exposure. After crossing a portion of the Chesapeake Bay the command proceeded up the James river.

Dec. 23, 1864. Arrived at Bermuda Hundred in the morning, a portion of the command not arriving. The same day Col. Milton Wells, Fifteenth West Virginia, then in command, reported with that portion of his command which had arrived, to General Ferrero.

Dec. 24, 1864. The remainder of the command arrived, when we went into camp and commenced building winter quarters. Remained until the end of the month. Distance traveled during the month, 480 miles.

Aug. 7, 1864. Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, assigned to temporary command of the Middle Military Division, superseding Gen. David Hunter.

1865.

Jan. 28. Moved from camp at Deep Bottom, Va., to Chaffin's farm, Va.; distance, two miles.

Jan. 29. 23d Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers temporarily attached to Provisional Brigade, commanded by Col. W. M. McClure, on Bermuda line. * * *

Feb. No change of headquarters or other events to record since last return.

March 25. Marched to Long Bridge, on the Chickahominy River, Va.; distance 13 miles.

March 26. Marched to Deep Bottom Landing, on James River; 15 miles. Battalion 23d Illinois rejoined brigade.

March 27. At 6 p. m., began march, arriving at Humphrey's Station, Va., on the 29th; 30 miles.

April 1. The Brigade was engaged in skirmishing and fortifying on the line at Hatcher's Run, Va., up to the morning of the 2d.

April 2. The Brigade was moved the distance of seven miles against Battery Gregg, near Petersburg, Va., in the capture of which the brigade participated with marked bravery, and was the first to plant its colors upon the works. The enemy fought with desperation after the works were entered; one commissioned officer and several men of the brigade were killed inside of the works.

April 3. Moved in pursuit of the rebel army on the Lynchburg road.

April 5. Arrived at Burkeville, Va., 53 miles.

April 6. At 4 a. m. the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. P. Moulton, marched from camp on an expedition to High Bridge, Va., on the Lynchburg railroad, distance 10 miles, where it was captured by the enemy, after a spirited fight with overwhelming numbers. At 12 m. same day the brigade, now comprising the 12th Regiment, West Virginia Volunteers, and our company, 23d Illinois Volunteers (the other four companies of the latter were left on duty), began march.

April 7. Arrived at Farmville, Va., 15 miles.

April 8. Resumed march at 6 a. m., arriving at a point west of Appomattox Court House, heading the rebel army; distance, 32 miles.

April 9. Early in the morning Gen. Lee surrendered. Although under fire of the enemy's artillery, except the skirmish line we were not engaged.

April 12. Commenced to march to Lynchburg, Va.

April 13. Arrived there early; distance, 26 miles.

April 15. Commenced march, returning to Burkeville; 73 miles.

April 19. Reached Burkeville, Va.

April 22. Left Burkeville.

April 25. Reached Richmond, Va., 58 miles. Commissioned officers killed at Fort Gregg, April 2, 1865: Maj. Nathan Davis, of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, * * * killed at High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865; Second Lieutenant Cyrus Patton, Company G, 54th Pennsylvania.

The following were the casualties in the Second Brigade from March 29 to April 9, 1865:

	—Killed.—		—Wounded.—		Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
23d Illinois.....	—	2	1	24	27
54th Pennsylvania... 2		5	—	50	57
12th West Virginia.. 1		9	1	16	27
Total	3	16	2	90	111

Head Quarters Department West Virginia,
Cumberland, Md., Feb. 3d, 1865.

His Excellency A. G. Curtin,
Governor of Penna.

Governor: I take pleasure in recommending to your consideration Jno. Suter, late captain Co. A, 54th Penna. Vol., who served under my command through the entire campaign in the Shenandoah, commanding his regt. at the battle of Opequan—Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

He is worthy & a gallant officer. I commend him to your Excellency. Any position you may see fit to give will be worthily bestowed.

I am, Governor,

Very respectfully, your ob't s'v't,

GEORGE CROOK,
Maj.-Gen. Comm'g.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY, COL. RICHARD WHITE.

This regiment was recruited by Col. White, of Lilly, and was mustered into the service at Harrisburg in October, 1861, for a term of three years. In it were two companies from Cambria county—Company A, from Lilly, under the command of Capt. James Carroll, who was succeeded by Capt. David F. Fox, and he by Capt. Patrick F. Hodge. The other company (C) was recruited at Johnstown by Capt. Michael O'Connell, who was succeeded by Capt. James Metzger, he by Capt. Patrick O'Connell, and he by Capt. James Burke.

On November 22, 1861, the regiment, with thirty-eight officers and seven hundred and fifty-seven men, left Camp Curtin for Fortress Monroe. On December 8 it embarked for South Carolina, and was located near Hilton Head, and on February 25, 1862, it was transferred to Edisto Island, where it was in active service and in many engagements. It was also stationed at Beaufort, South Carolina, and at Port Royal Ferry for nearly a year.

The majority of the men re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and

on March 23 returned to South Carolina with 1,250 men. On April 12 they embarked for Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, Virginia, and upon their arrival were assigned to the Third Brigade, of the Third Division of the Tenth Corps, under Gen. Gilmore, Col. Richard White commanding. The division became a part of Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler's Army of the James, and was located at Bermuda Hundred. It was in all the active service of that army. On May 16, 1864, Col. White and most of the men of Companies A and C were captured at Drewry's Bluff, which capture is hereinafter given in more detail. Many of our troops died while in Andersonville, Salisbury and Millen prisons. The regiment was at Cold Harbor, Petersburg Mine Explosion, and in the pursuit of Lee after his evacuation of Petersburg on April 2, 1865, where it did good service. The following is substantially its record for forty-two months, which is very good:

Col. Richard White; must. out March 23, 1865; expiration of term.
 Lieut.-Col. Frank T. Bennett; must. out Dec. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 Lieut. Col. James Metzger; prom. from capt. Co. C May 10, 1865; must. out with regiment, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Maj. John H. Filler; com. lieut.-col. Dec. 21, 1864, and col. March 25, 1865; not must.; must. out March 23, 1865; expiration of term.
 Maj. George H. Hill; prom. from capt. Co. E May 3, 1865; must. out with regiment Aug. 30, 1865.
 Adjutant James Metzger; prom. from 1st lieut. Co. D to adjutant Jan. 1, 1862; to capt. Co. C, Nov. 25, 1862.
 Adjutant Solomon S. Metzger; prom. from 2d lieut. to 1st lieut. Co. D Jan. 1, 1862; to adjutant Nov. 25, 1862; to capt. Co. D Aug. 3, 1863.
 Adjutant John Gotshall; prom. from 1st lieut. Co. G Aug. 3, 1863; com. capt. Co. G, Dec. 1, 1864, and capt. Co. C May 10, 1865; not must.; must. out with regiment Aug. 30, 1865.
 Quartermaster Frederick M. George; must. out Dec. 14, 1864; expiration of term.
 Quartermaster James Driskel; prom. from 1st sergt. Co. A Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with regiment Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
 Surg. David Merritt; resigned Aug. 16, 1864.
 Surg. Jer. B. Brandt; prom. from assist. surg. 110th P. V., Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with regiment Aug. 30, 1865.
 Assist. Surg. J. Sylv'r Ramsey; prom. to surg. 130th P. V. Oct. 14, 1862.

COMPANY A, CAPT. JAMES CARROLL.

Recruited in Cambria county, at Lilly; mustered in, November, 1861; mustered out, August 30, 1865.

Capt. James Carroll; disch. April 16, 1863.
 Capt. David F. Fox; prom. from 1st lieut. May 15, 1863; resigned Feb. 15, 1865, residing in the west.
 Capt. Patrick F. Hodge; prom. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; to 2d lieut. Aug. 8, 1863; to 1st lieut. Nov. 9, 1863; to capt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865. Living in Wilkinsburg.
 1st Lieut. John Lynch; prom. from q. m. sergt. to 2d lieut. Nov. 8, 1863; to 1st lieut. April 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 2d Lieut. John Porter; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 1, 1862.
 2d Lieut. Abram Olstead; prom. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 23, 1863; com. 1st lieut. April 16, 1863; not must.; resigned Aug. 29, 1863.
 2d Lieut. Celestine McMullen; prom. from corp. to sergt.; to 1st sergt. Feb. 15, 1865; to 2d lieut. April 29, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.

- 1st Sergt. James Driskel; prom. to corp. May 10, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; to 1st lieut. and quartermaster Feb. 14, 1865; Veteran.
- 1st Sergt. John Harlin; prom. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. April 29, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
- Sergt. Richard P. Sharp; prom. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
- Sergt. Patrick F. Hughes; prom. to corp.; to sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; wounded in action March 3, 1865; absent at muster-out; Veteran.
- Sergt. Peter Shoffner; prom. to corp. Feb. 15, 1865; to sergt. April 29, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
- Sergt. James A. Wharton; prom. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
- Sergt. August Flanagan; prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. June 16, 1865; Veteran.
- Sergt. Samuel Herter; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Sergt. Michael A. Kline; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; Veteran.
- Corp. James C. Fagan; prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded in action May 16, 1864; absent at muster-out; Veteran.
- Corp. Casper Flaugh; prom. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
- Corp. G. P. Barnacle; prom. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
- Corp. Leopold Baker; prom. to corp. May 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
- Corp. Theodore F. Devlin; prisoner from May 16 to Nov. 19, 1864; prom. to corp. June 6, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
- Corp. Francis O'Neal; prom. to corp. June 6, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- Corp. John Keating; prom. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- Corp. John W. Long; prom. to corp. Aug. 12, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- Corp. Robert McCombie; prom. to corp. Dec. 1, 1861; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
- Corp. Michael P. Short; died at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 1, 1862.
- Corp. Richard P. McGuire; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; Veteran.
- Corp. Henry Bennett; wounded and prisoner at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Petersburg, Va., May 18, 1864; Veteran.
- Corp. Bernard McAtamany; wounded and prisoner at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., May 31, 1864; Veteran.
- Corp. Peter McGuire; captured; died at Millen, Ga., Oct. 15, 1864; Veteran.
- Musician Franklin Billings; died at Hilton Head, S. C., April 15, 1862.
- Musician John Masoner; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 13, 1864; Veteran.

PRIVATES.

- James H. Attig; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- Ressler Amigh; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- Englebert Bender; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
- Gebhart Bender; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- David Bender; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- Demet's A. Bender; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- William D. Brown; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- Peter Bart; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- James Butler; absent sick at muster-out.
- George Byerline; captured Sept. 18, 1864; absent at muster-out.
- Nicholas Behey; disch. by Gen. Order, May 15, 1864.
- Charles Baker; drafted; trans. to Co. C. April 27, 1864.
- Edward Brenneman; drafted; trans. to Co. C. April 27, 1864.
- Samuel Brindle; captured; died at Millen, Ga., Oct. 10, 1864; Veteran.
- George Brown; captured; died Sept. 11, 1864; bu. record Sept. 15, 1865, at Andersonville, Ga.; grave 8,794.
- Michael Beck; wounded and prisoner at Chaplin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 7, 1865.
- George Bruce; drafted.
- Michael Behey; not on muster-out roll.
- Cornelius Conrad; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
- David Conrad; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

Henry Cummings; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 William Cole; drafted; trans. to Company C, April 27, 1864.
 George Conrad; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 James Campbell; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 Samuel Clanick; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 Michael Cawley; wounded and prisoner at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864;
 died at Richmond, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Philip Cramer; captured; died at Millen, Ga., Oct. 29, 1864; sec. A, grave 288.
 John A. Conway; died at Annapolis, Md., May 28, 1865, of injuries received on
 railroad; burial record, captured; died at Richmond, Va., April 23, 1864.
 Patrick Carsey.
 Robert Donaldson; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 John Donevan; absent sick at muster-out.
 Stephen A. Durbin; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 Robert Dougherty; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
 Andrew Dougherty; absent sick at muster-out.
 Lawrence Delgier; disch. on surg. cert. April 24, 1863.
 Bernard J. Delaney; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 George J. Delaney; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 George W. Dunnire; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 James Dasher; prisoner from May 16, 1864, to April 29, 1865; disch. by Gen.
 Order, May 20, 1865.
 Lawrence Delgier; disch. by Gen. Order, July 12, 1865.
 George Davis; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 John Dufar; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 John Donaldson; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; Veteran.
 Patrick Dalsey; captured; died at Savannah, Ga., Sept. 17, 1864.
 Robert Dufar; captured; died at Millen, Ga., Oct. 9, 1864; sec. A, grave 58.
 Owen Engoldsby; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 John Ehrenfelt; disch. on surg. cert., April 14, 1865.
 Elias Edmiston; prisoner from May 16 to Aug. 11, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order,
 June 19, 1865; Veteran.
 James Eagan; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 John Esteade; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 Anthony Eahl; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 Henry Flenner; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 John Fry; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 Henry C. Flanagan; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 Isaac Ferree; absent sick at muster-out.
 Josiah Flowers; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 James Fluke; disch. by Special Order, Jan. 23, 1863.
 Edward D. Fry; disch. on surg. cert., Feb. 15, 1865.
 John Flenner; prisoner from May 16, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. by Gen.
 Order, June 3, 1865; Veteran.
 William Franklin; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 John Fagan; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 Abram Gibson; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 William B. Gallagher; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
 Philip George; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 John Grew; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 Joseph Gross; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 21, 1862.
 Paul George; disch. by Gen. Order, May 28, 1865.
 Morris George; disch. by Gen. Order, July 12, 1865.
 Nichols Grasseoph; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 William Glass; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 George Grant; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 David Gibson; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 9, 1864.
 John Hanlin; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 Henry Hefferty; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 Jacob Helsel; capt. Sept. 18, 1864; absent at muster-out.
 Samuel Hartman; disch. by Special Order, Jan. 23, 1863.
 William J. Hammond; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 Robert H. Hainey; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 Michael Hussey; disch. on surg. cert. June 3, 1865.
 George Hatcher; disch. by Gen. Order, June 13, 1865.
 William Howell; disch. by Gen. Order, Aug. 16, 1865.
 Casper Honeger; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 James Holleron; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.

Albert Hart; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 William Howard; died Nov. 28, 1864; buried in U. S. Gen. Hosp. Cem., Annapolis, Md.
 Samuel C. Hite; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 15, 1864; burial record, July 16, 1864; grave 3,379.
 Paul Hurd; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19, 1864.
 Michael Howard.
 William H. Ingham; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 William B. Johnson; absent on detached duty at muster-out; Veteran.
 Edward Jordan.
 Charles Kaylor; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
 William G. Krise; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 Michael Kerigan; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 Henry Krouse; prom. to corp. Co. I, Nov. 15, 1861.
 Lewis Kaylor; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1865.
 Robert Kaylor; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; Veteran.
 James Kline; died Aug. 17, 1865; buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.; Veteran.
 John H. Kennedy; not on muster-out roll.
 Abram Lingerfelt; absent on detached duty at muster-out; Veteran.
 Aaron Lingerfelt; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
 Josiah Lingerfelt; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 John F. Long; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 Joseph H. Lynch; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 James Litzinger; disch. on surg. cert., Feb. 2, 1863.
 William A. Leary; disch. on surg. cert., May 7, 1865.
 Valentine Lauffer; disch. by Gen. Order, June 17, 1865.
 Samuel Laugham; prisoner from May 16, 1864, to April 29, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 20, 1865.
 William Lammers; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 Anthony Leonord; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 Jacob J. Lance; died July 15, 1864; burial record, at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 16, 1864.
 Henry Martz; wounded in action, May 16, 1864; absent at muster-out.
 Rufus O. Martz; mus. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
 John M'Closkey; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 John M'Alear; absent sick at muster-out.
 John Merryman; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Thomas M'Connell; disch. by Special Order, Jan. 23, 1863.
 James Mills; disch. by Special Order, Jan. 23, 1863.
 William M'Combie; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Alexander M'Mullen; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 Robert M'Kilm; must. out Nov. 15, 1864, to date Oct. 30, 1864; expiration of term.
 Harry Marlett; must. out Nov. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 John P. McGuire; must. out, Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 Philip S. McGirr; drafted; disch. by Gen. Order, June 13, 1865.
 John Mouse; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., March 30, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 27, 1865.
 John Moore; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 Charles H. Markley; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 John McDowell; died at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 28, 1862.
 Hugh McAtamany; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 George McCombie; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
 William D. McGough; died July 21, 1864; burial record, July 2, 1864; of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864; buried at Hampton, Va.
 John McLaughlin; died at Point of Rocks, Va., Sept. 15, 1864.
 Felix J. McGuire; captured; died at Millen, Ga., Oct. 17, 1864; Veteran.
 James Montgomery; wounded and prisoner at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., June 6, 1864; burial record June 14, 1864.
 Michael McCall; wounded and prisoner at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., June 7, 1864.
 Alfred Martz; died in Buckingham Co., Va., Aug. 10, 1865; Veteran.
 John D. Moreland; captured; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. 17, 1864; Veteran.
 Walter McDevitt.
 John H. Nagle; must. out, Oct. 30, 1864; expiration of term.
 John C. Noel, disch. by Gen. Order, June 7, 1865.
 Smith Norberry; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.

John Omer; wounded and prisoner at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., June 23, 1864.
 Patrick O'Niel; drafted.
 Henry Plummer; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Philip Phalan; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Thomas H. Porter; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 James Pittman; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Levi Plummer; disch. by Gen. Order, June 13, 1865.
 Henry Penrose; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 David M. Parler; died July 2, 1864, of wounds received at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; buried at Hampton, Va.
 Lloyd Plummer; not on muster-out roll.
 Theodore Rupe; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Joseph Rainey; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Jacob B. Reniger; disch. by Gen. Order, Jan. 23, 1863.
 James H. Riley; disch. on surg.'s cert., March 14, 1863.
 Rudolph Reinhard; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 Thomas Rupe; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 12, 1865.
 Thomas Robinson; died at Beaufort, S. C., October 11, 1862.
 David Renyer; died at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 11, 1863.
 William A. Rainey; disch. by Gen. Order, July 1, 1865.
 Augustine Shoffner; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 James Swinehart; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Peter U. Stoy; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Alexander Shaw; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 George Seymour; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
 Peter Seymour; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Nicholas Seymour; absent sick at muster-out.
 John A. Storm; disch. by Special Order, Jan. 23, 1863.
 Joseph Storm; disch. by Special Order, Jan. 23, 1863.
 Henry M. Stiffer; disch. by Gen. Order, May 26, 1865.
 John Smith; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 John F. Smith; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 Robert Scott; died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 20, 1862.
 George Simmers; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 26, 1864.
 Patrick Sweeny; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864.
 Michael Stanley; wounded and prisoner at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., May 30, 1864; burial record June 12, 1864.
 Hugh Sweeny; died at Hemlock, Pa., Feb. 19, 1865, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864.
 John A. Troxell; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Jeremiah Topper; disch. on surg.'s cert., June 28, 1865.
 John Varley; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
 Francis Warner; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Joshua Williamson; absent sick at muster-out.
 David H. Wilt; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Joseph M. Werry; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 James H. Wagner; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Peter C. Wible; wounded in action, Nov. 18, 1864; absent at muster-out; Veteran.
 Augustine Wills; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 Andrew Wible; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.
 John H. Wilt; captured at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order, June 30, 1865.
 D. K. Wilhelm; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 24, 1865.
 John Wilt; died at Hampton, Va., July 8, 1864.
 Paul Wible; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 24, 1864; Veteran.
 John Young; drafted; trans. to Co. C, April 27, 1864.
 August C. Zerbile; must. out Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.

The organization of Captain James Carroll's and Captain Michael O'Connell's Companies A and C of the 55th Pennsylvania Infantry was as follows:

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Commander.
1862.	At Fort Edisto, S. C.				
June 30.	Richard White.				David Hunter.
July 31.	{ At Beaufort, S. C.				J. M. Brannan.
	Richard White.				
Oct. 31.	{ At Port Royal Island, S. C.				T. Seymour.
1863.	Richard White.				
Mar. 31.	{ At Beaufort, S. C.			Tenth.	{ R. Saxton.
	Richard White.			{ R. Saxton.	
May 31.	{ At Port Royal Island, S. C.				Same.
	Richard White.				
1864.	At Port Royal Island, S. C.				
Jan. 31.	J. S. Nesbit.				
Apr. 30.	F. T. Bennett.	{ First,	Third,		Q. A. Gillmore.
		Richard White.	Adelbert Ames.	Tenth,	U. S. Grant,
May 5.	Same.	Same.	Same.	A. H. Terry.	B. F. Butler.
June 30.	Same.	Same.	Same.	Q. A. Gillmore.	Same.
				18th.	
July 19.	G. H. Hill.	Same.	Same.	{ W. F. Smith.	{ Same.
		Alexander Piper.	Second,		
July 31.	Same.		J. H. Martindale.	{ Same.	Same.
Aug. 31.	J. C. Shearer.	Alexander Piper.	Same.	E. O. C. Ord.	Same.
Oct. 31.	Same.	W. H. McNary.	A. Ames.	Same.	Same.
			C. A. Heckman.	G. Weltzel.	Same.
Dec. 31.	G. H. Hill.	{ Fourth,	{ First,		
		James Jourdan.	R. S. Foster.	24th,	
1865.			{ Jos. R. Hawley.	{ E. O. C. Ord.	{ Same.
Feb. 28.	W. G. Moore.	Same.	R. S. Foster.	John Gibbon.	E. O. C. Ord.
Mar. 31.	Geo. H. Hill.	H. S. Fairchild.	Same.	Same.	Same.
Apr. 30.	Same.	Same.	Same.	John W. Turner.	Same.

On May 21, 1865, regiment was located on the Brook road 2½ miles from Richmond, Va.

COMPANY C, CAPT. MICHAEL O'CONNELL.

Mustered in, November, 1861; mustered out, August 30, 1865. Recruited at Johnstown, Cambria county.

Capt. Michael O'Connell; resigned April 20, 1862.

Capt. James Metzger; prom. from adjutant to captain Nov. 25, 1862; to lieutenant. May 10, 1865.

1st Lieut. John O'Neil; prom. to captain Co. I Sept. 10, 1864.

1st Lieut. John C. Geyer; prom. from serg. maj. March 1, 1865; com. adjutant Nov. 14, 1864; not mustered; resigned July 11, 1865.

2d Lieut. Patrick O'Connell; com. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 14, 1864; capt. Dec. 21, 1864; not mustered; must. out March 14, 1865; expiration of term.

2d Lieut. George P. Parry; prom. from serg. to 2d lieutenant. May 15, 1865; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.

1st Serg. Edward Johnston; prom. from private to serg. May 1, 1863; to 1st serg. com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 14, 1864, and 1st lieutenant. Dec. 21, 1864; not mustered; disch. on surg.'s cert. March 25, 1865; Veteran.

1st Serg. Samuel Gordon; prom. to corp. Jan. 5, 1864; to serg. April 1, 1864; to 1st serg. May 1, 1865; com. 2d lieutenant. March 21, 1865; 1st lieutenant. March 25, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.

Serg. James Burke; prom. to corp. Aug. 1, 1863; to serg. Jan. 5, 1864; com. 2d lieutenant. Dec. 21, 1864; 1st lieutenant. March 21, 1865; captain March 25, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.

Serg. John P. Vanlier; drafted; prom. to corp. Dec. 12, 1863; serg. May 16, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

Serg. William Waters; prom. to corp. May 1, 1865; to serg. Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.

Serg. Albert Hart; drafted; prom. to corp. May 1, 1865; to serg. Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.

Serg. Peter Ryan; drowned at Ladies Island, S. C., Sept. 4, 1862.

Serg. Thomas Lewis.

Serg. John Heveran; prom. to serg. Jan. 5, 1864; Veteran.

Corp. William McLaughlin; wounded in action June 3, 1864; must. out Sept. 19, 1864; expiration of term.

Corp. Timothy Mahoney; prom. to corp. Nov. 5, 1863; wounded June 18, 1864; must. out Sept. 19, 1864; expiration of term.

Corp. Thomas Morrissey; prom. to corp. Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

Corp. George Grant; drafted; prom. to corp. Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

Corp. John Feeny; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.

Corp. Charles Duffy; disch. on surg.'s cert. Sept. 26, 1864.

Corp. Cornelius McHugh; prom. to corp. Dec. 12, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order, June 13, 1865.

Corp. William H. Connelly; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864; grave 6,395.

Corp. Casper Honnegar; drafted; prom. to corp. Dec. 9, 1863; captured; died Aug. 21, 1864; burial record, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864; grave 6,175.

Corp. John Rementer; drafted; prom. to corp. April 19, 1864.

Musician Joseph L. Ettla; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.

Musician Peter McDermott; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.

PRIVATES:

John Arnold; drafted; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

Charles Adams; drafted.

Thomas Allen; drafted.

John Boyle; absent sick at muster-out; Veteran.

Charles Baler; drafted; disch. by Gen. Order May 26, 1865.

Manus Boyle; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.

Cornelius Boner; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.

Patrick Bulger; drafted.

Edward Brenneman; drafted.

Anthony Campbell; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.

Samuel Clanick; drafted; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

George Conrad; drafted; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

Henry Cummings; drafted; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

Daniel Corcoran; wounded in action May 16, 1864; must. out Sept. 19, 1864; expiration of term.

1st John Conner; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.

2d John Conner; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.

Patrick Connell; must. out Oct. 23, 1864; expiration of term.

Philip Corcoran; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Thomas Clark; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 John Crawford; drafted; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 31, 1864.
 Edward Cunningham; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864.
 William Cole; drafted.
 James Campbell; drafted.
 Jeremiah Donovan; wounded in action May 16, 1864; must. out Sept. 17, 1864; expiration of term.
 John Duffy; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
 John Duffer; drafted; disch. by Gen. Order June 23, 1865.
 James Dorien; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; Veteran.
 Thomas Dermounday.
 Nathan Dull; drafted.
 George Davis; drafted.
 John Estead; drafted; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Patrick Early; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 James Eagen; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 3, 1864; grave 7,657.
 Anthony Eahl; drafted; missed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
 John Fitzgerald; wounded in action June 3, 1864; absent at muster-out; Veteran.
 William Folks; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Daniel Freil; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 24, 1864; grave 11,378.
 William M. Franklin; drafted.
 Edward Grant; absent sick at muster-out; Veteran.
 Thomas Gordon; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
 James Gillian; drafted; wounded in action May 3, 1864; absent at muster-out.
 Putnam A. Gooddell; drafted; wounded in action June 19, 1864; died at Hampton, Va., Feb. 20, 1865.
 William Grey; drafted; absent sick at muster-out.
 Nicholas Grosshoff; drafted; absent sick at muster-out.
 James Griffin; prisoner from May 16, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
 Edward H. Granger; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 24, 1864; burial record Sept. 2, 1864; grave 7,589.
 William Glass; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864; grave 7,352.
 Patrick Hogan; wounded in action May 16, 1864; must. out Sept. 19, 1864; expiration of term.
 Patrick Horan; wounded in action, June 3, 1864; must. out Sept. 19, 1864; expiration of term.
 Charles K. Hollowell; drafted; wounded in action June 2, 1864; absent at muster-out.
 James Holloron; drafted; trans. to Battery E, 3rd U. S. Art., May 14, 1864.
 Andrew Heveran; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Robert Hassy; must. out Aug. 19, 1865; Veteran.
 John Harrington; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 12, 1864; burial record Sept. 13, 1864; grave 3,201.
 Warren Hamor; drafted.
 William H. Ingham; drafted; disch. on surg.'s cert. Feb., 1865.
 William Jackson; drafted; disch. on surg.'s cert. June 17, 1865.
 William Jones; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 24, 1864; grave 3,885; Veteran.
 William Kelly; absent sick at muster-out; Veteran.
 Louis Kahler; drafted; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 William Lammers; drafted; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 John Light; drafted; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 9, 1864.
 Ernest Leonard; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 27, 1864.
 Edward Leach; drafted.
 John Legg; drafted.
 John Moore; drafted; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 James Mulholland; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; Veteran.
 Hugh McConnell; prisoner from May 16 to November 19, 1864; must. out Jan. 27, 1865, to date Nov. 24, 1864; expiration of term.
 Edward Mason; disch. on surg.'s cert. Aug. 31, 1862.
 Henry McGuicken; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Bernard McLaughlin; disch. on surg.'s cert. Dec. 7, 1862.
 Patrick Mahoney; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 James Montgomery; trans. to U. S. Art. May, 1863.

John Murphy; prisoner from May 16 to Nov. 20, 1864; must. out Jan. 18, 1865, to date Nov. 24, 1864; expiration of term.
 John McHugh; disch. on surg.'s cert. March 2, 1863.
 Bartle Morley; disch. on surg.'s cert. Nov. 18, 1862.
 John McKernan; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 John Moroney; drafted; disch. by Gen. Order June 7, 1865.
 Roger McBride; prisoner from May 16, 1864, to May 5, 1865; must. out May 31, 1865, to date May 18, 1865; expiration of term.
 Peter Molloy; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
 Felix McCullough; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 16, 1864.
 John McIntyre; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Dec. 24, 1864; grave 12,326.
 Charles H. Markley; drafted; died June 29, 1864; burial record July 7, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
 Peter Murphy.
 Owen McCarthy; Veteran.
 Rufus Mitchel; drafted; missed in action Sept. 29, 1864.
 Smith Norberry; drafted; wounded in action May 16, 1864; absent at muster out.
 John Nearon; disch. by Gen. Order June 13, 1865.
 John O'Sullivan; drafted; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 Timothy O'Brien; wounded in action May 16, 1864; must. out Sept. 19, 1864; expiration of term.
 Manus O'Neil; must. out Nov. 4, 1864, to date Oct. 24, 1864; expiration of term.
 John O'Brien; missing at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
 Thomas Parfitt; wounded in action June 3, 1864; absent at muster-out; Veteran.
 Henry Penrose; drafted; absent sick at muster-out.
 Isaac Parfitt, Sr.; disch. on surg.'s cert. July 2, 1863; burial record, died at Beaufort, S. C., July 8, 1863.
 Isaac Parfitt, Jr.; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Veteran.
 Rudolph Reinhardt; drafted; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 Robert Rolland; drafted; wounded in action June 18, 1864; absent at muster-out.
 Patrick Rodgers; must. out Oct. 21 1864, to date Sept. 12, 1864; expiration of term.
 Thomas Ryan; drafted; disch. by Gen. Order June 14, 1865.
 James C. Robinson; drafted; killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
 Peter Rush.
 John Russo; drafted.
 James Riley; drafted.
 John Reynolds; drafted; missing at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
 George Shitzline; drafted; wounded in action June 5, 1864; absent at muster-out.
 Patrick Sullivan; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 William Shroyer; disch. by Gen. Order, June 13, 1865.
 Patrick Shields; drafted; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; date unknown.
 John F. Smith; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 28, 1864; grave 7,106.
 Edward Smith; drafted.
 Samuel Samuelson; drafted.
 John B. Smith; drafted.
 John Smith; drafted.
 John Sullivan; drafted.
 Abraham Snipe; not on muster-out roll.
 Ishmael Snipe; not on muster-out roll.
 John Tague; drafted; trans. to Battery E, 3rd U. S. Art., May 14, 1864.
 Patrick Tighe; absent sick at muster-out; Veteran.
 Charles Thompson; drafted; disch. by Gen. Order June 7, 1865.
 John Thompson; drafted.
 Richard Townsend; drafted.
 William H. Vance; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 9, 1864.
 Patrick Waters; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Nathaniel Willets; drafted; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
 John Ward; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 George Wilson; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 6, 1864.
 John Wilson; drafted.
 William Yorton; drafted.
 John Young; drafted.

Col. White's regiment left Harrisburg on November 19, 1861, with 774 men. On February 28, 1862, it was located at Hilton Head, South Carolina, under command of Gen. T. W. Sherman. On June 3, 1862, it was removed to Edisto Island, South Carolina, and on that date was the only regiment in the garrison on that Island. It remained there during the summer. Col. White made the following report of the engagements at Coosawhatchie.

Beaufort, S. C., October 26, 1862.

Camp 55th Pennsylvania Infantry,

* * in regard to the action of my command I would report that after disembarking at Mackay's Landing my command was assigned to the left of the brigade, Col. Chatfield in command. In this order we marched for some miles. * * Near Frampton the command was ordered on a double quick, which was promptly obeyed.

At this point it came under a heavy and destructive fire of shell and cannister from the enemy's batteries. The order was to form in column and advance; and, although the most of the command had never been exposed to a cannonade so severe and so sustained, and men were falling rapidly from its effects, yet the order was executed with promptitude and precision, the officers, with one exception, setting a noble example, which was imitated by the rank and file.

The order was then received to get under cover for a time, while our artillery operated against the enemy's guns. Then the order was sent to charge.

Together with the 47th Pennsylvania and 6th Connecticut my command (Co.'s A and C) rushed in, and although the ground was difficult, covered with a dense thicket, with a swamp in front, our men, with remarkable energy, at once overcame these obstacles, swept over the hostile position, and rapidly pursued the fleeing enemy.

The pursuit was continued to Pocotaligo, where the enemy had again taken up a strong position, broken the bridge over the creek in his front, and while reinforcements were arriving to his support opened a heavy fire of cannon and musketry.

My command (55th) having come up at the double quick, was ordered into position on our left. In obedience to an order for two companies of sharpshooters to operate against the enemy's batteries, Company A, under command of Lieut. D. W. Fox, and Company B, Captain Shraver, were thrown forward. These companies, well armed with good weapons, went in with the greatest enthusiasm, and their deadly fire soon caused the enemy's cannonade to slacken, and more than held their own in the contest with the enemy's sharpshooters.

Company A lost among others Sergeant Samuel Herter, who was shot dead while taking aim, and its remaining sergeants, Abram Alstrad, Patrick F. Hodge and Harry Marlett, were wounded. These companies, having exhausted their ammunition, had to be relieved. First Lieutenant D. W. Fox distinguished himself by the efficient manner in which he fought his men. * *

The usefulness of my command was limited by its armament. So far as it was equipped with rifles and Springfield muskets so far was it of account. I was compelled to withdraw gallant men and capital marksmen because their weapons were worse than useless.

Late in the evening I was ordered to withdraw my command beyond the second line of defense and from there to Mackay's Landing. My command remained there until all the troops had embarked, being the last to quit the spot.

My second in command, Major Filler, manifested much bravery. Adjutant Metzgar and Lieutenant George, regimental quartermaster, were of much use during the action, in the transmission of orders and bringing off the wounded. * *

RICHARD WHITE,
Colonel 55th Pa. Vols.

Hilton Head, S. C., April 14, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 156.

The 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Tenth Corps will proceed to Fortress Monroe by the steamer *North Star*, and the senior officer will report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler. * *

The following relates to Col. Richard White and the 55th Pennsylvania destroying the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad:

1st Brigade, 3d Division, 10th Army Corps,
Foster's, near Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 11, 1864.

* On Monday, May 9, at 5 a. m. the regiments composing this brigade (Co.'s A and C) marched to the line of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, at a point near the intersection of the turnpike road connecting those two cities with the railroad. * *

Some hundreds of yards of track were torn up; the ties piled and burned; the timbers for culverts and ditches burned also. The availability of this road as a line of communication and transport was completely destroyed. * *

About 10:30 a. m. the command left the point mentioned and marched, following the line of the turnpike toward Swift Creek, in front of Petersburg. * *

Continuing the march, the command came up with the brigade of Brigadier General Weitzel, of the 18th Corps, which was engaged with the enemy, and was ordered to support that general.

In the action, becoming exposed to the enemy's artillery fire, some casualties occurred in the 55th Pennsylvania Infantry * * of this brigade. Toward dark, the firing having ceased, the brigade formed into line, the left resting near a little church near Swift Creek, and bivouacked.

On Tuesday, May 16, about 10 a. m. * * this brigade was ordered to the support of Brigadier General Terry's division, which was hotly engaged with the enemy near where the railroad had been destroyed. * *

Line was formed, left resting on turnpike. * * About 5 p. m. we were ordered back to this point, where we arrived shortly after. Although the heat of the sun during the two days (9th and 10th) was excessive, yet the men marched rapidly and without much apparent suffering, and generally well closed up. * * *

Maj.-Gen. Butler to Maj.-Gen. Smith:

In the Field, June 20, 1864, 7:30 p. m.

You will get all the troops of the 18th Corps ready to cross the Appomattox at daylight tomorrow morning. I have ordered Gen. Brooks to relieve all the troops of your command from the lines. * * You will take two batteries of artillery with your corps. * * *

The itinerary of Companies A and C in the 1st Brigade, 3d Division and 10th Corps of the Army of the James, from May 5 to June 12, 1864, is as follows:

Thursday, May 5. The Corps proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, and commenced disembarking.

Friday, 6. Completed disembarking and commenced intrenchments near Wave Bottom Church.

Saturday, 7. Action at Port Walthall Junction.

Monday, 9. Action at Swift Creek; destroyed portion of Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

Thursday, 10. Action at Chester Station.

Friday, 13. Outer line of works on Drewry's Bluff carried by 3d New Hampshire and 55th Pennsylvania (Co.'s A and C) Volunteers.

Monday, 16. Repulsed repeated attacks of the enemy and retired to intrenchments; numerous skirmishes on the picket-line during the remainder of the month.

Friday, 27. Infantry of divisions of Generals Turner and Ames (Co.'s A and C) temporarily assigned to duty with the 18th corps, and reorganized by Major General Smith, commanding.

Wednesday, June 1. The 2d and 3d Divisions, accompanying command of Major General Smith, moved to Cold Harbor and participated in that engagement.

Sunday, 12. The 2d and 3d Divisions re-embarked at White House and rejoined the corps.

General Ransom captures Col. White:

May 23, 1864.

* * The advance was ordered about 4:45 o'clock. Very quickly the strong line of our skirmishers became engaged and the enemy pursued as vigorously as possible across the open field in front and to the right of Willis' house, and after a little over one hour's stubborn fighting the enemy's rifle pits and breast works were carried about 100 yards inside the woods.

In taking the breast-works, 5 stand of colors, 1 brigadier-general (Col. Richard White) and about 400 prisoners were captured. * * *

Col. Richard White was exchanged September 12, 1864.

* * Medals of honor were awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863: * * * "To Augustine Flanagan, for gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va., on Thursday, September 29, 1864." * * *

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler thus reported to Secretary Stanton, the gallantry of Sergeant Flanagan, Company A, 55th Pennsylvania:

"* * Augustine Flanagan, * * color bearer, conspicuous for bravery in charging on the enemy's works on the 29th of September, rushing forward with his colors, waving them and calling upon his men to follow, until he fell severely wounded. He is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal."

Capt. Geo. H. Hill, commanding 55th Pennsylvania, Companies A and C (4th Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Army Corps, 55th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers), made the following report:

In the Field, Va., April 13, 1865.

* * of the operations of this regiment since leaving Deep Bottom, Va. * * *

Monday, March 27. We took up the line of march from brigade headquarters, at Deep Bottom, Va., at 8 p. m.; crossed the James and Appomattox rivers, and continued the march in the direction of Humphrey's Station, where we arrived at 10 a. m. March 29, and went into camp.

Thursday, March 30. Capt. Hammer, who was in charge of our picket line, advanced it through an open field and under a heavy fire, establishing himself on a new line close to the en-

emy's rifle-pits. Two men from this regiment killed and 1 officer and 14 men wounded.

Friday, March 31. Capt. Moore took charge of our forces on picket line and advanced his line, capturing the enemy's rifle pits and all his picket force on our front, about 150 men, including two commissioned officers. Three men of this regiment wounded.

Sunday, April 2. Lieut. (Martin V.) Sorber (Co. I), in charge of our picket line, advanced in connection with the balance of the line, driving the enemy from their works and capturing from them a stand of colors; advanced inside the enemy's main works toward Petersburg, and rejoined the regiment, which had advanced in the same direction, near Fort Baldwin. The regiment then supported the assault upon Forts Gregg and Baldwin, which were taken, when we occupied Fort Baldwin. One officer from this regiment killed and 1 officer and 4 men wounded.

Monday, April 3. Took up the line of march toward Lynchburg, Va.; marched 13 miles.

Tuesday, April 4. Marched 14 miles along the South Side Railroad toward Lynchburg.

Wednesday, April 5. We marched until noon in the same direction; stopped two and a half hours at Block's and White's Station, to guard forks of roads, until General Birney came up. Relieved by a portion of his command and resumed the march; arrived at Burkeville that night, having marched 27 miles.

Thursday, April 6. Marched 7 miles, during five of which this regiment was on duty as skirmishers and flankers; met the enemy near Rice's Station and engaged him until dark, having nine men wounded.

Friday, April 7. We marched 10 miles to Farmville and bivouacked to wait for rations.

Saturday, April 8. We marched 28 miles still in the same direction, toward Lynchburg; halted at 12 o'clock at night.

Sunday, April 9. Resumed the march at 3 a. m.; marched 2 miles, halted, and took our position in line of battle. At 7 a. m. moved forward 1 mile and formed a new line of battle. Skirmished with and drove the enemy $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through woods most of the way; bivouacked in front of him while negotiations were pending. At 4 p. m. received the intelligence that General Lee had surrendered, and went into camp near Appomattox Court House, where we still remain. * *

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, OR
THE ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Col. Harlan, Col. Spear and Col. Stratton. Lieut. Col. James A. Skelly.

Capt. James A. Skelly's Company G joined Harlan's Light Cavalry, an independent regiment authorized by the Secretary

of War to be recruited in August and September, 1861. Capt. Skelly resided at Wilmore. As Congress had not authorized regiments to be formed of companies from different States it was, therefore, irregular, and on November 13, it became a State organization and was designated as above. On October 16 it left Washington City and moved to Ball's Cross Roads, Virginia, where it went into camp, and on November 17 moved to Fortress Monroe. On May 15, 1862, Company G with Companies A, E, H and I were detached and sent to Portsmouth, Virginia, thence to Suffolk, Virginia, under the command of Lieut. Col. Spear.

Capt. Skelly's Company G served under McClellan while on the Peninsula in '62, performing picket and scouting duties. On December 2 a battalion was engaged in a sabre charge at Beaver Dam Church against a superior force and the enemy was routed. The regiment was armed with sabres and revolvers at this time, with possibly eight or ten Sharp's carbines to each company. January 30, 1863, it took a prominent part in the action at the Deserted House, also at Franklin on March 17. It was active in the siege of Suffolk from April 11 to May 3, and remained near there doing scouting duty for about a year. On June 26, 1863, it was in an engagement at the Virginia Central Railroad Bridge over the South Anna river, near Hanover Court House. The regiment was with Gen. Getty in his raid which started from the White House July 1. Capt. Skelly's Company G, and Company M destroyed the railroad bridge and other public property at Ashland while Lee was at Gettysburg. July 16, Col. Spear was placed in command of the brigade, and Col. Samuel Wetherill of the regiment. During the fall it made several expeditions into North Carolina and other points to clear the country of guerrillas, and in October most of the men re-enlisted for a three year term.

The regiment left Portsmouth for Williamsburg, January 23, 1864, and remained there until April 8, when it again returned to Portsmouth. Capt. Skelly's company was detailed in February for duty on the eastern shore of Virginia. In the campaign of 1864 it was under the command of Gen. A. V. Kautz, in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, and took a very active part until the close of the war. The regiment was in Wilson's famous raid in June and suffered severely at Ream's Station on July 29. About July 14, Company G was relieved of its special duty on the eastern shore, and on the 16th it was assigned with the entire division, to

the forces under General Sheridan. On October 7, Col. Stratton was slightly wounded whereupon the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. Skelly, which he retained until Col. Stratton's return on November 22. The regiment went into winter quarters two miles north of the James river.

In March, 1865, Gen. R. S. Mackenzie succeeded Gen. Kautz in command of the division. The regiment was in the battle of Five Forks, was very active in the pursuit of Lee's retreating army, and was at Appomattox under Gen. Sheridan. It has a good record. Capt. Skelly was promoted to major, October 1, 1864, to lieutenant-colonel May 25, 1865, and commanded the regiment at various times. Below is its record and roster:

Recruited in Cambria county. Mustered in, in August and September, 1861; mustered out August 13, 1865.

Col. Josiah Harlan; disch. by Special Order Aug. 20, 1862.

Col. Samuel P. Spear; prom. from lieutenant col. Aug. 25, 1862; brevet brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; resigned May 9, 1865.

Col. Frank A. Stratton; prom. from captain Co. A to major September 1, 1864; to Colonel May 25, 1865; to brevet brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; wounded March 17, 1863 and Oct. 7, 1864; must. out with regiment Aug. 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. George Stetzel; prom. from major Aug. 20, 1862; resigned Sept. 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. James A. Skelly; prom. from captain Co. G to major Oct. 1, 1864; to lieutenant col. May 25, 1865; must. out with regiment Aug. 13, 1865.

Maj. Samuel Wetherill; prom. from captain Co. H Oct. 10, 1861; brevet lieutenant col. March 13, 1865; disch. Oct. 1, 1864; expiration of term.

Maj. Noah M. Runyan; prom. from captain Co. M Oct. 5, 1861; resigned Sept. 15, 1862.

Maj. Geo. T. Cornog; prom. from captain Co. B Oct. 7, 1862; disch. on surgeon's cert. April 8, 1864.

Maj. Albert J. Ackerly; prom. from captain Co. K, May 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 25, 1864, for wounds received at Staunton River Bridge, Va., June 25, 1864.

Maj. John Cassels; prom. from captain Co. C Oct. 28, 1864; brevet lieutenant col. March 13, 1865; resigned April 1, 1865.

Maj. James E. McFarlan; prom. from captain Co. B to major April 1, 1865; brevet lieutenant col. April 4, 1865.

Maj. John S. Nimmon; prom. from captain Co. D May 25, 1865; must. out with regiment Aug. 13, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Capt. James A. Skelly; prom. to major Oct. 4, 1864.

Capt. Arch. A. Menzies; prom. from adjutant November 6, 1864; com. major May 10, 1865; wounded in action June 26.

1st Lieut. A. H. D. Williams; disch. Sept. 8, 1864; expiration of term.

1st Lieut. Robert E. Banks; prom. serg. Nov. 8, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; Veteran.

2d Lieut. John D. Gontz; resigned April 7, 1863.

2d Lieut. John C. Murray; prom. from 1st serg. April 9, 1863; disch. Oct. 31, 1864; expiration of term.

2d Lieut. Henry J. Hads; prom. to corp. Feb. 3, 1863; to serg. Aug. 27, 1864; to 2d lieutenant Nov. 6, 1864; com. 1st lieutenant May 10, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; Veteran.

1st Serg. Abraham Burket; prom. from serg. Nov. 6, 1864; com. 2d lieutenant May 10, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company August 13, 1865; Veteran.

1st Serg. Smith Wilson; prom. from serg. April 10, 1863; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.

Q. M. Serg. Henry Room; prom. from corp. to serg. Nov. 6, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; Veteran.

- Q. M. Serg. William Penrod; prom. from serg. Oct. 22, 1862; disch. Sept. 9, 1864; expiration of term.
- Com. Serg. John Brazil; prom. to serg. Aug. 27, 1864; to com. serg. July 1, 1865; must. out with company.
- Com. Serg. William C. Barbour; prom. from serg. Oct. 22, 1862; disch. for promotion Jan. 16, 1863.
- Serg. John C. Emigh; prom. from private Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; Veteran.
- Serg. Milton D. Kimmel; prom. to corp. Aug. 27, 1864; to serg. Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1864; Veteran.
- Serg. Jacob Slaughenhoup; prom. to corp. Aug. 27, 1864; to serg. Dec. 10, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; Veteran.
- Serg. Thomas Mooney; prom. to corp. Dec. 25, 1864; to serg. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; Veteran.
- Serg. John A. Skelly; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
- Serg. William H. Russell; prom. from corp. Feb. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
- Serg. Samuel Arendt; prom. from corporal Oct. 22, 1862; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
- Serg. David A. Skelly; prom. from corp. April 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
- Serg. James F. Davis; prom. to corp. Aug. 27, 1864; to serg. Oct. 19, 1864; killed in action Dec. 10, 1864; Veteran.
- Serg. Augustus Driscoll.
- Serg. Gabriel Mangus; prom. to corp. Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company; Veteran.
- Corp. Benjamin Gochmour; prom. to corp. October 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
- Corp. James M. Ross; prom. to corp. Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
- Corp. Joseph A. Skelly; prom. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
- Corp. William M. Morrow; prom. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
- Corp. Michael Eagan; prom. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
- Corp. Josiah Gibson; prom. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
- Corp. Samuel Mullen; prom. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
- Corp. Henry Berg; wounded near Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1864; prom. to corp. Oct. 19, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
- Corp. Joseph Shoemaker; prom. to corp. Oct. 19, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
- Corp. John Lingle; wounded near Richmond, Va., Dec. 10, 1864; prom. to corp. Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
- Corp. Thomas Elder; promoted to corp. Oct. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
- Corp. Alexander D. Morrow; prom. to corp. April 10, 1863; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
- Corp. Elias D. Porter; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
- Corp. William Exline; prom. to corp. April 30, 1863; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
- Corp. Benjamin F. Mechling; prom. to corp. Aug. 8, 1863; disch. Sept. 5, 1864; expiration of term.
- Corp. James McDewitt; prom. to corp. October 22, 1862; disch. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Blacksmith Albert F. Seaman; prom. from private Co. M, Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with the company Aug. 13, 1865.
- Blacksmith Thomas J. Seaman; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
- Farrier Harrison Penrod; prom. to farrier April 6, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; Veteran.
- Farrier Edwin B. Roberts; disch. Sept. 5, 1864; expiration of term.
- Saddler John Meyers; prom. to saddler Oct. 9, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order, June 8, 1865.
- Saddler John A. Shire; prom. to saddler Sept. 23, 1863; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
- Bugler Thomas J. Jones; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term; re-enlisted Nov. 23, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; Veteran.

Bugler William Powell; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Bugler Charles A. Rhoades.
 Bugler John C. Bowers.

PRIVATES:

Elias D. Adams; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Moses Allen; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Thomas J. Ake; died at Suffolk, Va., Oct. 16, of wounds received at Carsville, Oct. 15, 1862.
 James A. Agey; died at Jones' Neck, Va., March 26, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. A, div. 1, grave 131.
 George P. Brown; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Joseph Brown; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 John Boydeil; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Philip Burkhart; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
 David Butler; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 John Butler; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Edward J. Brookbank; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 John H. Bryan; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Samuel J. Breth; wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; disch. Feb. 1, 1865, to date expiration of term.
 Samuel Beyer; disch. on surg.'s cert. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Nicholas Cunningham; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Robert C. Corey; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 George Corby; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Robert Conner; wounded near Richmond, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
 George Champeno; prisoner from Oct. 7, 1864, to March 3, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order June 27, 1865.
 Hiram Crum; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Daniel F. Carr; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Samuel Claycome; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 John Creed; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 Bernard Collins; disch. on surg.'s cert. Dec. 13, 1862.
 Alfred Deardon; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 William W. Dishong; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Freeman N. Dixon; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Peter Dishong; wounded near Richmond, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order, May 17, 1865.
 Andrew Daily; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order June 21, 1865.
 John Dugan; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 William Dively; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 John Dell; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 James Durgan; trans. to Co. D, Dec. 21, 1862.
 Samuel Drew; trans. to Co. M; Oct. 19, 1864.
 Balsar Dishong; captured at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 10, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 15, 1864.
 Richard Ellis; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 John Evans; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Joseph J. Edwards; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Gottlieb Ellinger; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
 William Estwright; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 Lawrence A. Emigh; killed at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.
 Job H. Edwards.
 Alexander Fresh; mustered out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Henry Fink; disch. by Gen. Order May 17, 1865.
 George W. Fawner; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Robery E. Flinn; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 James W. Glynn.
 William W. Harding; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Francis Hagemann; substitute; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Samuel C. Hall; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 William S. Hendershot; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 John Hayes; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Charles C. Hedrick; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Joseph Himes; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Benjamin Hurley; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.

Daniel Henghat; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 John Holder; disch. on surg.'s cert. May 2, 1862.
 Jordan Horner; killed at South Anna Bridge, Va., June 26, 1863.
 Solomon Hockenberry; died at Jones' Neck, Va., March 15, 1865; burial record, Feb. 13, 1865; buried in Nat. Ceme., City Point, sec. A, div. 1, grave 44.
 Thomas Jenks, trans. to Co. D, March 7, 1863.
 John H. Kughier; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Ralph Kirby; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Samuel Kerr, disch. by Gen. Order, May 17, 1865.
 John Kerr; disch. by Gen. Order, May 17, 1865.
 Alfred Lovelace; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
 Luther A. Lovelace; substitute; wounded near Richmond, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order, June 8, 1865.
 Conrad Lechhaler; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
 John Little; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Henry J. Lane; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 John A. Lane; disch. Sept. 9, 1864; expiration of term.
 Amos Loudenshine; prisoner from Nov. 10, 1863, to June 10, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1864; expiration of term.
 John Lane; disch. Sept. 9, 1864; expiration of term.
 Patrick Lehey; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1861.
 John L. Lucas; missing in action at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.
 Jacob B. Mellot; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Thomas S. Mellot; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 John Middleton; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 George Miller; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Peter K. Meyers; disch. by Gen. Order, May 17, 1865.
 Benjamin May; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
 John Millhouse; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
 John Mullen; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 John Moses; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 John M. Murray; disch. on surg.'s cert. Feb. 3, 1862.
 Peter Mullen.
 John Manning.
 John McCullough; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Peter B. McMullen; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Louis McKinney; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Patrick McKenna; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Joseph McCreary; disch. on surg.'s cert. March 5, 1862.
 Joseph A. McMullen; accidentally killed at Carrsville, Va., June 15, 1863.
 John McCarty; missing in action at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.
 Anamah Penrod; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Daniel Pittman; disch. Sept. 4, 1864; expiration of term.
 Jacob M. Paul; died near Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 10, 1863.
 James H. Patterson; died at Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 15, 1864; Veteran.
 Michael Quirk; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 James Richmond; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 David Rooke; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Isaac Richardson; disch. Sept. 5, 1864; expiration of term.
 George Richard; disch. on surg.'s cert. May 18, 1865.
 John C. Richard; died Oct. 15, of wounds received near Richmond, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
 Joram Reese; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
 Bernard Rupert; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 30, 1864.
 James A. Reilly.
 Eli Strayer; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Frederick Strong; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Albert Saddler; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 John Smith; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Henry Stagner; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 John Stiffier, disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
 John A. Speaddy; disch. by Gen. Order, June 8, 1865.
 Daniel Stephens; disch. by Gen. Order July 29, 1865.
 John Shriner; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 William J. Shirley; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.

Samuel Shipp; prisoner from Oct. 15, to Dec. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Jacob B. Stall; prisoner from June 4 to Oct. 10, 1863; disch. Sept. 22, 1864; expiration of term.
 David Stine; captured at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 10, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864.
 William Strr.
 Francis N. Tracy; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 John Thompson; disch. by Gen. Order, June 8, 1865.
 Robert G. Thompson; disch. by Gen. Order May 15, 1865.
 Cyrus Thompson; disch. Aug. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
 Robert G. Thompson; disch. on surg.'s cert. Nov. 27, 1862.
 David B. Wilson; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Wallace Weeks; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
 Henry L. Wilber; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.

The organization.

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division	Corps.
1861.				
Oct. 31...	J. Harlin.....			{ Cavalry. G. B. Stoneman
1862.				
Jan. 31.....		Near Fort Monroe.....		Max Weber.
Aug. 31.....		At Suffolk, Va.....		{ Seventh. Max Weber.
1863.				
Jan. 31.....				John J. Peek.
June 30..	S. P. Spear.....	At White House, Va. {	Second. G. W. Getty..	{ J. A. Dix.
Aug. 31..	Same.....	At Portsmouth, Va..	Same.....	
Dec. 31..	Same.....		Same.....	
1864.				
Jan. 31..	Same.....		Same.....	
April 30..	Same.....		{ Cavalry. A. V. Kautz..	{
May 5....	Geo. Stetzel... {	Second. S. P. Spear.....	{ Same.....	{ Eighteenth. W. F. Smith.
June 30..	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	E. O. C. Ord.
July 31..	F. A. Stratton... Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Oct. 31..	James A. Skelly same.....	Same.....	R. M. West....	Same.
Dec. 31..	F. A. Stratton... Same.....	Same.....	A. V. Kautz....	Same.
1865.				
Jan. 31..	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	P. H. Sheridan.
Feb. 28..	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Mar. 29..	Same.....	Same; wounded.....	R. S. Mackenzie W. Merritt.	
April 30..	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.

The following is the itinerary of Capt. Skelly's Company G, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Josiah Harlan:

June 6, 1862. Permanent patrols were established upon a beat extending 1 mile above and 1 mile below the White House landing, also, a picket station at Tunstalls on the railroad.

June 14. 3 schooners at Garlick Landing loaded with forage were burned by the enemy, also 2 trains of wagons loaded with forage.

June 12. Left camp at 6:30 a. m. and proceeded to Charles City Bridge, on the Chickahominy. * * * We took the road to Baltimore Store then to Forge Mill, arriving at 12 m. We arrested J. P. Pierce and Edward Obins Christian for giving aid to the enemy, and who refused to take the oath of allegiance. The bridges at Forge Mill and Charles City had been destroyed.

June 23. Lieut. Nimmon with 10 men went on a scout as far as Charles City, via New Kent Court House, and Lieutenant Aughenbaugh with 10 men to patrol as far as Baltimore Cross-Roads.

October 2, 1862. Col. Spear of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry with a section of Follett's battery and about 1700 men left in the night for Carrsville, to make a reconnoissance around Franklin and Blackwater.

October 3. Met the pickets and a skirmish ensued. The pickets and their support were all driven in confusion down the bank and over the river. Soon a 32-pounder opened on us. Col. Spear took position and a furious cannonade continued for an hour. * * Graham's celebrated Petersburg battery and a rocket battery arrived at this juncture and the action was renewed. Our ammunition was about exhausted and not being able to cross the river we withdrew. Casualties: 2 killed, 5 wounded, 1 missing.

Dec. 1, 1862. While Col. Spear and about 300 of his regiment were at breakfast, his pickets were driven in and 500 of the enemy's cavalry charged us. It was gallantly met by Colonel Spear and the enemy thrown into confusion. 10 or 12 of the enemy were killed and took 20 prisoners. No loss on our side.

Dec. 22, 1862. Lieut. Col. Stetzel, of Spear's cavalry, made a reconnoissance to Joyner's Ford with four companies. He found the enemy in force and had a sharp skirmish. He captured 4 pickets and 1 horse; no loss on our side.

Suffolk, Va., January 8, 1863. * * 600 of the 11th cavalry left Suffolk for the purpose of protecting General Ferry's embarkation on the river Chowan 37 miles from Suffolk. Encamped at Holland's corner.

January 9 and 10, on a scouting expedition, bivouacked at Quaker Church. We captured a messenger with a dispatch for General Roger A. Pryor; they were sent to headquarters.

January 29 and 30. A force of 4,800, including the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, all under the command of Brig. Gen. M. Corcoran, to go after General Pryor's command near Holland's Corners. * * We met them near the Deserted House and after three hours fight the enemy retreated. * * The entire command reached the Deserted House about 6 p. m. and Suffolk at midnight. Our loss was 25 killed, 102 wounded and 2 missing.

March 16, 1863. Left Suffolk and proceeded in the direction of Franklin with 350 cavalry and 4 pieces of Davis' battery; found their pickets near Hebron Church; proceeded within a mile of Franklin. Maj. F. A. Stratton with three companies made a gallant charge under the breast-works of the enemy; they retired and joined the main body. Lieut. Samuel L. Monday was seriously wounded. We then made a second charge,

but the enemy's entrenchments were impassable for our cavalry.

* * The rifle pits are about 200 yards from Blackwater River.

Siege of Suffolk. May 4, 1863. In this siege Maj. Gen. John J. Peek states that "the cavalry of Colonel Spear and Onderdonk were pushed on numerous roads and rendered valuable services in procuring information and capturing prisoners."

Yorktown, Va., July 11, 1863. Captain: * * Pursuant to orders received at Hanover Court House, I proceeded from that place on the night of the 4th instant in command of Companies G, (Capt. Skelly) and M, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for the purpose of cutting the enemy's communications at Ashland Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. I reached Ashland at 1:30 o'clock that night. Throwing out pickets on roads, I divided the force into four working parties; sending one to the northern end of the town to tear up the track; one about half a mile below, for same purpose; another under Lieut. Titus, a mile farther south, to destroy a bridge and retaining one at the station, to destroy the railroad buildings and property.

All these parties were successful, half a mile of track torn up, ties burned and the rails bent, station building and round-house destroyed by fire together with water tank, switches, etc., also, about 100 bags of salt. The bridge was entirely consumed.

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,
Maj. 11th Penna. Cavalry.

The following is the itinerary of Maj. Samuel Wetherill, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company G.

Saturday, July 25, 1863. I left Bowers' Hill with 650 effective men, and joined Col. Spear's cavalry brigade at the forks; proceeded through Suffolk; encamped on the Edenton Road near Dardins.

Sunday, 26. The regiment in advance to Gatesville, N. C., which we reached at 5 p. m.

Monday, 27. Left Gatesville at sunrise; arrived opposite Winton at 9 a. m.; crossed the Chowan; left Winton at dusk, and encamped in Murfreesborough about 1:30 a. m.

Tuesday, 28. Detailed Lieut. Nimmon, Company D, with party to capture horses. Left Murfreesborough at sunrise; reached Jackson, N. C., at 4 p. m. At 1 mile from Murfreesborough, one soldier of S. J. Wheeler's battalion, captured; 3 miles beyond at the cross roads, a lieutenant, 16 men and 3 servants captured; at the cross roads, 3 miles beyond a lieutenant and 5 soldiers, a mounted messenger and several citizens captured; at the forks, 4 miles east of Jackson 3 men captured, in all 2 lieutenants, 30 soldiers, 6 citizens and 3 servants. The advance battalion under Capt. Loomis with two howitzers, charged into the town and drove Gen. Ransom, C. S. army, and

staff at full chase into their intrenchments. I went down rapidly with Companies G, (Capt. James A. Skelly) A, K, and M, at a trot to support the advance, when you overtook me and ordered the regiment into position, with Companies K, M, E and I, under Maj. Stratton, to support the artillery, Companies G, A, L and C, drawn up in line under cover leaving Companies H, F, D and B, with prisoners under Capt. R. B. Ward in Jackson. Lieut. Prudhomme, commanding howitzers, took a position on the right of the farm house, within 240 yards of the enemy's works, and gallantly kept his pieces usefully employed during the engagement in the midst of a terrific storm, which seemed to put an end to the fight on both sides. I received orders to cover the withdrawal of the artillery, which was done. Arriving at Jackson, took the advance to the mill, 6 miles this side, and encamped.

Wednesday, 29.—Left at 8 a. m., regiment in rear. Capt. John B. Loomis commanding rear guard. * * * Arrived at Murfreesborough, where we bivouacked.

Thursday, 30.—Left at 9 a. m. * * * Arrived at Winton at 1 p. m. * * * Crossed the Chowan on transports and bivouacked at the Somerton and Gatesville forks, 4 miles from the river.

Friday, 31.—Left at 10 a. m. Delayed by a broken bridge at Buckland. Arrived at Reynoldson at dark, and bivouacked on the ground of the Chowan Institute.

Saturday, August 1.—Detached 400 men under Maj. F. A. Stratton, consisting of Companies E, G (Capt. Skelley), I, F, D, K and L, and one howitzer, for a reconnoissance to South Quay and Franklin. They left at 7 a. m. I proceeded, via Somerton, to Leesville fork, at Dr. Corbin's, and bivouacked on Smith's farm.

Sunday, August 2.—Left Corbin's at 9 a. m., in rear through Suffolk. * * * Major Stratton rejoined us at Burchard's mills. Arrived at Bowers' Hill about dark. * * *

SAMUEL WETHERILL,
Major 11th Pa. Cavalry.

To Col. S. P. Spear.

Capt. Skelly's Company G made an expedition into North Carolina. Maj. Stratton to Col. Onderdonk:

Near Portsmouth, Va., August 20, 1863. * * * In command of Companies G (Capt. Skelly), I and K, comprising 120 men of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. I proceeded, on the evening of the 11th instant, by the Suffolk road, to the Town Point Fork, where I joined the rest of the expeditionary forces under your command.

From this point my command marched in rear of the column during the next three days, and until we entered Edenton nothing of note occurred. The same night I sent out a company under Captain Reisinger to search for guerrillas in the vicinity

of Dr. Warren's plantation. He found the rendezvous of about 40 guerrillas, who had, however, fled a few hours previously. I again sent out a company in charge of Captain Ackerly, who continued the search, but they could not be found. They destroyed a considerable quantity of provisions, clothing, arms, etc.

On the 16th the march was resumed. About 4 miles out on the Hertford road a small party of guerrillas was discovered and charged by the advance guard, but they escaped into the swamp. However, soon after we captured one of them. * * * Arriving in Hertford, a scouting party under Lieutenant Minnich, captured Col. Woodford of the N. C. State Militia. Crossed the river the same evening, and halted for the night 2 miles beyond, and resumed the march at 8 a. m. We arrived in Elizabeth City at 11 p. m.

The next day my battalion moved in the rear of the command to South Mills. When about half way a party of about 10 guerrillas fired upon my rear guard, at long range from the edge of a swamp, wounding 1 horse, and then disappeared in the swamp.

On the 19th, leaving our company at South Mills, I marched at 6 o'clock a. m. for this camp, where I arrived at 5 p. m.
* * *

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON, Major.

A reconnoissance to the Blackwater River, Va., by Lieut. Col. George Stetzel, 11th Pennsylvania, Cavalry:

Camp Getty, Va., Sept. 17, 1863.

Monday, Sept. 14.—I left camp with seven companies at 7 p. m. Proceeded to Barham's Mill, 3 miles this side of Suffolk and bivouacked. Tuesday, 15th, I proceeded to Blackwater River, in three different directions * * * and found the enemy about 1 mile on this side of Franklin. Placing our howitzers in position, we opened fire right and left. * * * I fired a few shells among them, which burst in magnificent style * * * which caused them to disappear. * * *

GEORGE STETZEL,

Lieut. Col. 11th Pa. Cavalry.

A timely warning to citizens of South Mills, Camden Court House, N. C., Captain Skelly in command of detachment of cavalry. Gen. Edward A. Wild to Gen. Barnes:

"Norfolk, Va., Dec. 28, 1863. * * * We started December 5. * * * I then marched southward to Camden Court-House, and back to South Mills. Here our two columns met and we were re-enforced by two companies of cavalry under Captain Skelley, and a section of a battery. * * * We crossed and marched to Elizabeth City, which we occupied seven days. We sent out expeditions in all directions. * * *

The guerrillas pestered us. They crept upon our pickets at night, waylaid our expeditions and our cavalry scouts, hiding upon whomever they could. But in marching, our flankers breaking up the woods, generally drove them.

We ambuscaded them twice without success; pursuit was useless. * * * Catching some of their abettors, but only one of their number, Daniel Bright of Pasquotank county, whom I afterward hanged duly placarded: 'This guerrilla hanged by order of Brigadier General Wild.' All our prisoners had the benefit of a drumhead court-martial. Finding ordinary measures of little avail, I adopted a more rigorous style of warfare: Burned their houses and barns, ate up their live stock, and took hostages from their families. * * * At South Mills, I dismissed the cavalry and artillery. * * *

A request for the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry in Tennessee:

Department of Ohio.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck,

General in Chief:

* * * I also require one first rate cavalry regiment, armed with saber and revolver. The 3d New York or the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, if ordered to Lexington, will meet this want perfectly. * * *

J. G. FOSTER, Maj. Gen.

An expedition to King and Queen Court House, Captain Reynolds commanding the 11th Pa. Cavalry:

Williamsburg, Va., March 12, 1864.

* * * At 5:30 p. m., on the 8th instant, I sent all my available men to Yorktown. * * * On reporting to Col. S. P. Spear, commanding the cavalry brigade, he placed me in command of the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry and First New York Mounted Rifles, and to report at Gloucester Point to the senior officer commanding the Potomac Cavalry. * * *

On the 10th, at 4:30 p. m., ordered by Gen. Kilpatrick to take the advance and move toward King and Queen Court-House, the 11th Pennsylvania in the advance. Within 3 miles of Plymouth we met the picket of the enemy and captured him. Gen. Kilpatrick directed me to attempt to capture the 42d Virginia Battalion Cavalry, encamped near Carlton's store. * * * I detailed the 11th to burn the court house, jail, mill and ferry at King and Queen Court-House. * * *

I then halted to await the arrival of the Eleventh. On their arrival, they again moved forward in the advance. As we approached the camp the rebels retired, until about 3 miles from the store they formed in line with a show of resistance, but fled in disorder when charged by a battalion of the 11th. We pursued them 2 miles, capturing 5 and wounding 3. We returned to

Gloucester Point, arriving at 6 p. m. on the 12th. Capt. Reynolds commanded the 11th and his officers and men are entitled to the highest praise for their gallant conduct in the charge. * * *

B. F. ONDERDONK,
Colonel Commanding.

The engagements and movements of Company G, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, May 5 to 25, 1864, Col. Samuel P. Spear in command:

2d Cavalry Brigade, Kautz's Division, 18th Corps.

Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 25, 1864.

* * * (Thursday) May 5.—The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, excepting our company on detached service, took up the line of march near Petersburg, Va., about 5 a. m., arriving at Bowers' Hill, a distance of 4 miles, they were joined by eight companies of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. We then marched direct for Suffolk, where four more companies of that regiment joined us, making 23 companies in all—12 from the 5th and 11 from the 11th Pennsylvania. I proceeded in the direction of the Blackwater River, bivouacking at Andrew's Corners.

(Friday) 6th.—We started again, in the morning, by a circuitous route reached Birch Island Bridge, Blackwater River, the 11th being in the advance. Here, after a short but determined resistance, we crossed. Lieut. L. F. Prudhomme, my assistant adjutant general, was severely wounded in the thigh. At this point the carbineers of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Co. G) were dismounted and charged on foot, all under command of Major A. J. Ackerly, 11th Pennsylvania. After crossing the river my brigade proceeded at once to Wakefield, on the Norfolk, and Petersburg railroad, there the railroad and telegraph lines were destroyed, together with a large amount of confederate property.

(Saturday) 7.—At daylight my brigade again started, being this day in the rear of the column. Marched direct to Sussex county Court House. Left it on the left and marched for the Nottoway river to a bridge situated about 4 miles above Jarratt's Station, arriving there about dusk. Meantime the command had been divided, a portion of it, first brigade, with which was the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry of my brigade, going to Stony Creek; the balance of my command—11th Pennsylvania Cavalry—proceeded to Nottoway river bridge to feel the enemy. After remaining there about an hour the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry withdrew and joined the other regiment, about 9 p. m., near Stony Creek, where all bivouacked. During the day the howitzers of the 11th Pennsylvania were left in the rear, owing to the fact that the horses attached to them gave out.

Sunday, 8.—The brigade started about daylight, and went toward Jarratt's Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Co. G) being in the ad-

vance. On arriving at the station we were met by a portion of the Holcombe Legion; the carbineers of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry dismounted and after a desperate conflict were repulsed. The 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry was then ordered forward—all carrying carbines; were dismounted and ordered to charge the enemy. At the same time the howitzers of the Fifth were playing upon the enemy. After a short fight the place was carried; 37 prisoners were taken, among whom were several line officers. Previous to this time about 2 miles of railroad and telegraph line had been destroyed near the station and at it; the office depot and a number of public buildings, together with a large amount of Confederate stores, were destroyed.

My brigade was then countermarched and moved toward Nottoway river bridge, the 5th Pennsylvania marching by file on the railroad, the 11th going by the road. A short time served to bring us to the bridge. Here we found the 59th Virginia under command of Colonel Tabb, and a portion of the Holcombe Legion of South Carolina. The 5th Pennsylvania was dismounted and made the first charge. The First Brigade, together with the 8th New York artillery, and the howitzers of both cavalry regiments—the 11th Pennsylvania having joined us—assisted in the fight, which lasted about an hour, at the expiration of which time our object was accomplished and the railroad bridge burned. We then took up the line of march and bivouacked at Sussex Court House.

(Monday) 9.—Marched at daylight, in the advance, crossed the Nottoway at Allen's bridge, and took the plank road to Petersburg. When within 9 miles turned to the right; destroyed a culvert on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad; lost 1 man there (prisoner); bivouacked at Mount Sinai Church.

(Tuesday) 10.—Reached City Point about 10 a. m. Remained till next day.

(Wednesday) 11.—Crossed to Bermuda Hundred and bivouacked, and remained until morning.

(Thursday) 12.—Again left camp. The forces stationed near Bermuda Hundred made a feint, by which we were enabled to pass beyond the enemy's lines; reached Chester Station about 2 p. m. At 3:30 p. m. we reached Coalfield Pits, where the Danville railroad was destroyed; bivouacked about 3 miles from Coalfield Pits.

(Friday) 13.—Started about 4 a. m. in the direction of Powhatan Station, reached there about 8:30 a. m.—5th Pennsylvania Cavalry—in the advance, destroyed the railroad, a number of public buildings and the telegraph line; also seized the apparatus, seized and destroyed eight cars laden with baled hay; also a large amount of corn and other stores. We moved rapidly to the high iron bridge on the Mattoax. Finding it defended by four pieces of artillery and a regiment of infantry;

moved back and proceeded to Goode's Bridge, 6 miles below; found that bridge had been destroyed.

Maj. Stratton of the 11th Pennsylvania was detailed to superintend its reconstruction, which work he accomplished in three hours. The bridge having been crossed it was again destroyed; the 11th Pennsylvania in the advance; reached Chula Station about 12:30 p. m. At this point the 11th Pennsylvania (Co. G) captured a locomotive, which had brought a train of cars loaded with troops to defend the station; bivouacked near there.

(Saturday) 14.—Took up line of march about 4:30 a. m., First Brigade in the advance; proceeded to Flat Creek bridge, 11th Pennsylvania on the left and 3d New York on the right. Here, after a lively engagement, some men of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry were lost; also 1 officer killed in a charge of carbineers; destroyed the railroad and telegraph line at this point for a considerable distance. We were ordered by General Kautz to fall back. Took the road to Bevill's Bridge. Saw 30 or 40 rebel cavalry. * * After leaving the Petersburg bridge about 3 or 4 miles in our rear the brigades were separated the Second Brigade (Co. G, 55th) going to Wilson's to destroy the South Side Railroad at that point, which was effectually done. Here, a courier from Gen. Kautz brought an order for us to report with the brigade at Black's and White's, to which point the other brigade had gone. This we did, and upon arriving were directed to move out about 3 miles and bivouac, which was done at Booth's plantation, about 4 miles from Black's and White's station, on the South Side railroad.

(Sunday) 15.—Started late, marched to Lawrenceville. Nothing important occurred on the way. Bivouacked at the Brunswick Court House; destroyed about 125 sacks of salt. This was done by the 11th Pennsylvania.

(Monday) 16.—Left at daylight. Started on the direct road for Belfield, when within about 4 miles made a detour which brought us to Jarratt's Station, the place where the railroad was destroyed by us a short time before. * * Made a forced march to Freeman's Bridge, which crossed the Nottoway, which we reached at 3:30 a. m. and crossed; bivouacked at Major Belcher's farm.

(Tuesday) 17.—Started early, about 4 p. m. When within a few miles of City Point, a small command of 60 or 70 rebel cavalry charged by a side road, halted within 20 yards of L Company, 11th Cavalry, and delivered a fire from shotguns. The company halted and returned the fire, whereupon the rebels took to the woods. One man killed by a fire from the woods. Arrived at City Point and bivouacked. The casualties were: 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1 commissioned officer and 6 privates killed; 1 commissioned officer, 1 sergeant and 12 privates wounded. * * * Of the 11th Pennsylvania I need say noth-

ing, as I am colonel of the regiment. All I would say is that they have behaved as usual. * *

SAM'L P. SPEAR,
Colonel Commanding 2d Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. George Stetzel, who was in command of the 11th on this expedition, states the regiment lost 1 officer and 6 men killed and 13 men wounded, 9 horses killed in action and 45 abandoned along the road.

The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry ordered to cross the Appomattox. Gen. Kautz to Gen. Spear:

Kautz's Division,
In the Field, near Point of Rocks, Va.,
June 8, 1864.

* * Order of march: The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Co. G) will move between the hours of 11 and 12 p. m. from camp and cross the Appomattox on the pontoon bridge, followed by Lieutenant Morton's section of artillery and the howitzers. * *

The 11th Penna. Cavalry on the left flank of the army:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
June 16, 1864, 5:45 p. m.

* * Under the instructions of Lieut. Gen. Grant I have suspended the order till after dark, on the arrival of the Fifth Corps as Gen. Kautz's cavalry (Co. G) is required in position assigned him by Gen. Grant, to protect the left flank of this army until more infantry arrives.

GEO. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

Gen. Lee making an inquiry:

Headquarters First Army Corps (C. S.),
November 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. W. Gary:

The scouts of the Signal Corps have informed Gen. Lee that the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry * * of Kautz's Cavalry division have gone to the south side of the James, to a point between Portsmouth and Suffolk. General Longstreet wishes you to inform yourself of the truth of this report. * *

OSMAN LATROBE, A. A. G.

Lieut. Col. Stratton, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding the Second Brigade, in front of Fort Holly. Maj. James A. Skelly, commanding his regiment, Second Brigade, Kautz's Cavalry Division, in the Field.

* * Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.—I moved out at 10 a. m. with all the available force (nearly 500 men) to the vicinity of Fort Holly. * * I sent a company of the 11th Pennsylvania,

mounted, to reinforce each of the two main picket reserves, dismounting the remainder of the regiment, except two companies * * and placing the men to the right and left of the small house, about 300 yards in front of Fort Holly. The two companies left mounted were placed under a good officer, Capt. Nimmon, a little to the left and abreast of Fort Holly, to protect the horses. * * The enemy charged the outer pickets in front of the fort with dismounted cavalry, driving them back. * * A sharp contest ensued, when the enemy's infantry advanced a skirmish line from the wood on our left flank and opened fire on our left and rear. * * In consequence of this enfilading fire and finding Capt. Tripp and several men wounded, I withdrew to the crest of the hill on the left of the redoubt. * *

At this time, about 12:30 p. m., finding many of the men short of ammunition, I sent for more, and directed those having a supply, * * including about 120 of the 11th Pennsylvania under Captain Monroe, to move into the ravine at the right of the fort, and following it around to the front, endeavor to flank the enemy's position and drive him back.

This movement, although well conducted at first by Capt. Griffith, who was soon brought off wounded, and afterward by Captain Monroe, proved but partially successful.

The enemy was driven back to the edge of the second ravine, but still commanded the slashing through which our men found it difficult to make their way. * * I held that position * *

Moderate firing was kept up until 4 p. m., when General Jourdan directed my men to be relieved with infantry. * * I then ordered my men back to their horses. * At 9 p. m. I made another reconnoissance and ascertained the enemy had fled. * * At dark I went into bivouac in the snow and mud, and at noon on the 11th returned to camp. * * Maj. James A. Skelly, commanding the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, * * ably seconded me in this affair. * Capt. Tripp of the 11th was severely wounded while on the skirmish line. * * *

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,
Lieut.-Col. 11th Pa. Cav., Commanding Brigade.

Casualties in 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, June 15-30, 1864: 4 officers killed and 4 wounded; 17 enlisted men killed and 41 wounded; 1 officer and 116 men missing.

On August 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1864, on Weldon Railroad, Va. (or Globe Tavern, Yellow House, and Blick's Station): 1 enlisted man killed, 4 wounded and 1 missing.

On August 25, 1864, at Ream's Station: 1 officer (Lieut. Henry B. Neilson) and 4 enlisted men killed; 11 men wounded and 4 missing, total 20.

On September 29 and 30, 1864, at Chaffin's farm, Va. (or Fort Harrison, Fort Gilmer, New Market Heights and Laurel Hill): 3 men wounded and 2 missing.

On October 7, 1864, at Darbytown and New Market Roads, Va. (or Johnson's farm and Four Mile Creek): 2 enlisted killed; 3 officers and 11 men wounded, and 2 officers and 22 men missing; total 40.

On October 13, 1864, at Darbytown Road, Va., 5 men wounded and 1 missing.

On October 27 and 28, 1864, at Fair Oaks or Darbytown Road, Va., 2 men wounded.

Casualties in 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company G, under Gen. Grant, from March 29 to April 9, 1865: 3 officers and 4 men killed; 1 officer and 8 men wounded; 1 officer and 3 men missing; total 20.

Gen. Lee's information of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry:
First Army Corps (C. S.),
April 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. Gary:

Gen. Lee reports that information has been obtained from captured letters that Kautz's division of cavalry is on the south side; that the 11th Pennsylvania, formerly Spear's regiment, is certainly. Send out at once and find out what cavalry is on the north side.

O. LATROBE, A. A. G.

The surrender of Gen. Rosser's command:

Department of Virginia, Army of the James,
Richmond, Va., May 4, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. Stratton, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry:

Sir: The commanding general (Gen. Ord.) directs that you proceed to Staunton, Va., to receive the surrender of Gen. Rosser's command. By agreement with the authorities here he is to have his command collected and necessary steps taken for their parole on the 10th instant. The general terms are the same as those agreed upon between Gens. Grant and Lee. * *

N. M. CURTIS, Chief of Staff.

The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry on the march from Richmond to Staunton and Charlottesville, Va.:

* * Saturday, May 6, 1865. I left Richmond in the morning with the entire effective strength of the regiment, about 500 men with 55 wagons. Marched via Louisa Court House, Charlottesville, Rockfish Gap and Waynesborough, arriving at Staunton on the evening of the 10th. Being advised there that Gen. Rosser had that morning left for Lexington, I did not enter the town until the next day.

Thursday, May 11. I found Brig. Gen. I. H. Duval stationed there; * * he had already paroled a large part of Rosser's men. * * I therefore returned to Charlottesville, arriving on the 14th. Gen. Rosser, up to the time of my departure had made no visible preparation for paroling the remainder of his men, nor was there any tangible evidence of his intention to turn over any rebel government property whatever. After several interviews with him I ascertained that the men of his command were entirely dispersed, and would only come in in small detachments, or singly, to be paroled. * * Gen. Rosser admitted that about 9 pieces of artillery were concealed somewhere about Staunton, and 4 pieces at Lexington, also about 8 pieces at Pittsylvania Court House. * * The large number of negroes here will require for some time the interposition of military authority to adjust differences in regard to labor, property and personal rights. * *

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON, Lieut.-Colonel.

The Itinerary of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company G. from January 1 to July 1, 1865:

1865.

January. The brigade has been engaged during the month in performing picket duty, scouting, drilling and officers' recitations. No change in the headquarters of brigade or regiments.

February. The same.

Saturday, April 1. The command left the vicinity of Ream's Station, Va., where it had been on duty as guard to the wagon trains of the Army of the Potomac. Proceeded to Dinwiddie Court House and reported to Maj. Gen. Sheridan.

Monday, 3. The command moved to Appomattox at two points, the lower at Leonard's Mills, the other three miles higher up the stream, picking up 300 prisoners and taking 4 guns.

Tuesday, 4. The command crossed Deep Creek after a sharp skirmish.

April 6, 7 and 8. It moved through Jetersville, Burkeville and Prince Edward Court House to Appomattox Station, skirmishing considerably on the road.

Wednesday, 12. After the surrender of General Lee's army, the command was ordered to Lynchburg, Va., where it remained until the 16th instant, engaged in paroling prisoners and destroying munitions of war.

Sunday, 16. The Command moved, via Burkeville and Goode's Bridge, to Richmond, Va., where it arrived on the 24th instant, going into camp on the Mechanicsville road, where it has since remained.

May. This brigade has remained in camp on the Mechanicsville road, about three miles north of Richmond, Va., during the entire month. It has been engaged in performing the ordi-

nary routine of camp duties in furnishing patrolling parties and guards to different parts of the adjoining country.

The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Co. G) was detached and ordered to Charlottesville, Va., on the 5th instant, but still remains under the orders of the brigade commander.

June, 1865. The brigade has remained in camp about three miles south of Richmond during the month. * * The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry is on detached service at Charlottesville, Va. * *

A medal of honor awarded by a Resolution of Congress:

Hiram A. Delarie, a sergeant of Company I, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for distinguished service on April 1, 1865, by the capture of a battle flag at Five Forks, Va.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, OR
TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Capt. William Linton's Company M from Cambria county belonged to this regiment and upon the resignation of Capt. Linton, Capt. Morgan McDonald, of Loretto, succeeded him and served until March 21, 1865, when he was discharged on account of wounds received in action.

The regiment was organized in Philadelphia and in the latter part of April, 1862, proceeded to Washington, where it was equipped, about June 20. It was taken to Manassas Junction, Virginia, and assigned to guard the Orange and Alexandria railroad, as dismounted cavalry. About July 15th it was equipped and mounted.

The regiment was detailed along the railroad for a distance of twelve miles, when on August 26 it was ordered to White Plains to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. Starting in the dark, it had gone as far as the immediate vicinity of Gainesville, when it was discovered that half of Lee's army was in its front, as Jackson had turned the right of Gen. Pope's army. The regiment immediately fell back towards Bristoe, which it found in possession of the enemy. Being almost surrounded it began to cut its way through when a terrible fire was turned on the retiring troops, and the regiment succeeded in escaping only with a loss of 260 men, killed, wounded and captured. It was also engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

On September 25 it was assigned to guard the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with headquarters at Sir John's Run and at

Bath, West Virginia. In June, 1863, it was with Gen. Milroy at Winchester, and on the 12th out on a reconnaissance near Cedarville, twelve miles from Winchester, it discovered a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, of which an immediate report was made to Gen. Milroy, who discredited the information, as he could not believe it to be Lee's army, or that Lee could have escaped from Hooker without some information to that effect. On the 14th Milroy was almost surrounded, but that night he cut his way through with a severe loss, and his army disorganized.

After the Gettysburg campaign this regiment was stationed in the vicinity of Martinsburg, remaining there until the spring of '64. Its term was about expiring when most of the men re-enlisted and were given a veteran's furlough of a few weeks. In July, '64, it was again in the Shenandoah Valley in several engagements with the enemy; and on August 21 it was with Gen. Sheridan near the Potomac when he was attacked by General Early.

The regiment remained in the valley and along the Blue Ridge until the close of the war. The following is the roster:

Col. William Frishmuth; resigned April 20, 1862.
 Col. Lewis B. Pierce; prom. from lieutenant. col. April 23, 1862; disch. by Gen. Order Dec. 15, 1864.
 Col. Marcus A. Reno; prom. from captain 1st U. S. Cav. Jan. 1, 1865; to brevet brig.-gen. vol. March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment July 20, 1865.
 Lieut. Col. Jacob Kohler; prom. from major April 28, 1862; disch. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Moss; disch. July 25, 1863.
 Lieut. Col. William Bell; prom. from captain Co. F to major April 25, 1862; to lieutenant. col. July 2, 1864; disch. by Special Order Oct. 5, 1864.
 Lieut. Col. James A. Congdon; prom. from major Jan. 1, 1865; to brevet col. and brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; resigned May 2, 1865.
 Lieut. Col. W. H. McAllister; prom. from captain May 18, 1865; must. out with regiment July 20, 1865.
 Maj. Darius Titus; captured near Manassas, Va., Aug. 26, 1862; disch. April 25, 1864.
 Maj. Edson Gerry; prom. from captain Co. I Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with regiment July 20, 1865.
 Maj. David B. Jenkins; prom. from captain Co. F Jan. 31, 1865; must. out March 21, 1865; expiration of term.
 Major John Johnson; prom. from captain. Co. A May 3, 1865; must. out with regiment July 20, 1865.

COMPANY M.

Capt. William Linton. Mustered in, about March, 1862; mustered out, July 20, 1865.

Capt. William Linton; resigned June 2, 1863.
 Capt. M. F. McDonald; prom. to 1st lieutenant; to captain. Sept. 1, 1863; disch. March 21, 1865; expiration of term.
 Capt. Henry J. Hite; prom. from 1st sergeant. to 2d lieutenant. Sept. 24, 1864; to captain. March 13, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 1st Lieutenant. George Wehn; resigned Oct. 11, 1862.
 1st Lieutenant. J. N. Kinkhead; prom. from 2d to 1st lieutenant. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. March 6, 1865; expiration of term.

1st Lieut. Levi Fisher; prom. from 1st serg. to 1st lieut. May 9, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 2d Lieut. C. Zimmerman; resigned Oct. 12, 1862.
 2d Lieut. John Herd; promoted from serg. to 2d lieut. April 16, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 1st Serg. Frank McCusker; prom. to 1st serg. May 9, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Q. M. Serg. John D. Barkley; prom. from private April 16, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Com. Serg. Henry D. Petriken; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. William Fritchle; wounded; absent in hospital at muster-out; Veteran.
 Serg. James W. Andrews; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. William Irvine; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. Jordan Riblett; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. Henry Mensell; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Serg. Anslem J. Bradley; disch. by Gen. Order May 15, 1865.
 Serg. Thomas V. Irvine; prom. to adjutant March 20, 1865.
 Serg. Augustus Singer; killed at Frederick, Md., July 10, 1864; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, Pa.; Veteran.
 Corp. Joseph M. Ott; prom. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. John McGowen; prom. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 Corp. Michael Cooper; prom. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Corp. Peter Bader; prom. to corp. May 6, 1865; absent sick at muster-out; Veteran.
 Corp. William Jones; prom. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 Corp. John Falling; prom. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 Corp. David H. Cramer; disch. Feb. 2, 1865, for wounds received in action; Veteran.
 Corp. Henry Bower; disch. March 6, 1865; expiration of term.
 Corp. John S. Ogden; disch. on surg.'s cert. June 1, 1865; Veteran.
 Bugler Alphoses J. Bingham; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Bugler William McGowen; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Blacksmith Frederick Reigh; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 Farrier Adolphus D. Libby; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 Saddler Philip Hinkle; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

PRIVATES:

Edward Andrews; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 Nathaniel Attig; trans. to Co. C, June 1, 1864.
 Henry Ager; not on muster-out roll.
 Sylvester Abbott; not on muster-out roll.
 James Biesecker; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Hugh Bannan; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Jacob Beck; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 Henry Bower; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Aaron Burkey; absent sick at muster-out.
 John A. Bradley; disch. by Gen. Order June 1, 1865.
 Noah Burkitt; disch. on surg.'s cert. June 2, 1865; Veteran.
 Miles Brenneman; died Dec. 12, 1864; buried in U. S. Gen. Hosp. Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
 Jacob Bollinger.
 Michael Boland; not on muster-out roll.
 Joseph Carriger; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Frank Carrol; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 George Clinger; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
 Silas Cohn; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 George Clark; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 Samuel Clark; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 Isaac Crames; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
 George W. Cramer; disch. by Gen. Order May 15, 1865.
 Cassimer Cramer; disch. by Gen. Order June 3, 1865.
 George Cable; disch. by Gen. Order May 29, 1865.
 Uriah Cohn; died at Frederick, Md., Oct. 20, 1864, of wounds received in action.

John Coff; not on muster-out roll.
Jacob D. Casner; not on muster-out roll.
Daniel Cable; not on muster-out roll.
Joseph Cramer; not on muster-out roll.
William Dubosq; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Joseph Dash; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
William Edwards; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
John Erlsman; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Joseph Eash; not on muster-out roll; Veteran.
Samuel Edminston; not on muster-out roll.
Frederick Eggres; not on muster-out roll.
John Ford; absent at muster-out.
John Flatley; killed at Hamilton, Va., March 20, 1865.
John Forbias; not on muster-out roll.
John Griffin; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Thomas H. Gibson; disch. Jan. 31, 1865; expiration of term.
Samuel Griffith; trans. to Co. C, June 1, 1864.
Frank Gallagher; killed at Frederick, Md., July 10, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Antietam, sec. 26, lot E, grave 522.
John Griffith; killed at Frederick, Md., July 10, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Antietam, sec. 26, lot E, grave 516.
Adam Gamble; not on muster-out roll.
Henry Howard; must. out with company, July 20, 1865; Veteran.
Earnest Heyne; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Cornelius Harkins; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Augustus Hempstead; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
David Huber; trans. to Co. C, June 1, 1864.
George Hartsell; died at Sandy Hook, Md., Sept. 17, 1864; burial record, July 30, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Antietam, sec. 26, lot E, grave 527.
Tobias Hudson; not on muster-out roll.
James M. Irvine; must. out with company July 30, 1865; Veteran.
John Itle; died at Sandy Hook, Md., Sept. 3, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Antietam, sec. 6, lot E, grave 378.
David R. Jones; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Scott W. Jones; absent; sick at muster-out.
John Krouse; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Owen Keelin; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
William Kelly; disch. by Gen. Order, June 1, 1865.
John Kelly; not on muster-out roll.
John Lybarger; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
Thomas M. Lane; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
Newton Lloyd; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
David Libby; disch. by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Thomas R. Lane.
Barnas Little; not on muster-out roll.
John Mullin; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
John Mensell; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Jacob Mangus; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Jonas Miller; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
George Miller; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Owen Messenger; disch. by Gen. Order, July 20, 1865.
Andrew Miller; disch. March 6, 1865; expiration of term.
Patrick Murray; accidentally killed at Winchester, Va., July 4, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., lot 26; Veteran.
William Mullen; not on muster-out roll.
Christian Meier; not on muster-out roll.
Silas Miller; not on muster-out roll.
Brien McGinness; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.
Owen McIntyre; disch. by Gen. Order, May 25, 1865.
John McDonald; not on muster-out roll.
James McKinney; not on muster-out roll.
George P. McKeever; not on muster-out roll.
Samuel Nailer; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Freeman Nichola; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
John Nailer; died at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 20, 1864; buried in U. S. Gen. Hosp. Cem., No. 2.
Samuel Noal; not on muster-out roll.

Daniel Otto.

John A. Pltcho; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

John Price; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

William Ream; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.

George Richardson; disch. on surg. cert., June 1, 1865.

John Rhoads; disch. March 6, 1865; expiration of term.

William Reigh; trans. to Co. D Feb. 15, 1865.

Greeley Richardson.

Jacob Stiffler; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.

Joseph Stiffler; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

John Shetgen; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.

John Squibb; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.

Christian Saxton; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

Michael Spahn; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

John Simons; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

Stewart St. Clair; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

Noah P. Seese.

William H. Slater; not on muster-out roll.

John Smith; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Seeley; not on muster-out roll.

Philip R. Skelly; not on muster-out roll.

Conrad Shaffer; not on muster-out roll.

George Shehan; not on muster-out roll.

Andrew Shingler; not on muster-out roll.

Michael Tyack; not on muster-out roll.

Florence Willebrant; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.

James Wallace; must. out with company July 20, 1865; Veteran.

Lewis Wise; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

John Welch.

John Zimmerman; absent at muster-out.

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
1862.				
May 31.....	L. B. Pierce.....	Military District of Washington.		
Sept. 14-17....	J. A. Congdon....	Fourth,	Cavalry,	
1863.		A. T. McReynolds....	A. Pleasonton.....	
Jan. 10.....	L. B. Pierce.....	At Kearneyville.....	B. F. Kelly.....	Eighth, R. C. Schenck.
Mar. 5.....	Same.....		Second,	
			R. H. Milroy.....	Same.
May 31.....	Same.....	First,		
		W. L. Elliott.....	Same.....	Same.
July 31.....	Darius Titus.....	A. T. McReynolds.	First,	
			W. F. Smith.....	D. N. Couch.
Aug. 31.....	L. B. Pierce.....	Same.....	At Martinsburg,	
			W. Va.....	B. F. Kelly.
Dec. 31.....	Same.....	Third,	First,	
		R. L. Rodgers.....	J. C. Sullivan....	Same.
1864.				
Jan. 31.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Apr. 12.....	Same.....	Same.....	First,	
			W. W. Averell...	Frans Sigel.
July 24.....	W. Bell.....	First,		
		W. B. Tibblitts...	A. N. Duffie.....	Geo. Crook.
Aug. 24.....	J. A. Congdon....	At Harper's Ferry...	J. D. Stevenson....	P. H. Sheridan.
Nov. 19.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Dec. 31.....	N. Payne.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
1865.				
March 29.....	W. H. McAllester.....			
April 30.....	Edson Gerry.....	At Winchester....	Fourth,	
			S. S. Carroll.....	Cavalry, A. T. A. Torbert W. S. Hancock.

Capt. Linton resigned June 2, 1863, when Capt. Morgan F. McDonald succeeded in command of the company. Capt. McDonald served as an orderly on the staff of General Phil. Kear-

ny at the battle of Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862, where, as well as at Frederick City, Md., July 10, 1864, he was wounded. On account of these injuries he resigned his commission March 21, 1865, and was succeeded by Capt. Henry Hite, now of Dale borough.

Capt. Morgan McDonald's Company M, in the Milroy-Winchester battle of June 13-15, 1863:

Bloody Run, Bedford County, Pa.,

June 29, 1863.

Sir: * * * of the doings and part taken by the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry in the late engagement at Winchester, Va.:

On Friday, June 12, 1863, the regiment was ordered out on the Front Royal road, to proceed to the river. According to the order, it proceeded to within about 3 miles of the river, when it found a large rebel force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery. After skirmishing with them a while, and ascertaining their strength, the regiment fell back to Winchester, two men wounded.

On arriving at Winchester, we were again ordered to go out on the Strasburg road, to re-enforce the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry. We did not proceed far before the regiment met them returning with some prisoners. Both regiments returned to camp. At about 7 p. m. the regiment, by order from Gen. Milroy, left camp on a scout for Strasburg, or to go as far as Middletown. We proceeded to Middletown and beyond. Saw no rebels and returned to camp about 2 a. m.

On Saturday morning (June 13), about 7 o'clock, by general order, we took the advance on the Strasburg road to Union Mills (I think is the name), about 4 or 5 miles from town. We found some infantry there. We proceeded on the Strasburg road about 3 miles farther. Remained an hour or so; then fell back to the force which had collected and was in line of battle near the mill. We were placed on the extreme right of the line. About noon, action commenced on the Front Royal road. Our regiment took the advance on the Strasburg road near the mill; send out skirmishers. We found the rebels in large force in the woods to the left of the Strasburg road. After some skirmishing, and the woods shelled by our artillery, the rebels fell back, and changed their position to the right of the road. During the skirmishing we lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded. The fight soon became quite general on the right of the road, but our infantry and artillery sustained their ground, and drove them back until dark, when the regiment was ordered back near to Winchester; there remained in line with the 13th regiment during a heavy thunder-storm until about 12 o'clock, when we were ordered to camp, which was located in the Martinsburg road, about 1 mile from town, and to remove everything out of camp

excepting tents to the west side of the fortifications, and for the regiment to locate on the Pughtown road, about 1 mile west of the main fortification.

On Sunday morning (June 14), we placed pickets in the rise of the ground on the extreme north and west of the fortification, and sent out scout of two companies in the Pughtown road, and also to cross over to the Strasburg road. They returned about 1 or 2 o'clock; reported no rebels in that direction.

During the day the woods were shelled from our fortification in every direction, a small force of rebels appearing in the Front Royal road until about 5 o'clock, when the rebels came up in the rear in large force; (the rebels) took possession of the hill west and north of our fortification, and commenced throwing shells in every direction. We moved along the Pughtown road to the front or south of our fortification. Remained there until ordered to leave.

About 3 a. m. of Monday (June 15), we were placed as the advance guard. After proceeding about 4 miles out of town on the Martinsburg road our advance guard was stopped by rebel pickets. We sent for re-enforcements. We drove the pickets into the woods, when firing commenced on our advance guard from both sides of the road, which was returned with great spirit and determination, not only by our advance guard, but the right of the regiment, which had advanced to their relief or to sustain them. In this position we remained about fifteen or twenty minutes before the infantry came up. When they came, they flanked the rebels right and left; opened the most deadly and terrific fire I ever witnessed. Our regiment retired in good order a few rods until the rebels opened up their cannon, throwing their shells among us, so that we were compelled to leave. Our regiment (12th, Co. M) left in good order, losing 3 killed and a number wounded and missing. We proceeded to Bath and to Hancock; then to Bedford, and here.

* * *

DAVIUS TITUS,

Maj. 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Gen. Milroy to Gen. Couch:

Bloody Run, June 20, 1863.

* * * I have ordered the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry to McConnellsburg, as they are acquainted with the country.

* * *

Casualties at Winchester, Va., June 13-15, 1863, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Co. M): Killed, 4; wounded, 12; captured or missing, 4 officers, and 152 men—total, 172.

The 12th Pennsylvania after Mosby:

On November 28, 1864, Gen. Stevenson informed Gen. Sheridan that Mosby was between Hamilton and Waterford, and suggested the 12th to be sent to Gregory's Gap and Hillsborough

crossing to hold these passes, and to hold Keye's Gap with infantry, so that General Merritt could use him up. At 10:17 that night Sheridan replied: "Go on with your programme." Gen. Stevenson immediately issued special orders, No. 103:

11. Col. Pierce (12th Pennsylvania Cavalry) will move promptly at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning with his regiment, every man with sixty rounds of ammunition, two days' rations and forage, so as to occupy Gregory's Gap and the Hillsborough crossing of the Blue Ridge by daylight tomorrow morning (November 29).

Send out pickets along the top of the mountain to cover the mountain paths; cross Shenandoah River at Kabletown. This part of the combined movement must not fail. Snicker's Gap and Keye's Gap will be occupied by other troops.

There will be a grand drive for Mosby on east side of the ridge, and he must not be permitted to escape by either Gregory's Gap or Hillsborough road crossing. Connect your command with pickets along the top of the mountain from Gregory's Gap to Hillsborough road. The command will remain at these gaps until Thursday morning unless ordered to return to camp sooner. A proper camp guard will be left in the camp at Charlestown. * * *

By order Brig. Gen. Stevenson.

S. F. ADAMS, A. A. A. Gen.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

Capt. John B. Fite's Company D of Johnstown was a part of this regiment until it was consolidated with the 110th Regiment, June 22, 1864.

This regiment, organized while in camp in Camden, New Jersey, May 31, 1862, was ordered to the Peninsula to join McClellan's army on the 25th of June, and arrived at Harrison's Landing about July 4th. A month later it took part in the engagement at Malvern Hill, and on the 15th marched to Yorktown, where it embarked for Alexandria to join Pope's army. On the 26th, leaving Warrenton Junction by rail and marching to Bristoe Station, it found Jackson far in the rear of Pope's army. A severe battle ensued for two hours before the Union forces charged the enemy, causing them to fall back. It was actively engaged in the Second Bull Run battle on the 29th, and the following day was in the fight on the Sudley Spring Road, and on September 1 was at Chantilly when Gen. Phil Kearny was killed. The regiment was then taken to the defences at Washington and remained there until November. On the 16th it joined Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where it

took an active part in the battle, December 13. The bridge near Rappahannock Station was destroyed by this regiment February 3, 1863.

In the battle of Chancellorsville it was under the command of Gen. Sickles of the Third Corps, and suffered a heavy loss. Of the fourteen officers and two hundred and thirty men who entered the fight, Col. Lancaster and two captains were killed, and two captains and four lieutenants were wounded, some mortally. The result was 8 killed, 73 wounded and 22 missing, making an aggregate of 111.

The regiment was with Sickles at Gettysburg, serving in the Peach Orchard and the Wheat-field; on the 26th it was at Warrenton pursuing Lee's retreating army; and November 27th it was at Mine Run in line of battle in Warren's Corps, which, however, did not attack. It then went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, Virginia, where on May 3, 1864, the company had 10 officers and 140 men. It fought in Mott's Brigade of Hancock's Corps in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and the middle of June crossed the James river and took up position in the trenches before Petersburg. After June, 1864, the company was in the 110th Regiment and remained with Gen. Grant until the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

Capt. Fite, although forty-four years of age when he enlisted, went out with Col. Linton's three months' men and remained until the war was over, and notwithstanding the fact that he took part in very many battles and skirmishes he was so fortunate as never to be wounded. On April 6, 1865, Col. Fite was in command of the 110th Regiment.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Col. Robert E. Patterson; disch. Dec. 2, 1862.

Col. F. A. Lancaster; prom. from maj. Feb. 21, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Thompson; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 15, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. William C. Ward; prom. from adjutant Jan. 15, 1863; resigned April 13, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. John P. Dunne; prom. from capt. Co. B to maj. Feb. 23, 1863; to lieut.-col. Oct. 27, 1863; disch. June 22, 1864.

Maj. William A. Reilly; prom. from capt. Co. E, Nov. 19, 1863; disch. June 22, 1863.

Adjutant Thomas E. Stevens; prom. from 2d lieut. Co. I, Feb. 23, 1863; com. capt. Co. E, Nov. 19, 1863; not must.; disch. June 22, 1864.

COMPANY D, CAPT. JOHN B. FITE.

Mustered in about June, 1862; mustered out June 23, 1864.

Capt. James Murray, resigned April 23, 1863.

Capt. John B. Fite; prom. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 26, 1863; to capt. Jan. 11, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.

1st Lieut. Thomas A. McGuire; disch. Oct. 13, 1862.
 1st Lieut. Jacob L. Brallier; prom. to 1st lieut. Oct. 18, 1862; resigned Feb. 19, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Evan Davis; prom. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. March 23, 1863; died at Potomac Creek, Va., May 18, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 2d Lieut. George Shank; resigned Jan. 13, 1863.
 Sergt. John Brown; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Sergt. James Graham; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Sergt. Elliott Rager; prom. from corp. Feb. 1, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Sergt. Carl Schmidt; wounded and captured at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Sergt. Joseph Slinker; trans. to Co. C, 14th V. R. C.; disch. by Gen. Order, June 28, 1865.
 Corp. Emanuel Brallier; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Corp. Daniel W. Cough; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1864; captured at Wilderness, May 7, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Corp. G. W. Gooderham; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Corp. John E. Lewis; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 16, 1863.
 Corp. James W. McCloskey; disch. on surg. cert., Nov. 1, 1863.
 Capt. Gideon Marsh; prom. to corp. Feb. 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 16, 1863.
 Corp. Levi Rager; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Corp. William Y. Taylor; prom. to corp. March 1, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Corp. Silas M. Wherry; prom. to corp. Feb. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Corp. George M. Waltz; trans. to 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Musician James W. Dally; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Musician Patrick McEnally; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.

PRIVATES:

John Anderson; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 John Q. Adams; disch. on surg. cert., March 10, 1863.
 David Blackstock; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Martin Bryant; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Reuben Boring; disch. on surg. cert., Sept. 1, 1863.
 Isaac Bates; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Stephen Cody; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 John R. Cooper; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 William Davis; died Nov. 20, 1862; buried Military Asylum Cem., D. C.
 Jacob Downey; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 William J. Dinges; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 George A. Detrick; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 John M. Dunlap; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Henry Edwards; disch. on surg. cert., Jan. 14, 1864.
 Henry Evans; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Aaron H. Edwards; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Joseph W. Fonk; disch. on surg. cert., Aug. 18, 1863.
 Gilbert B. Gates; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Alexander I. Gates.
 Mahlon R. Hemler.
 Dennis Hayes.
 George Hill; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Jesse C. Hamilton; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Thomas T. Jones.
 Hugh Keaman; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 16, 1863.
 John Kinkhead; died at Alexandria, Va., July 5, 1863.
 James Kennedy; trans. to 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 John Kibler; not accounted for.
 William Keith; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Jacob J. Keith; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Jeremiah Keith; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 John Keyser; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Zachariah Left; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 16, 1863; disch. by Gen. Order, June 28, 1865.

Charles H. Lake; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Jacob R. Lute; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by Gen. Order, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Isaac Lute; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Lee Merriman; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Samuel Leister; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 George Mock; trans. to Co. C, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Joseph P. Miller; trans. to Co. C, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 James Martin; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Rodger McEnnally; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 24, 1865; disch. June 27, 1865; expiration of term.
 D. McLaughlin; disch. on surg. cert., June 21, 1863.
 Michael McAnulty; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Simon McDonald; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 John Noel; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Mahlon H. Nevil; disch. on surg. cert., Jan. 14, 1862.
 John Patterson; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 George J. Parish; disch. on surg. cert., Dec. 19, 1863.
 Peter Rager; disch. on surg. cert., April 19, 1863.
 Adam Rudolph; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 John Ruggles; died Jan. 29, 1863.
 Jordan S. Rager; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 William Rugles; disch. on surg. cert., April 25, 1863.
 Joseph Roberts; disch. on surg. cert., January 14, 1863.
 David C. Rager; died at Frederick, Md., June 29, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., Antietam, sec. 26, lot E, grave 493.
 James Rogers.
 John Reibler; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Joseph W. Reiley; disch. on surg. cert., Dec. 19, 1863.
 James A. Rapp; wounded and captured; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 William Rapp; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 John Saltscriver; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Daniel Snyder; disch. on surg. cert., Dec. 19, 1863.
 George H. Shippey.
 James Smith.
 John E. Smith; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Joseph Stiffler; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 24, 1863.
 Oliver J. Stewart; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 William L. Skinner.
 Richard Walker.
 Oliver J. Westover; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. on surg. cert., March 17, 1864.
 C. A. Warner; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 Jacob Waltz; trans. to Co. D, 110th P. V., June 22, 1864.
 George Waughaman.
 Andrew Wagner; died at Baltimore, Md., July 13, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1863.
 Robert Woodsides.

The organization of Capt. Fite's Company D, 115th Regiment, and the 110th Regiment after the consolidation, made June 22, 1864.

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Commander.
1862.					
Aug. 31...	R. Thompson.	{ Third.	Second.	Thirld.	{ John Pope.
Dec. 13...	W. A. Olmstead.	{ Jos. B. Carr.	Jos. Hooker.	S. P. Heintzelman	{
Dec. 31...	Same.	{ J. W. Revere.	D. E. Sickles.	Geo. Stoneman	{ A. E. Burnside.
1863.		{ Gershom Mott.	Same.	Same.	{
May	{ F. A. Lancaster.	Same.	H. G. Berry.		
1 to 6...	{ killed.		killed.		
	{ J. P. Dunne.	W. J. Sewell.	Jos. B. Carr.	D. E. Sickles.	Jos. Hooker.
July 1 to 4.	Same.	Geo. C. Burling.	A. A. Humphreys	D. E. Sickles	Geo. G. Meade.
Nov 30...	Same.	Gershom Mott.		wounded.	
1864.				D. B. Birney	
Mar. 25...	J. P. Dunne.	Gershom Mott.	{ Fourth.	Second.	{ U. S. Grant.
May 5...	W. A. Rellly.	R. A. McAllister.	Jos. B. Carr.	W. S. Hancock.	{
May 31...	J. P. Dunne.	{ Third.	Gershom Mott.	Same.	{
June 1-12.	Same.	{ Gershom Mott.	D. B. Birney.	Same.	{ Same.
		{ Same.	Same.	Same.	{ Same.
Oct. 2...	W. Stewart.	{ First.	Third	Same.	{ Same.
Nov. 28...	J. P. Dunne.	{ Third.	Second.	Third.	{
1865.		{ Gershom Mott.	Henry Prince.	D. B. Birney	{ Same.
Jan. 31...	I. T. Hamilton	{ First.	Third.	Second.	{
		{ de Trobriand.	Gershom Mott.	A. A. Humphreys.	{ Same.
Feb. 28...	Same.	{ Same.	Same.	Same.	{ Same.
		{ Geo. W. West.			{
Mar. 31...	F. B. Stewart.	{ de Trobriand.	Same.	Same.	{ Same.
April 9...	Same.	{ R. B. Shepherd.	de Trobriand.	Same.	{ Same.
April 30...	John B. Fite.	Same.	Same.	Same.	{ Same.
				F. C. Barlow	{

Capt. Fite's company at Bristoe, Bull Run and Groveton:

September 6, 1862.

of the part taken by my brigade (Co. D, 115th Penna.) in the late battles and marches:

Early on the morning of the 15th (Friday) of August (1862) I received orders to be prepared to march at daybreak, with rations provided, etc. At 8 o'clock a. m. I left camp at Harrison's Landing and marched to within 3 miles of the Chickahominy, where I bivouacked for the night, and on the following morning (Saturday, 16th), at 11 o'clock, we proceeded 2 miles in the direction of the Chickahominy, where I remained until morning (17th, Sunday). I crossed the Chickahominy and

marched 13 miles, when I halted and bivouacked, and on the following morning

18th, Monday, at 7 o'clock, started for Williamsburg (17 miles), which point I reached at 1:30 p. m. and went into camp outside of the town.

19th, Tuesday. At 10:45, I broke camp and marched to within 2 miles of Yorktown.

20th, Wednesday. At 10 o'clock a. m., marched to Yorktown, and went into camp outside the intrenchments. At 8 p. m. we received orders to be prepared to embark on transports during the night, and to have two days' rations cooked immediately: at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of the 21st my command embarked on the steamship Baltic and the steamer Vanderbilt, and at 2:30 p. m. all were aboard. We sailed that afternoon at 6 o'clock.

22d August, Friday. On the afternoon of the 22d the Baltic ran aground, and a lighter coming up, I sent off the 5th and 7th New Jersey Volunteers * * * with instructions to report at Aquia Creek.

23d, Saturday. The Baltic unable to get off, the remainder of my command with me was transferred to the steamship Cahawba. At Aquia Creek I was ordered by Gen. Hooker to proceed to Alexandria, where we arrived at 6 o'clock. All camp equipage and baggage was discharged by 8:30 p. m., and the men remained aboard during the night.

24th, Sunday. We disembarked at 7 a. m. and marched to the suburbs of the city and encamped. At 2:30 p. m. the 115th Pennsylvania (Co. D) and the 8th New Jersey reported having an hour previous disembarked from the steamer Vanderbilt. At 3 p. m. the location of the camp was changed 2 miles farther from the city, near the railroad.

26th, Tuesday. My brigade (115th P. V.) was transported by rail to Warrenton Junction (40 miles), where we arrived at 6 o'clock and bivouacked.

BRISTOE STATION, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862. At 3 a. m. of the 27th I received orders to be prepared to march at 6 o'clock, and one hour later received orders to march at 7 a. m., which order was promptly carried into effect. My field and staff officers were all dismounted, in consequence of having left their horses at Alexandria, to be transported on the following day. I took up the line of march toward Manassas Junction, on line with the railroad, and after proceeding about 4 miles we came in sight of the enemy.

My brigade being in the advance, I threw out skirmishers from the Second New York and formed two lines of battle. They advanced about 1 mile, the enemy retreating. At 2:30 p. m., when within one-half mile of Bristoe Station, my skirmishers engaged those of the enemy. I formed line of battle with the 2d New York and the 5th and 8th New Jersey Volunteers and

advanced through a dense wood, where the enemy made a stand. The 2d New York and the 8th New Jersey were on the left of the railroad, the 5th New Jersey on the right—General Hooker taking the 6th and 7th New Jersey on the left. The 2d New York and 8th New Jersey advanced through the woods and charged the enemy, driving him about 200 yards into a thick woods, where they again made a stand and gave battle.

I sent in the 115th Pennsylvania after an hour's fighting to relieve the 2d New York, and they held their ground until the retreat of the enemy. After making the charge with the 2d New York and 8th New Jersey, Colonel Taylor, with the Second Brigade, came in and took position on my left, placing two regiments on my right parallel to my line, to engage the enemy on the railroad. After the retreat of the enemy we formed line of battle on the right of the railroad, to support General Grover, who was then in pursuit of him. Here we remained until ordered by General Hooker to cross the creek, where we bivouacked for the night.

On Thursday afternoon, August 28, at 2 o'clock, we were ordered to march in the direction of Manassas, but did not halt for the night until we arrived at Bull Run Creek.

Second Bull Run, Friday, August 29th (30th), 1862. At 2 o'clock Friday morning, August 29, I received orders to march at 3 a. m. and support General Kearny, who was in pursuit of the enemy. A march of 10 miles brought us to the Bull Run battle-field. About 11 a. m. we were ordered into position to support a battery in front of the woods, where the enemy was engaged with General Sigel's troops. Remaining about one hour in that position, was ordered to send into the woods and relieve two regiments of General Sigel's corps. I sent in the 6th and 7th New Jersey Volunteers. Afterward received orders to take the balance of the brigade into the woods, which I did at about 2 p. m. Here I at once engaged the enemy and fought him for a space of two hours, holding my position until our ammunition was all expended.

About 4 o'clock we were relieved by General Reno and Colonel Taylor, but did not reach the skirt of the woods before a retreat was made and the woods occupied by the enemy. When I arrived out of the woods I was ordered to march about half a mile to the rear and bivouac for the night.

Saturday, August 30, 1862. During Saturday, we remained in that position until 2 p. m., when I was ordered by General Hooker to march my brigade out on the road in pursuit of the enemy. After marching out on the road I was ordered to halt and await further orders. I retained this position until 4 p. m. and was then ordered to the front to support a battery, my brigade (Co. D, 115th P. V.) to constitute the second line. Here I remained under a heavy cross-fire of the enemy until ordered by General Hooker to march to and support a battery on the

left of the field. When I reached this place I found no battery to support, but was ordered to support one in the rear and on the left, which I did. We remained there until ordered to march to the rear, in the direction of Centreville. This was about 7 p. m.

We marched in perfect order, fording a stream waist-deep, and arrived at Centreville at 1 a. m., where we remained until the next day—Sunday, August 31, when we changed camp to the rear.

On Monday, September 1 (1862), at 3 o'clock, received orders to march in the direction of Fairfax. At 4 p. m. took up the line of march on the center road. When about 2 miles from Centreville heard firing on our right, and was ordered by General Grover to halt and form line of battle on the left of the road.

I was soon after ordered to move up my line of march for Fairfax, where I arrived about sunrise. Here I pitched camp and remained until 11 a. m. and then started for Alexandria, halting for the night at about 12 miles from Fairfax. Resuming the march at 6 o'clock the following morning I reached Fort Lyon and went into camp at 2 o'clock on the afternoon on Wednesday, September 3.

In conclusion, while bearing testimony of the brilliancy of the battle of Bristoe Station, I am proud to record the gallant conduct of the * * * and the 115 Pennsylvania (Company D) * * * and the following officers, who particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion: * * * and Lieut. Col. Thompson, 115th Pennsylvania. * * * I am proud of my brigade and esteem it an honor to command such a body of men and soldiers, who, not only by their gallantry on the field of battle, but also by their good conduct and strict devotion to duty in camp have reflected so much credit upon themselves, their noble division, and the States which they so faithfully represent. * * *

JOS. B. CARR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain Fite's Company D was also engaged in the action at McLean's Ford, Va., October 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN FITE ACROSS THE RAPIDAN.

3d Brigade, 2d Division, 3rd Corps, December 4, 1863.

* * * Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1863. I left camp on the morning of the 26th ultimo, following the Second Brigade of this division at 8:30 a. m., taking the road to Jacob's Mills. On arriving at the point where the road turns off which leads to Mitcheli's Ford I was detached to guard that ford. I marched my command to where the roads fork, one leading to Mitchell's, the other to Raccoon Ford (both on the Rapidan, above Germanna Mills).

I here halted and threw out the 7th New Jersey as pickets to Mitchell's Ford, supported by the 115th Pennsylvania (Co. D) and a portion of the 8th New Jersey on the road leading to Raccoon Ford. to prevent surprise in that direction.

My brigade should have been relieved by a brigade of the 6th corps, but, through some misunderstanding, I was left there until the evening of the 27th ultimo, after I had sent a staff officer to the corps commander asking for instructions.

Friday, November 27, 1863. The enemy had a strong picket on the opposite side of the Rapidan, and on the afternoon of the 27th formed a line of battle, consisting of about one regiment, during the time that the Third Corps was engaged. I withdrew my pickets after dark and marched to rejoin the division, taking the road to Germanna Ford, crossing the river (Rapidan) at that place (the bridges at Jacob's Mills having been taken up), marched by the plank road and turnpike towards Robertson's Tavern, and bivouacked at 2 a. m. on the 28th.

Saturday, November 28, 1863. At 6 a. m. resumed the march and joined the division. At about 9 a. m. marched with division and bivouacked for the night near Robertson's Tavern.

Sunday, November 29, 1863. At 8:30 a. m. started with the division on a reconnaissance toward the enemy's right to open communication with the First Corps, which was marching on the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville plank road, which was readily accomplished. After which I bivouacked for the night on the right of the Second Corps.

Monday, November 30, 1863. At 2 a. m. started with the division to the south side of the plank road and went into position on the right of Webb's division, second corps, my brigade, occupying the third line. At this time the 6th New Jersey was deployed to cover the front of the division. I stayed in this position until dusk, when ordered to rejoin the Third Corps, and took a position on the left of the Third Division, where I bivouacked and remained until 6 p. m. of the 1st instant.

Tuesday, December 1, 1863. At 6 o'clock in the evening we started for the Rapidan, crossing at Culpeper Ford at 3 a. m. on the 2d instant. Halted on this side and resumed the march at 9 a. m., reaching this camp at 4 p. m. * * *

GERSHOM MOTT, *Brig. Gen.*

Capt. John B. Fite's Company D, 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers, transferred to 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers as Company D, June 22, 1864.

On account of the casualties in the 115th Pennsylvania, and the expiration of service of many, that regiment was consolidated with the 110th.

The remaining forty-six members of Co. D, transferred to

same letter company in the 110th, were classed as veterans, and entered the new term for service during the war. The roster will show who the forty-six veterans were. Capt. Fite, although promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 110th, was never mustered in as such.

The 110th Pennsylvania Commended:

Second Army Corps,
July 31, 1864.

The Major General commanding (Gen. Hancock) desires to express to the troops his gratification with their conduct during the late movements across the James River. * * * The following organizations seem to merit particular mention, * * * and the skirmish line of General De Trobriand's brigade, General Mott's division, particularly the 99th and 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for good conduct and bravery in their severe action on the night of the battery * * * on the 28th (July).

FRANCIS A. WALKER, A. A. Gen.

Itinerary of Company D, 110th Pennsylvania, under Gen. P. Regis de Trobriand, First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps:

1864. June. Nothing of interest occurred up to July 26, 1864, when the brigade broke camp and marched toward the James River, crossing the Appomattox about 11 p. m.

July 27, Wednesday. Arrived at the James River, near Deep Bottom, Va., at daylight. We immediately crossed the James River and attacked the enemy; had a brisk skirmish, in which the brigade lost 4 officers and 44 men.

July 28, Thursday. Recrossed the James at night and marched until daylight.

July 29, Friday. At dark we relieved Gen. Turner's Division, of the 18th Corps, in the trenches.

July 30, Saturday. We were relieved at night, and returned to our present camp.

Casualties in the 110th Pennsylvania, Co. D, Capt. John B. Fite's Company, at Deep Bottom, or Darbytown, Strawberry Plains and New Market Road, Va., July 27-29, 1864: 110th Pennsylvania, 7 men killed; 3 officers and 21 men wounded—total 31. Total in brigade, 51.

Casualties at Deep Bottom, August 13-20, 1864: 110th Pennsylvania, 2 men killed and 4 wounded. In the brigade, 7 killed and 30 wounded.

Casualties at Poplar Spring Church, Va. (or Wyatt's), Peebles' and Pegrams' Farms, Chappall House and Vaughan

Road, September 29-October 2, 1864: 110th Pennsylvania, 1 man killed and 2 wounded. In the brigade, 4 men killed and 14 wounded and 1 missing; 1 officer wounded.

The itinerary of Company D, 110th Pennsylvania, First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps:

Friday, Aug. 12, 1864. This division broke camp at 3 p. m. and marched to City Point, arriving at 9 p. m. The heat was excessive and the roads very dusty. Several cases of sunstroke reported.

Saturday, Aug. 13. At 12:30 p. m. commenced to embark on transports, which occupied until dark, part of the wharf being used by some other troops, who were embarking to proceed to Washington. As the transports were loaded they proceeded down the river, rendezvousing near Light-House Point. At 10 p. m. the fleet started up the James River for Deep Bottom, arriving at 1 a. m. next morning.

Sunday, Aug. 14. After having a wharf built, part of which was a canal boat and part trestle-work, commenced to disembark at 2 a. m. and finished at 8 a. m., massing the division on the bank of the river, having previously thrown some pickets well out. * * * We found small posts of the enemy in the edge of the woods, but had no difficulty in driving them back to the woods and occupying the works near what is called the Tavern and Pottery, on the New Market and Malvern Hill road, followed by the First Brigade of this division (Co. D, 110th P. V.), commanded by General De Trobriand. * * * Here considerable skirmishing and demonstration was carried on until my skirmishers reached a crest running along a corn-field between the enemy's line and the New Market road, the left resting on an impenetrable swamp, and the right connecting with General Miles' brigade, of Gen. Barlow's division.

Monday, Aug. 15. The Second Brigade, Col. Craig, was directed to report to Maj. Gen. Birney. * * *

Tuesday, Aug. 16. During the day I made several demonstrations so as to draw the enemy's attention to my front and prevent his sending re-enforcements to his left, while an attack was made at that point by Maj. Gen. Birney with the 10th Corps, and a brigade from each division of the 2nd Corps. These demonstrations were made frequently during the day. * * * They were materially assisted by a strong shelling by Rickett's (Pennsylvania) battery and one of the gun-boats in the James River. Quiet during the night.

Wednesday, Aug. 17. At 8 a. m. received word that the brigade (Craig) sent on the 15th to Gen. Birney could not be spared. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to bring it back, when it arrived about 11 a. m.

Thursday, Aug. 18. * * * About 5 p. m. the enemy opened with artillery on my picket line, and making an attempt

to advance his pickets. * * * They were repulsed. Pending this, I deployed the balance of the First Brigade (Co. D, 110th P. V.) near the junction of the cross-roads of the New Market, Malvern Hill and Long Bridge roads, where the attack was most persistent. * * * At 6:30 p. m. Gen. Hancock directed that a regiment be sent to the woods near the bridge-head; the 11th New Jersey sent. Soon after orders received from the same source to send the balance of the brigade (Co. D, 110th P. V.) to re-enforce and hold the position at all hazards. At 8:40 p. m. received orders that on being relieved I should proceed with my division to the vicinity of Petersburg and report to Gen. Meade. At 10 p. m. crossed the James River on the lower pontoon bridge. Massed on the neck waiting for my pickets.

Friday, Aug. 19. Resumed the march at 1 a. m., crossed the Appomattox at 3 a. m. and reported to Major General Humphreys (Chief of Staff) at 7 a. m. There, received orders to relieve the 9th Corps in the intrenchments, which was done at 11 a. m., the right resting on the 18th Corps near and across the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad, the left connecting with the pickets of the 5th Corps at the Strong House. * * * All my officers and men behaved in a commendable manner. My brigade commanders were active and attentive * * * particularly Brig. General R. de Trobriand * * * who deserves honorable mention as a brave and efficient officer.

GERSHOM MOTT, Brig. Gen.

* * * * *

Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864. Having been relieved from the forts and rifle-pits extending from Fort Morton to Fort Alexander Hays during the night before, the division was massed near the trestle bridge and in the woods in the rear of the Avery house. About 12 m. I received orders, that I, with my division (Co. D, 110th P. V.), should take the cars to the Yellow House, or General Warren's headquarters, reporting to Maj-Gen. Parke. At 1 p. m., the cars being ready, I commenced to embark at two points, viz.: Hancock's Station and near the trestle bridge. There were three trains and each train made three trips. The head of the column reported to General Parke at 2:30 p. m.; the rear was up at 5 p. m. * * * My division was massed in the rear of Peebles' house and remained until the next morning.

Sunday, Oct. 2. Under orders, my division was ready to move at 5:30 a. m. * * * I was directed to form on the left of General Willcox's division, of the 9th Corps, and to advance with the division. At 8 a. m., I deployed the Second Brigade, with the Third closely following. The First Brigade (Co. D, 110th P. V.) was held in reserve, with instructions to throw out flankers and to have a regiment at the point where the roads forked near the Clements house. Advancing a mile.

I came upon a line of the enemy's works, which was carried at once, with little resistance. After taking this line I advanced about a mile, when I came upon a second and stronger line of works. These were manned by infantry and artillery. * * * At 3 p. m., the line was ordered forward, when it charged most gallantly to within a few rods of the work under a concentrated fire from musketry and artillery. At 3:10 p. m. I received a communication from General Parke stating that he had just seen Major-General Meade, who did not wish me to run any great risk, but to take up a line and intrench. The column was immediately recalled. At 5 p. m. the balance of the division was relieved by General Ferrero's division (colored,) of the 9th Corps, and we marched to the position now occupied, arriving at 9 p. m.

Itinerary of Gen. Hancock's Corps, Co. D, 110th Pennsylvania, First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, August 20 to September 15, 1864:

Aug. 20, 1864, Saturday. Preparations made to move line in front of Petersburg again. * * * At dark troops marched toward pontoon bridges at Jones' Neck; commenced crossing about 7 p. m.

Aug. 21, Sunday. Corps moved toward Strong house, then marched to Gurley house.

Aug. 22, Monday. First Division advanced on Weldon railroad. No fighting today.

Aug. 23, Tuesday. Railroad destroyed as far as Ream's Station. Third Division (Co. D, 110th P. V.) remained in works in front of Petersburg.

Aug. 24, Wednesday. First Division destroyed railroad from Ream's Station toward Ronanty Creek. Second Division moved to Ream's Station. Gregg's cavalry covering working parties. Encamped for the night.

Aug. 25, Thursday. Battle of Ream's Station. Co. D not engaged in this action. * * * Col. James A. Beaver, 148th Pennsylvania, desperately wounded, his thigh shattered by a minie-ball. * * * Gen. Hancock's horse was shot under him while urging his troops forward. A minie-ball struck the horse through the neck and it fell to the ground as if killed; in a few moments, however, it recovered enough to get up, and after a short time the general mounted it again.

Aug. 26, Friday. Third Division holding line in front from Fort Tilton to Strong's house, where it has been since it recrossed James River from Deep Bottom.

Aug. 27, Saturday. First Division moved from near Williams' house to a position supporting Third Division (Co. D).

Aug. 28 and 29, Sunday and Monday. All quiet.

Aug. 30, Tuesday. Picket line advanced in front of Strong's house.

Aug. 31, Wednesday. Troops engaged in building fort in front of Strong's house and strengthening redan on left of plank road at Fort Hell (officially known as Fort Sedgwick).

Sept. 1, Thursday. Quiet until about 8 p. m., when enemy's cavalry made a dash against our cavalry picket line, driving a portion of it in on the left of the Gurley house, * * * but was at once driven away by our cavalry and the line re-established.

Sept. 2, Friday. Troops of Mott's division (Co. D, 110th P. V.) moved into new fort and rifle pits. A deserter was executed in First Division today: shot.

Sept. 3, Saturday. Rifle-pits completed between fort in front of Strong's house and Fort Crawford.

Sept. 4, Sunday. At 11:45 our batteries opened according to orders from General Grant, firing a national salute of shot and shell from each battery into the rebel works.

Sept. 5, Monday. Commenced throwing up breastworks and slashing timber in front. * * * Mott's division (Co. D) in front line.

Sept. 6, Tuesday. First Division moved to left, its right resting on plank road near Williams' house; Second Division also moved to left, occupying fort on Norfolk road and covering ground to Blackwater.

Sept. 7, Wednesday. Nothing of importance; usual artillery firing on front lines.

Sept. 8, Thursday. No movements this day.

Sept. 9, Friday. First and Second Divisions moved back in reserve—Second in vicinity of the Deserted House, First of Jones' house.

Sept. 10, Saturday. In compliance with orders from corps headquarters three regiments of Mott's division (Co. D, 110th P. V.) advanced on the enemy's picket line at 1 a. m. in front of and to the left of Fort Hell, captured about one mile and a half of their line with 83 prisoners, and killing and wounding a number of the enemy. Sharp musketry all day and night between enemy's picket lines and ours, and from the redan on the left of Fort Hell; also heavy artillery firing.

Sept. 11, Sunday. Nothing of importance; picket firing continues.

Sept. 12, Monday. Usual picket firing in front of Fort Hell; quiet otherwise.

Sept. 13, Tuesday. Nothing of importance.

Sept. 14, Wednesday. Quiet until 5 p. m., when enemy shelled train on railroad near Fort Crawford; our batteries replied.

Sept. 15, Thursday. All quiet except firing on picket line.

Company D, 110th Pennsylvania, destroying the Weldon

railroad. Gen. de Trobriand to Gen. Mott, 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps:

December 18, 1864.

* * * On Wednesday, the 7th instant, we broke camp at daybreak and marched during the day on the Jerusalem plank road, crossing the Nottoway River on a pontoon bridge, in the evening, near Freeman's, and bivouacking in the fields on the south bank.

Thursday, Dec. 8. Resumed the march and passed through Sussex Court House and Coman's Well, reaching the Weldon railroad at sunset near Jarratt's Station.

Friday, Dec. 9. Destroyed the railroad during the day from Jarratt's Station toward Three Creeks, and during the evening between Three Creeks and Belfield.

Saturday, Dec. 10. Marched back toward Sussex Court House and bivouacked about three or four miles before reaching it.

Sunday, Dec. 11. Recrossed the Nottoway River and bivouacked four or five miles this side of the pontoon bridge, along the Jerusalem plank road.

Monday, Dec. 12. Returned to our lines before Petersburg and encamped near the Halifax road. As the brigade was not engaged with the enemy the operations, limited to a march of six days in the enemy's country, with the destruction of railroad, houses, barns, cotton, etc., do not afford ground for mentioning in particular anything else but the remarkable alacrity and skill of the men in their welcome work of destruction. * * *

R. DE TROBRIAND, Brig. Gen.

Col. Shepherd on the movements of First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, in the pursuit of the enemy from the morning of the 6th to the 9th instant, the last three days of the war:

About 9 a. m. on (Thursday) the 6th I took command of the brigade. (Gen. Mott, the Division Commander, wounded about this time.) * * *

To sum up in a few words what was accomplished by the brigade, was, on April 6th, the enemy was attacked directly in rear on the road by which he was retreating and driven several miles. The brigade captured 1,390 enlisted men; 17 commissioned officers; 5 pieces of artillery, 28 wagons, 1 limber, 1 artillery guidon, and 3 battle flags. The conduct of the officers and men throughout the day was excellent; even the recruits, inspired by the gallantry of the veterans, charged with enthusiasm. * * *

R. S. SHEPHERD, Colonel.

Capt. John B. Fite's Company D, 115th Pennsylvania In-

fantry, including the consolidation with the 110th P. V., were in the following battles: Malvern Hill (2nd), Bristoe Station, Groveton, Bull Run (2nd), Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Capt. John B. Fite in command of the 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Col. Fite to Gen. Trobriand, as to an engagement near Fort Stedman on Saturday, March 25, 1865:

110th Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Vols.,
March 27, 1865.

* * * the part which this regiment took in the engagement on the left of the brigade on March 25th, 1865:

We charged the enemy about 2:30 p. m., driving him from his picket line, capturing thirty prisoners. The distance charged was about 350 yards. We held our position and commenced turning the captured pits to convert them to our own use, when, about sunset, the enemy came in upon our left flank with an overwhelming force. The troops on the left commenced to waver, and finally broke, leaving our left flank unprotected. We contested the ground as stubbornly as the same number of men could, when it became obvious that we had but two alternatives—to fall back, or to be captured in the pits. After having fallen back about 150 yards from the enemy's pits, reformed and rallied again; but finding our force insufficient to regain the pits previously lost, we retired about 150 yards from the enemy's pits, reformed our line on the left of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, commenced putting up temporary works, where we remained until relieved about 12:30 a. m., March 26, 1865. Our entire loss is, 3 killed, 8 wounded, and 10 missing. * * *

J. B. FITE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Distinguished honors for the 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers:

March 7, 1865.

* * * It is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of the following regiments and batteries serving in this army the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:

110th Pennsylvania Volunteers—Winchester, Front Royal, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, and Cold Harbor (Company D transferred to 110th, June 23, 1864, then) Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church and Boydton Road. * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Meade.

The 21st Cavalry, Capt. Ryckman, and 198th Pennsylvania, Capt. Powell Stackhouse, also received similar honors.

THE LAST SEVEN DAYS OF THE WAR.

Sunday, April 2. The enemy evacuated their works in our front at 9 o'clock. Received news from the Second Division that they had carried the redoubt near the Crow house, taking 280 prisoners and 3 guns.

Miles' division returns from Sheridan, strikes the enemy on Claiborne road and follows them, and at 3 o'clock attacks their position near Sutherland's Station; drives them out, taking 2 guns, 400 prisoners, and 1 battle flag.

Second (Smith's) and Third (Mott's, Co. D, 110th P. V.) follow the Boydton plank road, crossing Hatcher's Run, and take position within one mile and a half of Petersburg.

Gen. Humphreys takes the Second Division and moves down the Cox road to relieve Miles, who reported the enemy too strong. Upon the arrival of the Second Division Miles is found all right.

Monday, April 3. Corps again together, and moves on River and Namozine roads to Namozine Church.

Tuesday, April 4. Marched down Namozine road and encamped near Deep Creek.

Wednesday, April 5. Left camp at 1:30 a. m. with slow progress on account of the cavalry occupying the road. Issued rations and resumed the march, passing through Dennisville, and reached the Richmond and Danville railroad at Jetersville Station. Halted in line of battle with two divisions, First and Second, on left of Fifth Corps, with Third (Co. D, 110th P. V.) on the right, which was after relieved by Sixth Corps, and was placed on the left of the corps.

Thursday, April 6. Moved at 6:30 a. m. in direction of Amelia Court House, in three columns, with deploying distance—Second Division on right, First in center, Third (Co. D, 110th P. V.) on the left. At 9 o'clock discovered the enemy moving past Amelia Sulphur Springs. At 9:30 o'clock Mott's Division (Co. D, 110th P. V.) moved down the Jetersville and Deatonsville road; cross Flat Creek and skirmished with their rear guard. At Deatonsville they made a stand; we charged and drove them at 2 p. m. At 4:40 o'clock connected with 6th Corps and moved down the Farmville road to Sailor's Creek, where the enemy made a stand; drove them, taking 250 wagons, 75 ambulances, several battle flags, and between 600 and 700 prisoners. The enemy's route was strewn with wagons, camp and garrison equipage. Gen. Mott, commander of Third Division, wounded (Co. D, 110th P. V.). Gen. Barlow reported early in the morning and was assigned to the command of the Second Division.

Friday, April 7. Marched to High Bridge and found the enemy on the high ground on the other side of Appomattox river in line of battle; they retired and we followed. The bridge was set on fire, but was saved. The corps captured 18 guns and 400 prisoners. Barlow (Second Division) moved down the railroad. The First and Third (Co. D, 110th P. V.) Divisions took a road two miles from the bridge, turning to the right, leading to Farmville. Here the enemy was found in strong force, and we failed to find their flank, so no attack was ordered. Barlow forced them and destroyed 150 wagons. Gen. Smyth, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, was mortally wounded.

Saturday, April 8. Left camp at 7 a. m.; marched down the Farmville and Lynchburg stage road one mile and a half toward the right, on the road leading to Buckingham Court House. At Coalpit turned to the right and marched on a road running parallel to plank road, and marched through New Store. Rested two and a half hours. Received orders to march until we had the enemy on our immediate front. Left at 9:30 a. m.; marched until 12:30 o'clock. The men were so exhausted for want of something to eat that a halt was ordered; went into camp and rations were issued.

Sunday, April 9. Left camp at 9 o'clock and marched to within five miles of Appomattox Court House; halted. At 4 o'clock received news that Gen. Lee had surrendered.

Oliver Westover, who was in the 115th Pennsylvania, relates an incident of some interest in the treatment of prisoners by the Confederates. The prisoners were placed in line to pass through a gauntlet, when their clothing was exchanged for tattered rags, and valuables appropriated. The following colloquy and incident occurred: Q. Where are you from? A. Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Q. Do you know William A. Wallace? A. Yes. Q. Do you know Bucher Swope? A. Yes. Q. Who did you vote for? A. Lincoln. The enemy then proceeded to take ninety-seven cents from him, which was all the money he had.

The next prisoner, who had heard the examination, stepped up and was asked: "Who did you vote for for president?" Believing that he would fare better if they knew he had voted for Breckinridge, he so replied, but not so; he was instantly struck a hard blow, and damned and cursed, with the expletive: "That we expected the Lincolnites to fight us, but we didn't think the Breckinridge men would." They also took his money, but returned the ninety-seven cents to the Lincoln prisoner.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited in Blair and Huntingdon counties—six companies from the former and four from the latter. Col. Jacob Higgins, a Mexican war veteran, was chosen colonel. Col. Higgins was a citizen of Blair county at that time, but subsequently he came to Johnstown and for several years, or until his death, conducted the Cambria Club House, now the Capital Hotel.

Lieut. Edward R. Dunnegan, residing in Cambria county, recruited a large part of Company K from the northern part of Cambria, and took men to Altoona, where they became a part of Capt. Joseph W. Gardner's company. Their term of service was for nine months, and they were mustered in August 10, 1862. On the 18th the company was ordered to Washington to report to Gen. Whipple and upon its arrival was first located at Hunter's Chapel, and subsequently at Fort Bernard. On September 6, it was in Virginia and was directed to re-cross the Potomac and proceed to Rockville, where it was assigned to Crawford's Brigade, which subsequently became Mansfield's Corps. It arrived at Antietam creek on the afternoon of the 16th of September, and did excellent service in the great battle of the next day. It was not engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, but rendered gallant service at Chancellorsville. Lieutenant Dunnegan commanded the company at Antietam. See extended articles on the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. Roster of regiment:

Col. Jacob Higgins; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Lieut-Col. Jacob Szink; prom. from capt. Co. D, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Maj. John J. Lawrence; prom. from capt. Co. F, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with regiment, May 18, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Joseph W. Gardner; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

1st Lieut. Edward R. Dunegan; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

2d Lieut. Daniel J. Traves; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

1st Sergt. Henry B. Huff; prom. from private Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Sergt. Joseph H. Bryan; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Sergt. William Graw; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Sergt. Hugh G. Krise; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Sergt. John Kahoe; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. William J. Bradley; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. Frank Beatty; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corporal George W. Russell; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. James Commerford; prom. to corp. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. Britton E. Cluck; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. Henry M. Shots; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. John A. McIntyre; prom. to corp. Aug. 16, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.

Corp. Bernard J. McFeeley; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Musician Caleb Teptin; prom. to musician Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

PRIVATES:

Wilson L. Akers; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 John H. Arble; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Thomas G. Arbel; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Jacob Beatty; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 M. Burkheimer; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 William Brunt; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Simon Bendin; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Frederick Bierman; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 John S. Beal; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. cert., Feb. 9, 1863.
 William Beal; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. cert., March 7, 1863.
 Joseph H. Bell; disch. on surg. cert., Feb. 23, 1863.
 James Bendin; disch. on surg. cert., Feb. 23, 1863.
 A. H. Boartman; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 13, 1862; buried in Mount Kalma Cem.
 Jacob Cluck; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Elias B. Collier; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Henry M. Cook; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Peter Crook; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Andrew Callaghan; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 John A. Conway; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Joshua Cratin; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Charles Dillon; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent in hosp. at muster-out.
 Patrick Donahoe; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Jacob M. Ehrnfelt; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Samuel B. Edmondson; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Henry R. Elder; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Robert P. Engles; died at Washington, D. C., April 28, 1863.
 Francis Finney; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 James Farrell; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 George W. Grey; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Henry A. Gates; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Frederick Huffer; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Edmund Hall; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Josiah D. Hicks; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Bartholomew Hobart; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Francis Inlow; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 George W. Jones; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Patrick F. Kearney; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 James King; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Martin Lee; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 George M. Loudon; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Dec. 25, 1862.
 John Matthews; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 William Myers; missing in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Joseph Mauers; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Leonard Mabus; died near Maryland Heights, Md., Oct. 21, 1862.
 George McLune; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 John E. McMullin; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Samuel McCleary; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Charles McGough; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Silas A. McGough; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Hiram McGuire; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Michael A. McDermitt; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Louis C. McDermitt; died at Boonesville, Md., Oct. 18, of wounds, with loss of leg, received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Michael J. Noel; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Aaron F. Orr; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 John Rodamond; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Jacob Rhodes; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Abraham Rhodes; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Isaac Rhodes; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 William R. Ramiley; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 James H. Robinson; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Joseph Reinhart; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 George Richard; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 William P. Spellman; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 William String; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Hugh Sueger; must. out with company, May 18, 1863.
 Robert Smith; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent in hospital at muster-out.
 Jacob Shafer; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Frederick Trought; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Francis P. Tealney; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Thomas Weakfield; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Frederick C. Ward; died Sept. 19, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., sec. 26, lot B, grave 172.
 William L. Wright.
 Henry Yerger; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

Colonel, F. B. Speakman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Abraham Kopelin; Adjutant, James C. Noon.

Cambria county had three companies in this regiment, namely: Capt. John Downey, of Company A, and Capt. Charles Butland, of Company B, both from Johnstown; and Capt. John M. Jones, Company F, from Ebensburg. The other companies of this regiment, which was mustered into service at Harrisburg in August, 1862, for a term of nine months, were recruited in Perry, Bedford and Somerset counties.

Capt. Kopelin recruited Company A, but upon the organization of the regiment he was chosen lieutenant-colonel. On the 19th it was ordered to Washington and located on Arlington Heights under Gen. Casey; it moved to Alexandria on the 27th and three days later was sent to Fort Ward. September 12 it was again taken to Washington city and attached to Gen. Humphreys' division, which two days afterward took up its line of march to join McClellan's army. By day and night marches the battle field of Antietam was reached the morning of the 18th, and the regiment assigned to position on line of battle. However, the battle was not renewed on this day and Lee withdrew, recrossing the Potomac river. The regiment accompanied the Army of the Potomac to Fredericksburg, and was in the terrible assaults on Marye's Heights, December 13, 1862. Of 550 muskets that went into the engagement, 220 of the

men were killed or wounded. It was a part of Gen. Hooker's army in moving to Chancellorsville and took an active part in that battle. On Sunday, May 3, 1863, Companies A and B were thrown forward as skirmishers, supported by the regiment, and in advancing through the woods came near to the Chancellor House, where the enemy poured in a steady fire of grape and canister. When they developed the enemy flanking them on the right, Gen. Humphreys fell back to his first position. Soon after this the woods were on fire, which caused the loss of many lives. On the 5th Hooker retreated.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Col. F. B. Speakman; prom. from capt. Co. G, Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with regiment May 26, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Abraham Kopelin; prom. from capt. Co. A, Aug. 21, 1862; res. Sept. 24, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. William A. McCartney; must. out with regiment May 26, 1863.

Maj. Edward M. Schrock; prom. from capt. Co. D, Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with regiment May 26, 1863.

Company A, Capt. Abraham Kopelin, recruited in Cambria county, mustered in August 5, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1863.

Capt. Abraham Kopelin; prom. lieut.-col. Aug. 21, 1862.

Capt. John Downey; prom. from 1st lieut., Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

1st Lieut. Powell Stackhouse; prom. from 2d lieut. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

2d Lieut. John B. Hay; prom. from 1st sergt. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

1st Sergt. James A. Kenly; prom. from sergt. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Sergt. James M. Duncan; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Sergt. J. Speer Orr; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Sergt. George Barclay; prom. from corp. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Sergt. Theoph's L. Heyer; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corp. Nathaniel W. Brown; prom. to corp. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corp. D. G. McLaughlin; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corp. Daniel Fitzpatrick; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corp. William Slack; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corp. George C. Fisher; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corp. William R. Jones; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corp. Thomas P. Hill; prom. from private Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corp. Casper W. Easley; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Corp. Oberlin N. Ramsey; prom. to q. m. sergt. Aug. 21, 1862.

Musician David Davis; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Musician James P. Armbrust; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

PRIVATES:

William Arenttrue; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

John B. Akers; died at Sharpsburg, Md., Nov. 2, 1862.

Isaac Berringer; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

John Berringer; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Andrew Berringer; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Daniel Benshoff; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

William Bowers; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Leonard Boyer; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

George L. Bowser; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Isaac B. Bowser; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William B. Brooks; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Robert H. Brown; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Lewis W. Buck; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Daniel Berket; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Thomas Campbell; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Anthony Carroll; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Edward Cassiday; must. out with company May 24, 1863. Killed by the Indians
in the Gen. Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876.
John Christans; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Isaac Cramer; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jacob F. Condon; disch. on surg. cert., Feb. 7, 1863.
Jacob Cottell; disch. on surg. cert., Feb. 16, 1863.
Owen W. Davis; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Charles Deets; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William M. Douglass; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
David J. Edwards; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
James Eldridge; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
John Eldridge; died at Falmouth, Va., April 6, 1863.
Jacob Fockler; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jacob M. Folsom; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
James H. Geer; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
David Goughnour; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out
with company May 24, 1863.
Frederick Gobert; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 15, 1862.
Solomon Hale; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Joseph M. Horton; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
David Hudson; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Josiah Hudson; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
John Hudson; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William Hopkins; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 7, 1863.
George W. Karns; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Frederick Kelse; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Bernard Keelan; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
George M. King; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Dorsey King; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Frank Korh; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
George W. Kountz; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Chauncey F. Kountz; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William King; died at Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 22, 1862.
George Lemon; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William H. Levergood; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jacob Lightner; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Morris Lewis; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg.
cert. March 13, 1863.
George W. Metzbaugh; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Harry Metzgar; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Henry Myers; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Alexander Montgomery; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Elias W. Miller.
Paul McCreary; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
F. B. McClelland; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 25, 1862.
Joseph Orris; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William Peck; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
John Price; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Jordan Pringle; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Robert Purdy; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Caradoc Reese; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
John L. Royer; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
George A. Saylor; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Hez. Scritchfield; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Frank Shryock; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Samuel Singleton; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
John Spade; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
William J. Thomas; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
Thomas Taylor; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 25, 1862.
John Watkins; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Lewis Wehn; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
 Smiley S. Wilson; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
 D. St. C. Wineland; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
 Jared William; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
 William H. Williams; must. out with company May 24, 1863.
 John William; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. March 25, 1863.
 David A. Wilson; died at Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 20, 1862.

Company B, Capt. Charles Butland, recruited in Cambria county. Mustered in, August 14, 1862; mustered out May 23, 1863.

Capt. Charles Butland; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 1st Lieut. James C. Noon; prom. to adjutant Aug. 21, 1862.
 1st Lieut. Abraham Cullen; prom. from 2d lieut. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 2d Lieut. John H. Lenhart; prom. from 1st sergt. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 1st Sergt. Jacob R. Sharretts; prom. from sergt. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Sergt. William D. Mitchell; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Sergt. John Batson; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Sergt. Henry B. Parish; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Sergt. J. D. Armburst; prom. from corp. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Corp. Isaac Jones; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Corp. Zepheniah Kearney; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Corp. William H. Nesbit; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Corp. Henry Cooper; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; absent in hosp. at muster-out.
 Corp. Levi W. Grinsley; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Corp. Samuel Callahan; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Corp. James Hamilton; prom. to corp. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Corp. John A. Goughnour; prom. to corp. Oct. 10, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Corp. James A. Kittell; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 10, 1862.
 Musician James Barnes; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Musician William Magehan; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

PRIVATES:

Alvar Akers; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Jacob Brallier; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Malachi Byron; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Edward Burns; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Jeremiah Byers; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Adam Brenaman; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Wilson Cramer; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 John Cable; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 John Dolan; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Crispin Dover; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Thomas F. Davis; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Peter Dishong; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Frank Forker; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Jacob Fry; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 David Faloon; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Samuel Fleck; disch. Feb. 21, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Robert Gregory; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 Jacob A. Harrold; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 David Howard; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 William Haston; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
 John Harshberger; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 24, 1863.
 Andrew Hendrickson; disch. on surg. cert. March 28, 1863.

- John Hess; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 31, 1863.
Daniel M. Howard; disch. for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Albert Hess; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5, 1862.
Johnson M. Irwin; disch. on surg. cert. March 3, 1863.
Stephen Jennings; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
David R. Jones; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John W. Jones; missed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
David P. James; wounded at Fredericksburg, Vt., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Richard W. Jones; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
David Jones; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Winslow Jackson; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
William Kreps; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John Kagarise; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Noah Kauffman; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John Keelin; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
William J. Kuhns; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John Litz; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
George S. Lamb; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John Lamison; disch. March 17, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Josiah Lavery; died at Aquia Creek, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.
Andrew J. Lego; died Dec. 21, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Richard Maher; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Ezekiel Mobley; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John F. Mitchell; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John W. Moody; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Hugh Meloy; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Thomas Marley; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
William A. Mackin; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Thomas Mackill; missed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
James Maloy; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
George B. Morris; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Nimrod McElcarr; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
David F. Paton; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John Phillips; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
George W. Penrod; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Richard Perkins; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1863.
John Rinker; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Andrew Rager; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
David G. Reese; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
George Ream; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Ottinger Reed; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
David Ream; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 8, 1862.
Montgomery P. Smith; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Thompson R. Snyder; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Albert F. Shafer; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Hall Sheehan; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John Stombaugh; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Josiah W. Strayer; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
Allen Shunk; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John W. Scott; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
James A. Stotler; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
John Shoffner; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
James Sheehan; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Leander Vaughn; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

George M. Wilson; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

Richard Williams; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

George Wier; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

George Wineland; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

Oliver J. Young; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

Company F, Captain John M. Jones, of the 133d Regiment. Recruited in Cambria County. Mustered in August 15, 1862; mustered out May 26, 1863.

Capt. John M. Jones; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Capt. Frs. M. Flannagan; disch. as 2d Lieut. Jan. 10, 1863; recommissioned March 29, 1863; prom. from 2d Lieut. May 9, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

1st Lieut. William A. Scott; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

1st Sergt. James J. Will; com. 1st Lieut. May 25, 1863; not must.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Sergt. Samuel W. Davis; prom. from corp. March 1, 1863; com. 2d Lieut. May 21, 1863; not must.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Sergt. J. Or. Brookbanke; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Sergt. John O. Evans; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Sergt. John N. Evans; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 14, 1863.

Sergt. Nathan Bracken; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Corp. Nathan Sanders; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Corp. Mesach Thomas; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Corp. James M. Thompson; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Corp. Joseph F. Stearnes; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Corp. Peter Urban; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Corp. Edward Patterson; prom. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Corp. Eldridge Stiles; prom. to corp. Nov. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Corp. Hugh J. Humphrey; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Musician Andrew Litzinger; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

PRIVATES:

Peter Aerhart; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Richard J. Bennett; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

George W. Burkey; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John Broombaugh; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Patrick A. Burns; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

M. G. Blanchard; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Patrick Burns; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Valentine S. Barker; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Stephen Conrad; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Henry Carland; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Thomas T. Deveraux; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Robert Deveraux; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Thomas D. Davis; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William H. Davis; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 7, 1863.

James M. Edelblute; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Hosea J. Evans; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Andrew E. Evans; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Thomas J. Evans; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Hugh E. Evans; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Elbridge G. Evans; prisoner from Dec. 13, 1862, to May 22, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

David I. Evans; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Lewis R. Edwards; disch. on surg. cert. May 1, 1863.

- William M. Evans; died Dec. 20, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Cyrus H. Frunk; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- John Fox; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- John W. Griffith; must. out with company, May 26, 1863.
- William D. Gibson; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Wilson Gallagher; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Samuel P. Gibson; disch. on surg. cert. March 23, 1863.
- John W. Hughes; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- William W. Howells; absent sick at muster-out.
- Henry P. Horn; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Edward J. Humphreys; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Richard M. Jones; missed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Alexander Jones; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Edward Jones, Jr.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- William W. Jones; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Milton Jones; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Evan E. Jones; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- John M. Jones; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Levi Keith; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Joseph Kinsel; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Valentine W. Krise; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- John Kimball; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Peter Keith; died at Baltimore, Md., March 18, 1863.
- Daniel L. Klennelsee; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Daniel Long; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- David D. Lewis; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- James M. Longwell; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Samuel Lamer; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Joseph Mack; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- William Makin; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Evan J. Michael; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Peter Melhorn; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Joseph Miller; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. March 27, 1863.
- David Morgan; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Levi Moore; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- B. F. G. McClosky; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- L. B. McMunigle; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Richard B. McDowell; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- David D. Pryce; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Joseph W. Parker; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Daniel Powell; died at Frederick, Md., Dec. 28, 1862.
- Edwin E. Roberts; died at Aquila Creek, Va., Jan. 17, 1863.
- Robert H. Singer; absent in hospital at muster-out.
- Levi Severance; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Albion A. Severance; prisoner from May 3 to May 20, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Tobias Snyder; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Lewis Snyder; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Martin Schoffner; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Francis A. Sutton; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Christian Shinfelt; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 5, 1863.
- William R. Tibbot; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- David Thomas; disch. on surg. cert. May 2, 1863.
- John R. Thompson; prom. to com. sergt. Jan. 1, 1863.
- Ellis R. Williams; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- James W. Whitehead; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Demetrius Weakland; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- R. E. B. Wougeman; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John F. Wiggins; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; buried in Mil. Asylum Cem.

The organization for Companies A, B and F in the 133d Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers:

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Commander.
1862.					
Sept. 14.....	F. B. Speakman.	{ Second. P. H. Allabach...	Third. A. A. Humphreys.	Fifth. Fitz John Porter	{ G. B. McClellan. A. E. Burnside.
Dec. 11 to 15.	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	D. E. Butterfield	{ Joseph Hooker.
Dec. 31.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Geo. G. Meade.....	Same.
1863.					
Jan. 31.....	W. A. McCartney.	Same.....	E. M. Gregory.....	Geo. Sykes.....	Jos. Hooker.
May 1 to 6...	F. B. Speakman....	Same.....	A. A. Humphreys.	Geo. G. Meade.....	Same.

The itinerary of Company A, 133d Pennsylvania Volunteers. The company was organized at Johnstown by Capt. Abram Kopelin, July 31, 1862; he was promoted to be lieut.-colonel, when Capt. John Downey succeeded in command.

Aug. 5, 1862, Tuesday. Mustered in by Capt. W. B. Lane, 3d U. S. Cav., at Harrisburg, Penna.

19. The company left Harrisburg in the morning and arrived at Washington city the same evening.

20. Left Washington for Camp Chase, arrived there and bivouacked for the night.

21. Pitched our tents.

24, Sunday. The company was inspected by the U. S. officers, who condemned our arms.

27. Arrived at Alexandria, Va.

28. Pitched our tents and remained there until the 30th. Drilled four hours each day and provided with ammunition.

30. Received orders to march; left there and arrived at Fort Ward in the evening; went into camp to the left of Fort Ward and bivouacked for two nights, it raining all the time. In these two days we were occupied in clearing off a place suitable in which to camp.

1862:

September 1, Monday. Received our camp equipage; pitched tents and cleaned arms.

2. Went on picket, nothing happening worthy of notice.

5 and 6. Furnished a detail of 30 men per day to work on intrenchments.

Nov. 1, Saturday. Broke camp near Harper's Ferry, and marched to Snicker's Gap, Va.

5. Marched to Middleburg, Va.; 10 miles.

6. Marched to White Plains; 12 miles.

8. Marched to New Baltimore; 10 miles.

9. Marched to camp near Warrenton, Va.; 3 miles.

10. The troops were reviewed by Maj. General McClellan. Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac.

13. Reviewed by General A. A. Humphreys.
16. Reviewed by General Joseph Hooker.
17. Marched to Warrenton Junction; 10 miles.
18. Marched 16 miles.
19. Marched 7 miles.
22. Went into camp near Falmouth, Va.; marched 3 miles.

Dec. 2, Tuesday. Inspected by Col. F. B. Speakman.

11. Left camp and marched toward Fredericksburg, Va.; were drawn up in a field and remained here all day.

12. Marched a short distance nearer the Rappahannock river, and remained here all this day and the following day until 1 p. m.

13, Saturday. At 1 o'clock p. m. we were ordered forward and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

14. Were under fire as second line of battle all day; relieved at night and slept that night in the streets of Fredericksburg. Remained in the same position until the morning of the 16th.

16, Tuesday. We recrossed the Rappahannock and marched into our late camp, where we have remained.

1863:

Jan. 1, Thursday. Encamped near Falmouth, Va.

8. Grand Review by Gens. Burnside, Hooker and Meade.

14. Company on picket; remained out 4 days.

17. Received orders to be in readiness to move.

20, Tuesday. Broke camp at 3 p. m.; moved off and marched 2 miles by dark; rained all night.

21. Accomplished 3 miles more in a forward direction and went at work building corduroy roads.

23. Returned to old camp where we remained until February 2.

Feb. 2, 1863, Monday. Our camp was moved 2 miles south.

March 1, Sunday. In same camp; on picket duty.

2. Returned to camp.

3. Mustered for pay.

8. On picket.

11. Returned to camp.

14. Our ammunition was inspected by Lieut. Col. Dale of the 123d Penna Vols.

25. Reviewed by Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

26. Went on picket.

29. Returned to camp.

30. Brigade reviewed by Col. P. H. Allabach.

April 2, 1863, Thursday. Reviewed by Maj. Gen. Meade.

4. Company on picket.

6. Returned to camp.

7. Brigade Reviewed by President Lincoln.

8. Grand Review by President Lincoln and Maj. Gen. Hooker, commander of the army.

May 26, 1863, Tuesday. Mustered out at Harrisburg.

Penna., by James Elder, captain 11th Penna. Infantry, mustering officer.

Captain Downey was detailed as captain of provost guard of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, about December 1, 1862. First Lieut. Stackhouse was in command of Company A thereafter. For further history of the 133d Regiment refer to extended articles on the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY,
COL. THOMAS M. BAYNE.

Capt. Josiah K. Hite's Company K from Johnstown was in this regiment. Companies E, F, G and H came from Allegheny county; A and D from Tioga; C from Dauphin; I from Crawford, Center and Columbia counties. The regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, August 20, 1862. On the 29th it was sent to Fort Lincoln, defenses of Washington City. September 27 it was at the Chain Bridge, and within a few days was taken into the city of Washington. The regiment was then sent to Frederick, Maryland, thence to Antietam, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, First Corps, and accompanied McClellan to Fredericksburg.

Under Gen. Meade the regiment was actively engaged in the battle at Hamilton's Crossing, below the city, and in that day's fight, December 13, 1862, lost one hundred and forty men. It was in the Mud March, and accompanied Hooker's forces to Chancellorsville, where it was again actively engaged. The roster of the company is followed by an abstract of S. Dean Canan's journal of that campaign, which is valuable and interesting in showing the marches and engagements, and the visit of Mr. Lincoln to the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Col. Thos. M. Bayne; prom. from capt. Co. H, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with regt., May 29, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Isaac Wright; prom. from capt. Co. E, Aug. 23, 1863; must. out with regt., May 29, 1863.

Maj. Chas. Ryan; must. out with regt., May 29, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Recruited in Cambria Co.; must. in Aug. 27, 1862; must. out May 29, 1863.

Capt. Josiah K. Hite; resigned April 21, 1863.

Capt. W. B. Lowman; prom. from serg. to 2d lieut., Feb. 19, 1863; to capt., April 21, 1863; must. out with company.

1st Lieut. Wm. M'Kee; must. out with company.

2d Lieut. Robert Tommins.

2d Lt. Harrison Gahagan; prom. from 1st serg., Apr. 23, '63; must. out with co.
 1st Serg. Alex. Miller; prom. to 1st serg., Apr. 21, 1863; must. out with co.
 Serg. Edward H. Siter; prom. from corp.; must. out with company.
 Serg. Samuel Patch; prom. from corp.; must. out with company.
 Serg. Sam'l M. Maharg; prom. from corp., Apr. 10, 1863; must. out with co.
 Serg. Geo. A. Markle; prom. from corp., Apr. 21, 1863; must. out with co.
 Serg. John Hanan; disch. Oct. 26, 1862.
 Serg. Jas. Moore; disch. April 20, 1863.
 Corp. Jos. Moore; must. out with company.
 Corp. Chas. Marbourg; must. out with company.
 Corp. Jas. S. Osborne; must. out with company.
 Corp. Wm. Devine; must. out with company.
 Corp. Jeremiah Farner; must. out with company.
 Corp. Napoleon B. Hartzell; must. out with company.
 Corp. Geo. Rhinebolt; must. out with company.
 Corp. Jas. Crayer; disch. March 13, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Geo. Atkins; must. out with Co.
 Thos. Allison; must. out with Co.
 Wm. Bowden; must. out with Co.
 John M. Barclay; must. out with Co.;
 wounded in leg at Fredericksburg,
 Dec. 13, 1862.
 Geo. Boyer; must. out with Co.
 Wm. Babcock; must. out with Co.
 Milton Bartley; must. out with Co.
 Dan'l Border; must. out with Co.
 John Cover; absent sick at muster-
 out; left at Warrenton, Va.
 S. Dean Canan; must. out with Co.
 David Davis; must. out with Co.
 John Fisher; must. out with Co.
 Thos. Gallagher; must. out with Co.
 Thos. Gardner; must. out with Co.
 Geo. Glass; must. out with Co.
 Geo. Geddes; disch. March 17, 1863;
 wounded at Fredericksburg; cap-
 tured and leg amputated in Rich-
 mond, Va.
 Geo. Heiser; captured at Fredericks-
 burg; must. out with Co.
 John Hickman; must. out with Co.
 John Howman; must. out with Co.
 Jos. Hamilton; must. out with Co.
 Robt. Hamilton; must. out with Co.;
 wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.
 Wm. Hayes; must. out with Co.
 Wm. Horner; must. out with Co.
 Jacob Hess; must. out with Co.;
 wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.
 Geo. Hite; must. out with Co.
 Henry Hellfricht; must. out with Co.
 David Horner; must. out with Co.
 Wm. H. Hill; disch. Jan. 5, 1863;
 wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.
 Wm. E. Insico; must. out with Co.
 Edwin Jones; must. out with Co.
 Jos. Jackson; captured at Fredericks-
 burg, Va.; must. out with Co.
 John Jones; must. out with Co.
 David Kimmel; must. out with Co.
 Mark O. Knowlton; trans. to 5th Maine
 Battery.
 Jos. Karns; trans. to 5th Maine Bat-
 tery.
 Wm. Kernan; disch. Feb. 26, 1863.
 John P. Lehman; must. out with Co.
 David Lavelly; disch. Jan. 5, 1863.
 Jas. Litz; disch. Feb. 24, 1863.
 Simon Metzler; must. out with Co.
 Jos. L. Mangus; must. out with Co.
 Wm. H. Morgan; must. out with Co.
 Isaac Mowry; disch. Feb. 26, 1863.
 John M'Curdy; must. out with Co.
 Jacob W. Ottinger; wounded and cap-
 tured at Fredericksburg, Va.; must.
 out with Co.
 Geo. Palmer; wounded in arm at Fred-
 ericksburg, Va.; must. out with Co.
 Christopher Peters; must. out with Co.
 Robt. H. Pike; killed in the assault at
 Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862,
 under command Gen. W. B. Frank-
 lin.
 Wm. A. Royers; must. out with Co.
 Sam'l J. Ream; must. out with Co.
 Jacob Roland.
 Conrad C. Smith; must. out with Co.
 Sam'l Swank; must. out with Co.
 Stephen Sawyer; must. out with Co.
 Jas. Smith; must. out with Co.
 Sam'l Stambaugh; must. out with Co.
 Wm. C. Smith; must. out with Co.
 Gillian Seese; must. out with Co.
 Geo. Stotler; disch. Oct. 26, 1862.
 Jos. L. Sutton.
 Chas. Trainer; must. out with Co.
 Jas. Title; must. out with Co.
 Wm. Weisgarver; must. out with Co.
 Sam'l Wise; must. out with Co.

Summary: Officers and men, 81; killed, 1; wounded, 8; prisoners
 exchanged, 5; discharged for disability, 7; mustered out, 70.

The organization of Company K, 136th Pennsylvania In-
 fantry:

Date.	Defenses at Washington City, north side of the Potomac river.			
1862.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
Aug. 31.....	T. M. Bayne.....	J. A. Haskins.....		
		Second.	Second	First.
Dec. 11.....	Same.....	Peter Lyle.....	John Gibbon, W....	J. F. Reynolds.
Dec. 31.....	Same.....	Same.....	Nelson Taylor.....	J. S. Wadsworth.
1863.			J. C. Robinson.....	
May				
1 to 6.....	{ Same.....	Henry Baxter.....	Same.....	J. F. Reynolds.

The Journal of S. Dean Canan, private in Company K, 136th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, First Army Corps, August 23, 1862, to June 1, 1863:

Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862. Enlisted in the "Morrell Guards," under the command of Capt. Josiah K. Hite. Company raised in Johnstown; most of the men started for Harrisburg this evening; I with others remained at home.

Tuesday, 26. Started on the 11:40 p. m. train; we were locked in cars; met Israel C. Pershing and John J. Canan at Altoona.

Wednesday, 27. Arrived at Harrisburg at 6 a. m. Capt. Hite and Orderly Sergeant W. B. Lowman met us at the station; we marched to Camp Curtin; Stephen Sawyer was head cook; we got the "A" tents; could not get the Sibley; six persons usually mess together; our mess were John McCurdy, James Smith, Joseph Mangus, Samuel Stambaugh, Stephen Sawyer and myself. Examined and sworn in; several failed to pass; among them were Edward Pedan, Michael Weakland and Robert Morris.

Thursday, 28. All the nine months men are ordered to cook three days' rations and leave camp at 5 p. m. There are two regiments, the 136th and 137th Pennsylvania Volunteers. We expect to go in the 136th. There are about 5,000 to 6,000 soldiers in camp. In the afternoon we got our uniforms, knapsacks, etc., and marched into Harrisburg and got guns and ammunition, etc., and were placed in the 136th Regiment, Col. Thomas M. Bayne, of Allegheny City. About 6 p. m. we started in freight cars for Baltimore; we passed through York at 10 o'clock and were greeted with cheers from hundreds of ladies in the crowd, waving flags, etc.

Friday, 29. Arrived in Baltimore about 3 a. m. The regiment (920 men) marched through the city, part of the distance on a double quick, to the Washington station; the scene was enlivened by cheers and flags waving from almost every house. The ladies of Baltimore had a splendid breakfast for us, at a place called the "Soldiers' Relief." We left in freight cars at 7 a. m. for Washington, and arrived at 2 p. m. Our regiment was marched along the Bladensburg road to Fort Lincoln; we retraced our march to Fort Thayer and arrived after dark. Fort Lincoln is on the site of the Cilley duel ground. We were

treated very kindly by Capt. Wilhelm of Co. H, 112th Penna. Heavy Artillery: he was from Mauch Chunk, Pa. We were just ready to retire when Capt. Wilhelm ordered all troops to load guns, but not to put on caps, and sleep on arms, as an attack was expected.

Saturday, 30. All routed out about 3 a. m. and marched off in squads to different parts of the fort. Sawyer and I were put at portholes and remained there until daylight. The regiment has several forts in its care: Forts Lincoln, Saratoga, Massachusetts, Bunker Hill, Totten, Slocum and Thayer. There are about sixty forts around Washington City. We were directed to fill canteens and carry in water as a precaution. We can distinctly hear the roar of artillery all day. The fight is said to be at Manassas. The company is in charge of First Lieut. William McKee; Capt. Hite is in Harrisburg. On picket duty tonight, about one mile out.

Friday, Sept. 5. Up to this time it has been a continual drill and on guard. Much excitement tonight, expecting an attack; orders out to be ready at a moment's notice.

Saturday, 6. Marching orders received to proceed to Washington. We packed and were ready, but Gen. Gibson returned from the city and countermanded the order.

Sabbath, 7. Cleaned our guns and packed knapsacks; at 11 a. m. the chaplain of 112th Penna. preached: "Be strong, prove yourselves men." In the afternoon Sawyer, Hess, Hartzell and myself went to the "Soldiers' Home," the summer residence of President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was in the city, but we saw Mrs. Lincoln and one of the boys.

Monday, 8. Lieut. Tommins arrived today; all hands sent to clear the timber in the woods, between Forts Thayer and Lincoln.

Tuesday, 9. On guard at spring today; held prayer meeting in grove.

Thursday, 11. Received orders to get ready to march at a moment's notice; all ready. The 110th New York passed in going to Fort Bunker Hill; the 11th Vermont camped near us; we are near the Baltimore & Washington railroad and see train after train of troops passing.

Friday, 12. Sawyer and I went to Fort Lincoln; also spent some time with the 11th Vermont; the Vermont boys are digging rifle pits; the pit is 3 by 3½ feet, and about a mile in length; there will be eight miles to dig to the Chain Bridge.

Saturday, 13. Rained hard last night; routed out at 2 a. m. and marched to the fort, where twenty of us drilled for an hour and a half, five to each cannon; Stephen Sawyer and I had our pictures taken.

Sabbath, 14. Knapsack and gun inspection today; Sawyer, Joseph Moore, Hess, Boyer, Palmer and myself went to the Soldiers' Home; the Bucktails from Venango and Crawford

counties are camped here; held prayer meeting in the grove tonight.

Monday, 15. All hands worked half a day digging rifle pits near Fort Saratoga; I saw Gen. Mansfield in camp last Friday.

Tuesday, 16. Am writing in the fort; cheering news in today of a victory over Jackson's forces; Gen. Reno's body brought to Washington yesterday.

Wednesday, 17. Drilled today; part of the time in the fort.

Thursday, 18. Received our blouses to day; only required to wear coats on dress parade; on picket duty, three miles out tonight; had to wade a stream and stood on outer post with wet feet, but am all right.

Saturday, 20. Our mess stockaded today. Young Singer, John Pedan and two of Kopelin's company visited us today.

Monday, 22. On guard at spring today.

Tuesday, 23. One day last week a long train of pontoon bridges came opposite our camp, wheeled and went back to Washington; each boat was hauled by six horses.

Wednesday, 24. Company fund organized to dispose of surplus rations; Joseph Moore, N. B. Hartzell and Edward Siter elected directors, W. R. Babcock secretary, and myself treasurer; \$8.50 now on hand.

Thursday, 25. Flags at half-mast; at 12 o'clock one cannon fired at each fort, as a remembrance of the death of Paymaster General Larned. Lieuts. Geo. Wehn and Charles Zimmerman (exchanged prisoners from Richmond), John B. Fromald, 142d Penna., and Col. John M. Power visited us.

Friday, 26. Drilled one hour in the fort; very cold last night; am on guard at hospital.

Saturday, 27. Orders received to march immediately; got ready and started for Fort Durusa, seven or eight miles out; all the companies of the 136th were collected and left Fort Thayer at 11 a. m.; the sun was very hot, road dry and dusty; we passed Fort Durusa and Fort Pennsylvania, and passed through Tennallytown, and arrived at Camp Bayne about 5 p. m.; we traveled 13 or 14 miles in six hours in the heat and nothing to eat.

Sabbath, 28. Our camp is 7 miles by the road from the City of Washington; the 119th P. V. are in camp here; they are well drilled and make a fine appearance. Saw Wesley Dravo today; Capt. Hite very ill with erysipelas; orders to move at once with two days' rations.

Monday, 29. Commenced marching from Camp Bayne at 3:30 a. m.; left all surplus baggage, which will follow us; arrived in Washington about 8 a. m. Stephen Sawyer and I visited the Capitol; it is used for a hospital for the wounded from the battle of Antietam; 200 wounded arrived yesterday; I saw some of them. We left Washington about 2 p. m. for Frederick

City, Md., in freight cars; we followed the Patapsco, which is a beautiful country; it is loyal, too.

Tuesday, 30. Arrived at Frederick City 2 a. m.; it was in the possession of the rebel Gen. Jackson two weeks ago; it is near the battle field of Antietam; the regiment voted to go no further without better guns than the Ostend or Fremont rifles; they are not reliable.

Friday, Oct. 3. We are in camp in a pasture field near the city, where Burnside had an engagement with Jackson two weeks ago; do not have tents or blankets; it is rather cold; notwithstanding the exposure I have good health; we received orders to march to Sharpsburg yesterday, but it was countermanded; the 133d P. V. are there; saw Oberlin Ramsey; we are waiting for new guns; troops are passing all the time; Corp. Joseph Moore was transferred to the 142d P. V., Col. Cummins, of Somerset, as drum major yesterday. Saw Geo. Mitchell of the 125th P. V.; he says their loss at Antietam was 150; they are at Harper's Ferry; many union and rebel wounded here; this is a great secesh place.

Frederick City, Md., Thursday, 9. We are under marching order.

Saturday, 11. 5. a. m., all packed and expect to march to Sharpsburg in one hour under sealed orders; we will not go into service until we get our new guns.

Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., Thursday, 16. Left Frederick at 11 a. m. last Saturday; when we left many flags were waving and many handkerchiefs; the country between is beautiful; Col. Bayne told us there were 30,000 rebels in our rear near Frederick; orders were out to load gun and cap it; we were drawn up in line of battle, and directed to sleep on arms; there were about 900 of us in line; we received new Springfield and Harper's Ferry muskets this morning; we are ten miles from Harper's Ferry.

Friday, 17. There are many rebels wounded here, and near the 133d P. V.; mostly from N. C., some from Ark.; some are badly wounded; none are very communicative; Joseph Kuntz and Evan Lewis visited us; Mr. Kuntz gave me a letter from father; Mrs. Evan Lewis is at Sharpsburg; Nesbit and a lot of boys from the 133d have just come over; I saw three flags presented on behalf of Gov. Curtin—the 123d, 131st and 133d Penna. One was presented to the 136th yesterday, Col. Bayne received it; the ceremonies were very impressive.

Sabbath, 19. Yesterday Hartzell and I went to see the boys of the 133d; we held class meeting; Lieut. Davison, of Co. D, was leader; there were twenty present; Rev. Hartsock preached a very good sermon.

Thursday, 23. Sawyer and I visited the Reserves; have just learned that Capt. Nesbit was killed at South Mountain;

saw Capt. Bolar; he is sick; the company decided to do away with the cook, and each man to prepare his own.

Camp $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Berlin, Wednesday, 29. We left our camp near Sharpsburg on Monday at noon and arrived here about 8 last night; traveled about 18 miles; Sawyer's ankle gave out and we fell behind; we passed through Berkettsville, and now are 7 miles from Harper's Ferry; nearly all the troops from Sharpsburg are here; it is a general movement of McClellan's army; we are camped right in the woods, with thousands of soldiers around us; we are in 2d Brigade (Gen. Tower), 2d Division (Gen. Rickett), and 1st Army Corps (Gen. Hooker). Berlin is on the Potomac, and the army has been crossing for two days on pontoon bridges; last Friday young Grawl, of Co. E, was accidentally shot; he was reading a Bible or prayer book at the time; I assisted to dig his grave; he was buried with military honors. There is a lady in the 16th Maine, just across the road, and is particularly noticeable among so many soldiers. We expect to cross into "Dixie" tomorrow at 9 a. m.

Berlin, Thursday, 30. Troops crossing the Potomac all the time; our regiment crossed four abreast on a pontoon; the pontoons are boats about twelve feet apart, then timbered and planked. We marched through Lovettsville, and camped some six or eight miles further on in the woods.

Second Camp in Virginia, Sabbath, Nov. 2, 1862. We left camp beyond Waterford yesterday; marched through Mercersville; traveled on the Winchester road; turned off on a road leading to Goose Creek meeting house; arrived here at 5 p. m. We had preaching and prayer meeting in the afternoon; during the services and all day we can hear heavy firing. A fight is going on about Snicker's Gap, seven miles away. We are 25 miles from Winchester.

Monday, 3. We marched about 10 or 11 miles this afternoon, and camped about four miles from the Shenandoah river; passed near the scrimmage at Snicker's Gap and Union Village.

Tuesday, 4. Marched at 4 p. m.; passed through Bloomfield; camped in a stone fenced field.

Wednesday, 5. Marched at 11:30 a. m., our regiment as rear guard; camped at 9 p. m. in woods on a sidling hill; distance 10 miles.

Thursday, 6. Started at 7 a. m., passed a continuous row of stone fences, for miles, in the afternoon; marched 20 to 25 miles; we camped about 8 p. m. in woods.

Friday, 7. Marched at 7 a. m.; snow commenced to fall; first of the season; I kept up for about 6 miles, then fell back in company with James Craver and Jeremiah Farner; marched 12 miles; passed to the right and in sight of Warrenton, Va., and camped two miles beyond; Stuart's cavalry was here yester-

day; 50 of them were captured; we had to plant some guns ready to shell before the town would surrender.

Saturday, 8. 2 miles beyond Warrenton; very cold.

Sabbath, 9. Received two letters from home; first mail for some time and all are glad.

Monday, 10. David Hess and I were in Warrenton today; 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants; some fine residences; business places all closed; the headquarters of Gens. Burnside and Sumner are here; it is reported the rebels are retreating to Richmond; McClellan's army is something the rebels never anticipated and exceeds anything of the kind; we have been on the march all day; the secesh farmers do not understand why we take a round-about way; they say we travel 10 miles to go 5; we do this to scour the country and drive the enemy out. Desolation prevails around the farms, etc. Have just received the intelligence that Gen. McClellan has been removed and Gen. Burnside succeeds him; the news was received with sorrow, as Little Mac has the confidence and esteem of the soldiers. Gen. McClellan gave his farewell to the Army of the Potomac. It was an affecting and imposing scene.

Tuesday, 11. Camp near Bealeton, Va., 57 miles from Washington.

Friday, 14. We marched from camp near Warrenton at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, the 11th, and marched back towards Warrenton, leaving it a little to the left. This looks like a retrograde movement; we had to leave Cover, Homan, Wisegarver and Rodgers in the hospital at Warrenton; we marched 16 miles from 2 to 10 p. m.

Saturday, 15. Webster B. Lowman showed me a map of Virginia, from which I ascertained our location for the first time in Virginia.

Sabbath, 16. The 88th and 94th left our brigade, and the 12th Mass. joined it; it now is composed of the 12th Mass., 26th New York, 90th and 136th Penna. Col. Lisle is our brigade commander, and Gen. Gibbon of the division; our mess is Hartzell, Hess, Martin, James Moore, Sawyer and myself; nights are cold.

Monday, 17. Marched at 7:30 a. m. very fast for 16 miles, with few halts; camped at 3 p. m. at a little run in woods; I became ill, and Gahegan and Marbourg made a fire, and James Moore made coffee, which with the heat and coffee I soon revived.

Tuesday, 18. We marched about 10 miles and camped in a field where there are thousands of soldiers all around us. We were the rear guard and marched slowly; it rained while on the march.

Wednesday, 19. 12th camp in Virginia, 21½ miles from Stafford court house, and 12 miles from Aquia Creek Landing on the Potomac. At 9 a. m. we started on our march and went

5 miles; it was raining and the roads muddy, and a very long steep hill nearly the whole distance. Am very weak and suffering continual pain; Dr. Redlick gave me morphine and I took a good sleep.

Thursday, 20. Am better; it rained during the night.

Friday, 21. It ceased raining about noon; the regiment went on picket duty; none in the camp but the guards. Gathigan, Marbourg, Atkins and Osborne were excused because they had no shoes fit to wear.

Saturday, 22. We have traveled at least 125 miles since we crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and nearly 150 since we left Sharpsburg; I have got along very well for shoes, one gave out at Berlin and I picked up one of another size.

Sabbath, 23, Brooks' Station. Marched at 9 a. m. Regiment just in from picket, and we all were hurried and in confusion. We marched about 7 miles and camped in a field on Aquia creek and the Falmouth & Fredericksburg railroad, near Brooks' Station; 10 miles from Fredericksburg; the rebels still hold the latter place; it is 60 miles by river from Aquia Creek Landing to Washington, and steamboats ran regularly; it is 60 miles from Fredericksburg to Richmond by pike; Falmouth is on the opposite side of the Rappahannock river (north side).

Saturday, 29. We have been lying here all week; we have had no drill except dress parade at 4 p. m. Last night orders to drill were issued as follows: Squad drill, 8 to 9 a. m.; company, 10 to 11; battalion, 2 to 3; dress parade, 4; Saturdays and Sundays excepted. The first locomotive passed over the road last Tuesday, since then very often, hauling supplies to the army. We hear all sorts of rumors about a fight; the rebels still hold Fredericksburg. The 133d P. V. are about 2½ miles from here towards Fredericksburg; have seen Lenhart, Hugh Maloy, Shaffner, Fleck, Litz and Nesbit. On Thursday our mess stockaded the tent and built a flue; the nights are cold; I still suffer from rheumatism.

Thursday, Dec. 4. 1862. Camp near Brooks' Station. On Tuesday we were paid our \$27, and last night got it up to November first; mine was \$30.33; received orders to march at daylight, but it was countermanded; Maj. Ryan has gone to Washington.

Friday, 5. Rained and soon turned into snow.

Saturday, 6. All hands up at 3 a. m. to march to Aquia Creek Landing to load cars; we were up in time to see the total eclipse of the moon, and of course it was very dark; I was left behind to guard the quarters; the boys returned about 4 p. m.

Sabbath, 7. It froze very hard last night.

Monday, 8. Bitter cold last night; Hickman, Heiser and Joseph Hamilton, who were left at Sharpsburg and taken to the convalescent camp at Alexandria, joined the company last

night. On last Friday troops were passing us all day; it was said they were going to Belle Plains; it is generally expected that we will go into winter quarters here.

Tuesday, 9. Routed out at 5 a. m.; began march at 8; traveled about 5 miles; crossing the Little Potomac creek, and up the steepest hill I have found in Virginia. We camped at 1 p. m.

Wednesday, 10. Started at 8 a. m., marched about 5 miles, and camped on the road to Falmouth; 4 miles to Falmouth and 4 miles to Belle Plains.

Thursday, 11. Troops and pontoon bridges passing all day; a great fight is expected today about Fredericksburg. Began march at 5 a. m. Heard artillery firing as we continued, becoming louder at every step. We camped about half mile from the Rappahannock. I met Charles H. Veil today; he is one of Gen. Reynolds' orderlies. Reynolds is our corps commander. We are in the first division, under Gen. Meade. Veil told me the firing was at our men putting down the pontoon bridges; there are 3 down now.

Friday, 12. Marched at 7 and laid in a field near the river, waiting to cross. We are about three-quarters of a mile from Fredericksburg; a chaplain of a New York regiment told us we had taken possession of that place. About 2 p. m. we crossed the Rappahannock about 2 miles below Fredericksburg, on a pontoon bridge; we halted in line of battle near or in front of the Barnard House, a large stone mansion owned by a rebel congressman; the enemy are in their fortifications near us; the whole army crossed today. We could see the rebel pickets in the woods.

Fredericksburg Battle, December 13, 1862.

Saturday, 13. Terrific cannonading began at 7 a. m. About 8 a. m. we marched on a double-quick across a little run, and formed on a small hill; then forward on a double-quick over a rough road and high fence, midst the whistling of shot and shell; I could not keep up, but soon came up to the boys, who were lying on the ground, their faces in the mud; one of our batteries, 4 or 5 guns, was about 30 feet from me; the noise was terrific, almost deafening; the enemy was trying to silence it; it was said a rebel caisson exploded, killing 80 men. About 2 p. m. we were ordered to advance on a double-quick; we went midst the bursting of shells and whistling of bullets; we could feel the wind caused by them, but the boys went on, loading and firing as they went; got in a rifle pit; we were under fire for two hours; our regiment exhausted their ammunition, 40 to 50 rounds; our men broke the rebel line, driving them across the railroad; Col. Lyle, the brigade commander, saved our regiment from capture; the other regiments of our brigade got out before we did, and gave us a cheer; our regiment received great praise and honor for their bravery; we fell back.

The loss in our company is: Robert H. Pike, was seen

falling, shot in the breast. My friend, James Moore, fell, shot through both legs; Geo. Geddes was shot in the leg; Heiser and Jackson tried to get him off, but we suppose they are all prisoners, if alive. The following named are wounded and in the hospital: George Markle, severely; John M. Barclay, severely; Jacob Hess, flesh wound; Palmer and Hill, slightly; Jacob Ottinger, slightly, and missing. John McCurdy had the letter "K" on his cap shot off; Sawyer, Lowman and Wright had bullet holes in their clothes; Gardner had his gun and cartridge box knocked off with a piece of a shell; a large shell fell within 15 feet of me, but did not explode; many of their shells did not explode; they fired pieces of railroad iron and slugs of all kinds.

Our division was in the center of the extreme left. Double-day's division was on the left. Saw Patch and others bring in rebel prisoners. The sights during and after the battle were terrible and heartrending. I have not the heart to attempt to describe it, and, in fact, did not see any of which I could avoid, but look where we would, we would see the dead and wounded carried off the field, some of them frightfully wounded, and could hear their agonizing cries; I saw several poor fellows buried, wrapped in their blankets, with the name marked on the grave, but it is impossible to realize the horrors of a great battle field.

Sabbath, 14. Hartzell and I visited the hospitals to see after our boys; skirmishing going on all day; a little cannonading. Met George Glass; at night we could hear the rebels chopping trees and strengthening their fortifications; we expected they would attack and try to drive us in the river, but did not.

Monday, 15. In the afternoon we were ordered to take all the wounded on the other side of the river, which was the first suspicion we were going to retreat. A flag of truce was accepted to bury the dead between 1 and 4 p. m. About 8 we started to cross the river with the entire army; no talking loud; guns reversed; pontoons taken up before daylight; John McCurdy helped me across about 8 o'clock; it is very wet tonight.

Tuesday, 16. Routed out at daylight and marched about 4 miles and camped in woods; roads very muddy. Marbourg and Osborne joined us here.

Thursday, 18. In same place; we have very poor quality of water, and I hope we leave soon. We are about 4 miles from the Rappahannock; our division commander, Gen. Gibbons, was wounded; Capt. Marchand of Co. H is supposed to be killed; Lieut. Dilworth wounded; Capt. Smith of Co. C wounded; also Capt. Chapman of Co. I, who has died. Our regiment went in with 625 men, and lost over 100; our brigade lost heavily.

Friday, 19. Kiernan joined us today; at 9 we started on a 12-mile march, and camped in edge of woods; we slept on our arms, without tents; the night very cold.

Saturday, 20. It is said we are 9 miles from Fredericksburg, 3 from the Potomac and 3 from the Rappahannock.

Sabbath, 21. Last night was bitter cold, our tents were very comfortable. All our wounded taken to Washington; R. Hamilton is assisting in hospital, and W. B. Lowman is acting steward.

Monday, 22. At 9 began a 14-mile march, where we were told to prepare for winter quarters; we are about 2 miles from Belle Plains Landing on the Potomac; boats run from there to Washington. We have a good location and good water and plenty of timber for log huts and fuel; our regiment is the last one down the stream, on the left of the brigade, and our company on the extreme left. The next regiment is the 90th Penna., then 54th N. Y., then 12th Mass.

Thursday, 25. Christmas. Still putting up log houses; they are well laid out: a street of 15 feet between each company, and a walk of 3 feet between each hut; the house is 15 front and 12 back, with chimney built of wood and mortar in left; there is no stone in this vicinity. There are ten men in each house; the roof is made of gum blankets. Our mess is Atkins, McKee, Martin, Hartzell, Mangwa, McFurdy, James Smith, Sawyer and self. We celebrated Christmas by cooking bean soup, which was very good. Capt. Hite and Lieut. Tompkins sent to Washington sick on the second of January, '62.

January, 1863. Tuesday, 5. Picket duty is very severe here; our company (48) is so small that those who are able have two to three days each week. On Jan. 2d, Friday, A. J. Hays visited us.

Sabbath, 11. Mr. Ford, of Blairville, brother-in-law of Milton Bartley, came to see us, in search of information of Robert Pike; could not get any account of him. Lowman got a letter stating James N. Ramsey was in Libby prison, and had seen James Moore there; all glad to hear from Moore. Mr. Ford left on the 14th.

Thursday, 15. All the sick must report daily to Dr. Redlick; 13 of us off duty today out of 49.

Friday, 16. We received orders to prepare to march; Dr. Redlick said he would send me home on a furlough.

Saturday, 17. This afternoon the sick were ordered to get ready to start in 30 minutes; Gaghagan, Lehman, Ream, Klerman, Mowery, William Horner, Wise and myself were from our company. Dr. Redlick gave me a furlough for 30 days.

Tuesday, 20. Camp Wind Mill Point Hospital on the Potomac, 3 miles from Aquia Creek Landing and 2 miles from Belle Plains. Again disappointed; the sick were taken from camp on Sunday to Platt's Landing, and were put on the boat "Rockland"; very much crowded; about 3 p. m. we started for Washington, but after going a short distance were taken off on the Virginia side at this camp hospital; Dr. Young, from Beaver county, said he did not know anything about my furlough.

Tuesday, 27. Still at Wind Mill Point; no news of a furlough. The entire army has been ordered back to their old quarters. Our company got back on Friday, and 20 went to Platt's Landing for fatigue duty. James Moore, Geddes, Jackson, Ottinger are at Annapolis. Moore was shot through both legs and suffers from gangrene; Geo. Geddes had his limb amputated at Richmond. No hope of Pike.

Thursday, 29. The tide ebbs and flows here; it is a good location for a hospital.

Sabbath, Feb. 1, 1863. Same place. Capt. Hite is very ill in Washington, and Tommins has returned to Johnstown.

Friday, 6. It is very cold and windy; never experienced such high winds as at this place; it is well named. On Wednesday I noticed the graves of Josiah Lavelly, Co. B, 133d Penna., and Edwin F. Roberts, of Co. F, 133d; the latter is from Ebensburg. The good Miss Dix, a noted nurse, visited us yesterday with a lady from Michigan.

Feb. 9. I expect to be sent back to our regiment soon.

Tuesday, 10. Gaghagan started back today, Wise and I went to Aquia Creek Landing with him; the river is about 5 miles wide and full of all kinds of boats. A great many are being taken to Fortress Monroe.

Thursday, 12. This hospital is to be discontinued, it is not considered a healthy place; in 3½ weeks 400 soldiers have died; I started back to our company today; took the "Rockland" and landed at Platt's; walked 3 miles and reached camp at 2 p. m. W. B. Lowman is in command of the company, and Miller at the Landing. Measles, typhoid fever and smallpox prevail, very few of the latter. Kiernan and Mowery have the fever and William Horner the measles.

Monday, 16. Wrote to Aquia Creek about my long expected box from home and one from Pittsburg. It looks as if we shall stay here until April.

Tuesday, 17. Commenced snowing; it is 4 to 5 inches deep.

Thursday, 19. Very rough weather all week; after the snow storm it rained; the roads are bad. W. B. Lowman has been appointed second lieutenant in place of Tommins.

Saturday, 28. Swank and Border, from Johnstown, arrived at the Landing today and sent me some papers from R. H. C. Last Wednesday Emmitt Smith and Richard Jones came to see us. We expect G. N. Smith to pay us a visit within a few weeks.

Sabbath, March 1. W. B. Lowman was mustered in as 2d lieutenant yesterday, Charles Gaghagan as orderly sergeant, Patch as 5th sergeant, J. Farner as 7th corporal. James Moore is in U. S. Hospital at Annapolis, Md.

Thursday, 5. John Simmons, of Co. G, and I each got a box today; it cost \$6.25 to bring them from the Lacy House.

Sabbath, 8. We have had a great deal of rain and the roads are terrible; do not believe Gen. Hooker will be able to move

the army this month. Jos. Moore and John B. Fromald, of the 142d, here on a visit.

Saturday, 14. David Davis, who left us at Antietam, being ill, returned Thursday. Our mess is Sawyer, McKee, Farner, Hite, Gardner and myself.

Sabbath, April 5. Our time will be out in 30 days; several rebels deserted last week; they give an awful account of destitution. Last Thursday Gen. Hooker reviewed our division. Yesterday we had visits from Col. Heyer and Dorsey King, of the 133d, and Bill Fritz, of the 17th Cavalry. Capt. Hite has returned, but has not fully recovered.

Tuesday, 7. On guard today, on front post at Col. Baynes' quarters.

President Lincoln.

Thursday, 9. Began march at 7 a. m. and halted on the banks of the Potomac, about 4 miles away from camp, and 2 miles below Belle Plains Landing; about 1 p. m. the entire first corps, 25,000 to 30,000 troops on the field, with Gen. Reynolds in command. About 2 o'clock Mr. Lincoln arrived and salute was fired; we were on the left of the brigade; there were two lines formed; the President, Gen. Hooker, Gen. Reynolds, with staff officers, and 50 lancers, all mounted, rode slowly along our line; on the return all rode rapidly, Mr. Lincoln with his hat off; each regiment saluted with a present arms, with plenty of music. The same action was taken for the rear line; then the entire corps, infantry, cavalry and artillery passed before Mr. Lincoln and the officers. It was a grand affair; there were two young ladies on horseback among the troops.

Saturday, 11. Heyer, Nesbit, Duncan and Metzger, of the 133d, visited us today; the President reviewed their corps, and others, about 100,000, on the 8th.

Tuesday, 14. Received marching orders; must have eight days' rations. I put my journal in Lieut. McKee's carpet-sack.

Wednesday, 15. Everything ready to move.

Friday, 17. Patch and I went to the Landing; we all had to fix up our tents again.

Saturday, 18. All not able to march ordered to report to Dr. Young; Capt. Hite, Maharg, Wise, Ream, G. Hite, Lehman and myself excused.

Sabbath, 19. We receive one day's rations, so as to keep eight days ahead. Our officers now are: Capt. Hite; Lieuts. McKee and Lowman; Orderly Sergt. Gagaghan; Sergts. Miller, Siter, Patch and Maharg; Corps. Markle (wounded), Marbourg, Osborne, Divine, Farner, Rinebolt, Hartzell and Swank.

Monday, 20. I was ordered to Wind Mill Point Hospital today. I found 7 of the old 11th Penna. Reserves.

Wednesday, 22. Our 8 and 7 of the 11th--Henry D. Miller, William H. Ashbaugh, William Cramer, John McNulty, Peter

Nelson, Jacob Rohn and Daniel Bowers—are here; Maharg is assistant warden.

Saturday, 25. Sergt. Miller arrived with our descriptive lists; also the acceptance of Capt. Hite's resignation.

Wednesday, 29. Our brigade is the 2d, in the 2d division and 1st corps, and now commanded by Gen. Baxter; Col. Lyle has been in command since Antietam, but now colonel of the 90th P. V. Our division at first was Rickett's, then Gibbons', and now Robinson's. Gen. Reynolds is our corps commander. Our brigade consists of 90th P. V., 136th P. V., 12th Mass. and 26th N. Y. We are 16 miles from Fredericksburg; can hear the cannonading; our troops have possession of that place, so it is reported.

Saturday, May 2, 1863. Terrific cannonading heard early this morning below Fredericksburg; we hear it very plainly; it ceased about 10 a. m.

Sabbath, 3. Heavy cannonading heard at daylight and continued incessantly till 11 a. m.

Monday, 4. Cannonading heard up to 9 a. m.; most of the fighting is at Chancellorsville, above Fredericksburg.

Tuesday, 5. Cannonading, continued last evening and through the night; heard some this forenoon. Talked with some wounded rebels from Alabama; they are sanguine of final success. Our army has recrossed the Rappahannock; it is reported Gen. Hooker was slightly wounded; also that Gen. Geary was killed.

Wednesday, 6. Sergt. Siter arrived this morning; he left the regiment on Saturday night; our company was all safe up to that time. Our corps was 4 miles below Fredericksburg, on north side of the river; a shell exploded in the midst of our regiment, and 2 mortally and 5 or 6 slightly wounded; none from our company; Lieut. Lindsay, a clever young man, and I believe a true Christian, was shot in the shoulder and died two days after. Our corps marched to the right (about 16 miles) and crossed at the U. S. Ford on Saturday.

Thursday, 7. Rained hard last night.

Friday, 8. Cloudy and cold.

Saturday, 9. Our entire army has returned to its old camp. The 123d P. V. and the 26th N. Y. from our brigade left for home yesterday; the 125th and 124th expect to leave on Monday.

Sabbath, 10. Gen. Geary was not killed as reported; our corps did not get in the musketry fight; held as reserves; some were wounded by shells; it is now near Falmouth. The 133d P. V. was in part of the fight.

Monday, 11. The 124th and 125th P. V. started home.

Tuesday, 12. Moved our camp to the hill; very hot.

Wednesday, 13. Finished moving; got our Sibley tents fixed up. Two funerals in the 1st division today.

Thursday, 14. Our camp was ditched all round, streets

graded and everything cleaned up; it is on a beautiful location on high hill on the banks of the Potomac, with a fine view of the river and Aquia creek.

Sabbath, 17. 133d and 134th P. V. started home today.

Tuesday, 19. Our regiment arrived at Aquia Creek in cars from Falmouth; boarded the steamer "John A. Warner," and left at 2 p. m., and arrived in Washington City at 6 p. m.; marched to the barracks.

Wednesday, 20. Met James M. Swank, Theodore Barnett and John Fulton. Our regiment left for Baltimore in freight cars, about noon; we were treated well in Baltimore; left about midnight for Harrisburg.

Thursday, 21. Arrived in Harrisburg at 1 p. m. and marched to Camp Curtin; the 126th, 127th, 130th, 131st, 133d, 134th, 135th and 136th are here; the 137th has not arrived.

Friday, 22. McKee and Joseph Moore started home on a visit.

Saturday, 23. The 131st and 135th are being mustered out.

Sabbath, 24. Sawyer, Hartzell and I attended Lutheran church in the Senate Chamber today; just nine months today since I attended a church service.

Tuesday, 26. Just nine months since I left home; 133d and 134th mustered out.

Wednesday, 27. Our rolls made out and tested.

Friday, 29. The 133d and 134th P. V. started home last night. Our company mustered out today about 10 a. m.

Sabbath, 31. The boys received their pay today; mine was \$98.02 and \$32.55, total \$130.57; clothing bill \$36.26, balance \$94.31, out of which I must buy a soldier's ticket, \$3.50; stopped at the National Hotel; started in passenger cars about 7 p. m. for home; arrived in Altoona about daylight.

Monday, June 1. Arrived about 11 a. m. in Johnstown; we met a hearty welcome. When I left home my weight was 168 and today it is 138.

(For additional history of Company K, 136th Regiment, see articles on the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.)

Casualties of Company G, 136th Penna., during the Chancellorsville campaign, April 29 to May 2, 1863: At Pollock's Mill Creek (White Oak Run), or Fitzhugh Crossing: 1 officer and 5 enlisted men wounded. Lieut. Alfred C. Lindsay, mortally wounded, April 30, 1863.

THE EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, OR ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. COL. T. M.

BRYAN AND COL. T. F. RODENBAUGH.

Capt. David Hamilton's Company K, of Johnstown, belonged to this regiment. The troops were recruited from Phila-

delphia and the counties of Greene, Crawford, Allegheny, Chester, Somerset, Westmoreland, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Dauphin, Washington, Fayette, Bucks, Lycoming, Indiana, Cambria and Cumberland. It was partially organized at Camp Curtin where horses were furnished, but without equipments. On December 8, 1862, it moved to a camp near Bladensburg, in the vicinity of Washington City. On January 1, 1863, it went into camp on the Virginia side of the Long Bridge. The organization was completed February 1. On June 25 it was attached to Gen. Stahl's command, and leaving Fairfax Court House, moved to Frederick and Middletown, Md., to watch the enemy's maneuvers. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick assumed command of the cavalry at South Mountain. It was in a brisk engagement at Hanover, Pennsylvania, on June 30.

The company was also in Gen. Farnsworth's sacrifice raid into and around the right flank of Lee's army at Gettysburg shortly after Pickett had made his famous charge on Hancock at the Bloody Angle. It was very active in following Lee's retreating army from Gettysburg. On October 11, it was at Brandy Station, Virginia, and on November 18 it crossed the Rapidan river and was active in scouting during that winter. On February 28, 1864, the regiment, or a portion of it, was with Kilpatrick in his famous raid to release the Union prisoners at Richmond, Virginia. This invasion received the approval of Mr. Lincoln, and here the gallant Dahlgren was killed in ambush. Gen. Wilson succeeded Kilpatrick, and Gen. McIntosh became the brigade commander.

The regiment was with Gen. Grant from the time he crossed the Rapidan river on May 4 until the close of the war. It has a splendid record for gallantry and endurance. Capt. Hamilton was wounded at Cold Harbor, and was succeeded by Capt. Henry J. Blough. It was with Sheridan in his famous Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864, then met Grant at City Point for the final movements.

THE ROSTER.

- T. M. Bryan, Jr., Col.; disch. Dec. 29, 1864.
 T. F. Rodenbough, Col; prom. from capt. 2d U. S. Cav., April 29, 1865; brevet brig. gen., April 13, 1865; must. out with 3d Regt. Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Jas. Gowan, Lieut.-Col.; prom. from capt. Co. E, Nov. 28, 1862; disch. March 1, 1863.
 Wm. P. Brinton, Lieut.-Col.; prom. from capt. Co. D, 59th P. V., March 1, 1863; wounded May 31, 1864; wounded and captured at Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. Jan. 13, 1865, expiration of term.
 John W. Phillips, Lieut.-Col.; prom. from capt. Co. B to maj., April 8, 1864; to lieut.-col., March 16, 1865; wounded May 31, 1864; captured near Cedar Creek, Va., Nov. 12, 1864; disch. July 21, 1865.

Jos. Gilmore, Maj.; prom. from capt. Co. D, Nov. 28, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863.
 Wm. B. Darlington, Maj.; disch. Jan. 14, 1864; re-commissioned; wounded with loss of leg and captured at Mine Run, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864.
 H. B. Van Voorhis, Maj.; prom. from 1st lieut. Co. F, Jan. 9, 1863; wounded and captured at Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11, 1863; disch. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Wm. H. Page, Maj.; prom. from capt. Co. L, Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with 3d Regt. Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 John Britton, Maj.; prom. from capt. Co. F, Dec. 3, 1864; disch. by special order, July 5, 1865.
 Guy Bryan, Jr., Adj.; prom. to capt. Co. A, May 18, 1865.

COMPANY K.

David Hamilton, Capt.; wounded at Hanover Court House, Va., May 31, 1864; disch. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Henry J. Blough, Capt.; prom. to 1st serg., Oct. 30, 1862; to 2d lieut., June 1, 1863; to capt., Dec. 2, 1864; prisoner from Nov. 12, 1864 to Feb. 22, 1865; disch. in Co. H, 3d Regt. Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865, expiration of term.
 John Nelson, 1st Lieut.; disch. May 14, 1864.
 Wm. A. Rodgers, 1st Serg.; comm. 1st lieut., May 15, 1865; not must.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Augustus Dorsey, 1st Serg.; prisoner from Oct. 11, 1863, to May 30, 1865; disch. by gen. order, July 1, 1865.
 Daniel J. Miller, Q. M. Serg.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Adam Poorbaugh, Q. M. Serg.; wounded at Old Church, Va., June 11, 1864; disch. by gen. order July 20, 1865.
 Levi S. Hoover, Com. Serg.; wounded at Hanover Court House, Va., May 31, 1864; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Geo. L. Bowser Serg.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Stephen S. Kelly, Serg.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Jos. Copperstone, Serg.; disch. by gen. order, July 11, 1865.
 Wm. Lowery, Serg.; prisoner from Nov. 18, 1863, to April 6, 1865; disch. by gen. order, June 19, 1865.
 Jas. L. Coleman, Serg.; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 7, 1864; burial record, July 7, 1864; grave 2,995.
 Horace C. Hill, Serg.; capt.; died at Anders'ville, Ga., May 28, 1864; grave 1,420.
 Jas. F. Bassell, Serg.; capt.; died at Anders'ville, Ga., June 25, 1865; grave 2,483.
 Thos. Williams, Serg.; died at Washington, D. C., July 2, 1863; burial record, July 10, 1863; buried in Mil. Asylum Cemetery.
 Denton Mobley, Serg.
 David J. Horner, Corp.; wounded in action, May 10, 1864; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Wm. N. Nelson, Corp.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Jas. M. Baldwin, Corp.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Solomon W. Hensel, Corp.; prisoner from Nov. 18, 1863, to May 15, 1865; disch. by gen. order, July 21, 1865.
 Henry Lohr, Corp.; wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., Oct. 8, 1864; disch. by gen. order, July 11, 1865.
 Daniel E. Fritz, Corp.; captured at Mine Run, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 11, 1864; burial record, Sept. 4, 1864; grave 7,776.
 John Gull, Blacksmith; disch. by gen. order, July 11, 1865.
 Jacob Johnson, Saddler; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.

PRIVATEs.

Austin, Lewis; drafted; disch. by gen. order, Aug. 18, 1865.
 Boyle, Chas.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Bogart, Benj. B.; substitute; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Brown, Henry A.; drafted; absent in arrest at muster-out.
 Bates, Wm. H.; drafted; disch. by gen. order, Aug. 29, 1865.
 Barkhimer, Michael; disch. by gen. order, July 11, 1865.
 Beaner, Geo.; capt. at Mine Run, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Richmond, Nov., 1864.
 Burley, John B.
 Bailey, Jas. P.; capt.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864; grave 6,099.
 Eltner, Silas T.; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 4, 1863.
 Cherry John; substitute; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Comley, Jesse R.; drafted; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Conner, John B.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Cummings, Jas. B.; disch. by gen. order, July 20, 1865.
 Cooper, Thos.; capt.; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 16, 1864; grave 2,069.

Clutter, Henry.
 Coleman, John A.; capt.; died at Danville, Ga., Jan. 6, 1865.
 Dover, Christian; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Dodd, Jas.; substitute; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Devatt, Conrad; substitute.
 Elsley, John; capt.; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 14, 1864; grave 1,081.
 Felgh, Conrad B.; died at Giesboro, D. C., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
 Fisher, Joseph.
 Goughnour, D. W.; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 16, 1864.
 Gibbs, Elias; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 19, 1864; grave 3,599.
 Gibbs, Sam'l N.; captured; died at Richmond, Va., March 16, 1864.
 Graham, John.
 Howard, Henry; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Himminger, Ab'm; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Houser, Christian; drafted; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Harden, Thos; substitute; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Hawalt, Conrad; substitute; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Hall, Richard; drafted; disch. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
 Haynes, Wm. H.; killed at Hanover C. H., Va., May 31, 1864.
 Holsoppel, Christian; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept., 1864.
 Henchel, Ernest.
 Hlte, Jacob.
 Heller, Edward.
 Johnson, Richard C.; not accounted for.
 Jones, Thos.; not accounted for.
 Keutz, Jacob; substitute; disch. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
 Kegg, Emanuel; died at Fairfax C. H., Va., June 26, 1863.
 Koon, Isaac; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 31, 1864; grave 1,490.
 Kelly George; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Nov., 1864.
 Karmichael, Geo.; capt.; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 16, 1864; grave 1,138.
 Knepp, Peter.
 Lape, Aaron; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Laphy, Michael; substitute; disch. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
 Lewis, Clinton V.; disch. by gen. order, June 28, 1865.
 Lape, Jas.; captured at Old Church, Va., June 11, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 28, 1864; grave 12,192.
 Mehard, James R.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Martin, Bateman; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Miller, Hiram; drafted; disch. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
 Montgomery, Wm.; substitute; disch. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
 Moses, Emanuel; capt.; died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 18, 1863.
 Morgan, Wm.; captured; died at Florence, S. C., Nov., 1864.
 Myers, Chas.
 M'Kee, John; disch. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
 M'Curdy, Jas.; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 28, 1864; grave 780.
 Nolen, Jas.; disch. by gen. order, July 19, 1865.
 Oliver, Benj. T. F.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Owens, Robt. H.; disch. by gen. order, July 11, 1865.
 Perkins, Geo. W.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Rally, Wm.; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Ringsler, Geo. W.; not on muster-out roll.
 Smith, Wolfgang; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Smith, John; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Simpson, Carr; substitute; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Sisley, Geo. A.; captured; disch. by gen. order, July 19, 1865.
 Stewart, Peter; disch. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
 Scheehen, Michael; substitute; disch. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
 Smith, Peter; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by gen. order, Aug. 2, 1865.
 Strimel, Geo.; died March 26, 1865.
 Stewart, David.
 Stewart, Michael.
 Stuller, Geo. W.
 Stulz, Phillip.
 Shriver, Barney; capt.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 30, 1864; grave 7,262.
 Snowberger, J. A.; tr. to Co. D, 18th Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O., Aug. 2, '65.
 Selfan, Jas.; not accounted for.

Vickroy, Adam; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Wilkenson, Thos.; substitute; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Worden, Geo. W.; drafted; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Willson, Johnson; must. out with Co. H, 3d Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
 Weir, Richard C.; drafted; disch. by gen. order, July 24, 1865.
 Winters, Geo. H.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
 Wisegarver, Wm. V.; accidentally killed at Winchester, Va., April 1, 1865.
 Weed, Calvin; captured at Mine Run, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 1, 1864.
 Wisel, Moses; captured at Mine Run, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 28, 1864; burial record, July 28, 1864; grave 4,181.
 Wright, John B.
 Willson, Wm.; not on muster-out roll.
 Weaver, Noah; not on muster-out roll.
 Wilson, Wm. H.; not accounted for.
 Wilson, Wm.; not accounted for.

CAPT. HAMILTON'S MOVEMENTS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

1863. Wednesday, July 15. Meade's headquarters moved from Beaver Creek to Berlin. * * * Kilpatrick's division (Co. K) of cavalry from Falling Waters, via Williamsport, to Boonesborough.

Thursday, July 16. * * * De Forest's First Brigade (Co. K) proceeded to Harper's Ferry.

Friday, July 17. Kilpatrick's cavalry division moved from Berlin and Harper's Ferry to Purcellville, * * * De Forest's brigade (Co. K) crossing the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry. Custer crossed the Potomac at Berlin.

Saturday, July 18. Gen. Meade's headquarters moved from Berlin, Md., to Lovettsville, Va. Crossed Potomac at Berlin.

Sunday, July 19. Meade moved to Wheatland, Va., and Kilpatrick's division of cavalry marched from Purcellville to Upperville, Va.

Monday, July 20. Meade moved to Union, Va.

Wednesday, July 22. Meade changed his headquarters to Upperville; Kilpatrick moved to Piedmont, Va.

Thursday, July 23. Meade moved to Linden, Va.; Kilpatrick's division to Amissville.

Friday, July 24. Meade moved from Linden to Salem.

Saturday, July 25. Meade moved to Warrenton.

Thursday, July 30. Kilpatrick's cavalry moved from Amissville to Warrenton, Va.

Friday, July 31. Kilpatrick's division to Warrenton Junction. Meade's army was on the north bank of the Rappahannock river.

Thursday, Sept. 1. Kilpatrick's division proceeded to Port Conway, on the lower Rappahannock, where, after driving across the river a force of cavalry and infantry which the enemy had on the north bank.

Wednesday, Sept. 2. Elder's battery sank the "Satellite" and the "Reliance," two steamers captured from Union forces; Kilpatrick encamped near Lamb's Creek Church.

Saturday, September 12, Kilpatrick's command at Kelly's Ford.

Sunday, Sept. 13. Kilpatrick's cavalry crossed the Rappahannock early in the morning. Davies' brigade (Co. K) in advance, and captured pickets; moved to Brandy Station and had a skirmish and drove the enemy. Gen. Davies attacked the enemy near Culpeper Court House and drove them back to the long range of hills, where they made a determined stand. Gen. Davies got his artillery in position and shelled the enemy; then ordered a charge, of which Gen. Davies says that it has never been surpassed in the records of the cavalry service; across a deep ravine and a creek, up a steep hill, the road rough and stony, and through a heavy fire of shells, right up to the muzzles of the guns, two of which were captured and brought back in triumph, together with the officer in command and 20 of his men, and driving his supports without firing a shot, using nothing but the saber. Gen. Davies further says: "After gaining this position and the town of Culpeper, I was fired on by a battery posted in thick woods on the left of the railroad, and ordered the Fifth New York to charge and take it. They did so most bravely, but the ground being bad, was much broken, and on gaining the crest of the hill were attacked by a much larger body of cavalry and driven back. They were gallantly rallied by Gen. Kilpatrick in person, under a heavy fire, and advanced again to the front. At that moment I was on the right of the railroad and ordered the Second New York to come in on the right of the Fifth.

"I rode out and led the Fifth again into the woods. Here we met with Gen. Custer, who was heavily engaged and did all men could do to advance. We were, however, overpowered, and the Second New York were flanked and their extreme right driven in. At this juncture the affair looked badly, and I feared the command would be driven back, but I brought up the First West Virginia Cavalry, the last regiment at my command, which had only the day before been supplied with Spencer's rifles. Hitherto they had not taken any active part in the engagement, and on my call sprang from their horses, and led by Col. Richmond, rushed into the woods. This timely reinforcement changed the event and the rebels were driven back in confusion, followed by my brigade (Co. K) through the woods and across the fields. * * * We then marched to Pony Mountain and encamped.

Monday, Sept. 14. I moved the brigade to the Rapidan, and the battery became engaged. * * * The cavalry were not actively engaged, but were for some time under a heavy fire. In the evening I returned to near Raccoon Ford and went into camp, about 1½ miles back from the river, and picketed Robertson's Ford.

Thursday, Sept. 15. In the afternoon I learned Gen. Gregg's pickets were not on the river, but in the rear of Pony Mountain, and that two other fords were unguarded. I imme-

diately sent a battalion of the 2d New York to clear out the enemy on the north bank and connect with Gen. Gregg by patrols, to throw up rifle pits for his carbines and hold these fords at all hazards. In the evening the pickets were driven back. I should state that the north bank of the Rapidan here is entirely commanded by the south bank, which rises abruptly from the river to a great height, and from the narrowness of the river, within short range of the other side.

Wednesday, Sept. 16. At daylight I directed that the outposts along the whole line should be pushed to the river and to clear every enemy from the north bank. This was most successfully done by Capt. Griggs on my right, who drove them across the river, excepting a party stationed at Robertson's house, who had a position he could not take. At the ford first alluded to the enemy made a determined resistance, and crossing a regiment of infantry, made a brisk attack on my lines, and for a few moments it seemed that the battalion on duty there would be driven back. Fortunately at this moment they were reinforced by another battalion, led by Capt. Hasty, 2d New York, who sprang from their saddles and rushed to the assistance of their comrades. This held the enemy in check, and within five minutes the brave 1st West Virginia, supported by a section of Lieut. Counselman's battery, was galloping to the scene of conflict. They dismounted, formed, deployed as skirmishers and advanced across the field. In less time than I have taken in writing this the enemy were driven across the river in confusion. Just before sunset the enemy succeeded with oxen in getting four guns in position on the summit and opened a heavy fire with shells upon the woods where my reserves were stationed. This was replied to by Lieut. Counselman, who, with a well directed shot, blew up a limber chest, when they retired.

Thursday, Sept. 17. Before daylight I took a section of artillery and masked it in the woods on the party at the Robertson house. As the day broke I opened on them with the guns. Two shells sufficed to drive them across the river, and we had the position. From this time until we were relieved by the infantry all was quiet, excepting an occasional shot.

Tuesday, Sept. 22. Gen. Davies, brigade commander, states: My brigade (Co. K) crossed the Rapidan at White's Ford, and moved forward in columns to the turnpike between Madison Court House and Gordonsville. On approaching the road the advance struck the enemy's column moving toward Gordonsville. They were evidently aware of our approach, as we were instantly opened on by two pieces of artillery and found skirmishers dismounted and hidden by the side of the road. Our position was unfortunate, in a dense wood, where no formation was practicable. Gen. Kilpatrick directed me to hold my ground as long as practicable, to give time for withdrawing the artillery and the rest of the command (Co. K) to a more favor-

able position. The 2d New York, though fighting against far superior numbers and unable to act in concert on account of the ground, fought very gallantly and did all that was required of them. They fell back gradually, fighting all the time until the whole of the battery and the 5th New York had crossed the river. * * * In the evening I again crossed the river; moved toward Barnett's Ford. My loss was 1 killed and 10 wounded, 4 officers and 69 men missing.

Bristoe, Va., Oct. 9-22, 1863. Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr., reports: Friday, Oct. 9, my brigade (Co. K) was picketing in a line from Russell's Ford, on Robertson's river, to Griffinsburg, on the Sperryville pike, near Hazel river. I had two regiments on the pike and the other two with Elder's battery, held in reserve in camp at Brown's Store, near James City.

Saturday, Oct. 10. At daylight the enemy's cavalry in force crossed Robertson's river at Russell's Ford and attacked the 5th New York. They fell back slowly to James City, fighting along the road and giving me ample time to make the necessary disposition for defense. They advanced a large column along the James City road until they reached a point commanded by our artillery, which opened on them and drove them back. I maintained a line of pickets from my headquarters to Griffinsburg. * * * As I reported to Gen. Kilpatrick, the attack on our front was only made for the purpose, if possible, of masking the movement of their infantry and train along the base of the mountains to Woodville on the Sperryville pike. At night all firing ceased.

Sunday, Oct. 11. Before dawn I was directed by Gen. Kilpatrick to retire on the Culpeper road at daylight, sending one regiment over to the Sperryville road to retire that way, protecting the infantry on that road. I fell back, unmolested, with three regiments and the battery. A squadron of the 2d New York was sent out from the Court House to reconnoiter the road by which the brigade came in. They were attacked on their return through Culpeper Court House, and nearly cut off. Capt. Griggs was killed; Lieut. Shafer wounded and taken prisoner.

* * * By the direction of Gen. Kilpatrick I fell back toward Brandy Station. On nearing Brandy Station we found the enemy had got between us and Gen. Buford's command, and the 2d Brigade, Custer's, was advanced to the front to charge. As they went forward I placed a section of my battery in position and opened fire; the enemy fell back toward my right flank. At the same moment a column of at least a brigade came down at full speed on my left, and a charge was made on the 2d New York in my rear. I sent Col. Sawyer with the 1st Vermont to my right, and with the 18th Pennsylvania (Capt. Hamilton's Co. K) charged the rebels on the left, and directed the 2d New York to attack in my rear. All of these movements, I am happy to say, were most successful, and we repulsed the rebels at

every point. I held the 1st West Virginia Cavalry in reserve until my other regiments (18th P. C.) had returned from the charges I had ordered, and opened with their rifles a heavy fire upon a column of the enemy advancing from the woods to attack the 2d Brigade as it was returning from a successful charge. Elder's battery was posted on my right flank and rear and pouring shot and shell into the enemy's ranks, and contributed in a great degree to our success. At one time the enemy attempted to charge the battery in flank, but the support, a battalion of the 5th New York, charged gallantly to the rescue and drove them back with heavy loss. * * * This being concluded, I crossed the railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station and went into camp in that neighborhood.

Monday, Oct. 12. I moved my command to Bealeton Station and camped near the wagon train of the army packed at that place.

Tuesday, Oct. 13. At daylight I moved out to Fayetteville. I then marched to Buckland Mills, which I reached at 11 p. m.

Wednesday, Oct. 14. Covering the rear of the division, I marched to Sudley Springs and went into camp. On leaving Buckland Mills a column of infantry came in sight, and their skirmishers attacked my rear guard, consisting of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Co. K), who repulsed them with slight loss.

Thursday, Oct. 15. I moved my brigade to the north bank of Bull Run and bivouacked near the Stone Bridge.

Friday, Oct. 16. The enemy having advanced his pickets to Groveton, I moved out to that point, attacked and drove them back as far as Gainesville. Night coming on prevented farther pursuit.

Saturday, Oct. 17. Again skirmished, driving the enemy back without loss on our side, and moved my command to Carter's Farm, near Sudley Springs.

Sunday, Oct. 18. In the afternoon moved out on the Gainesville road and attacked the enemy's pickets and drove them as far as Gainesville. Here we halted for the night.

Monday, Oct. 19. We followed Gen. Custer's brigade to Buckland Mills. At this point I was directed to take the advance, to move to New Baltimore, which point I was to hold, and then proceed as far as practicable in the direction of Warrenton. * * * We encountered the enemy's videttes, who fell back slowly. We drove them through New Baltimore and occupied the hills beyond. At New Baltimore I learned that Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry had turned to the right and gone off toward Thoroughfare Gap. * * * The firing in my rear growing heavier, I took the responsibility of countermarching my command, returning toward Buckland Mills. * * * Arriving within one mile of Buckland Mills, I learned that the enemy's infantry had driven Gen. Custer's command across

Broad Run, and held the bridge and fords at the mills. At the same time a column of infantry coming in on my right from the direction of Auburn, threw out skirmishers and attacked my column. I sent out the 5th New York to hold them in check, which was successfully done. I sent forward my wagons, artillery and the rest of my column to the left, with instructions to cross Broad Run and make toward Hay Market, and then attacked and drove back the rebel cavalry that were charging my rear. This done, I moved across Broad Run and through the fields and roads toward Hay Market. I struck the pike from Gainesville, through Thoroughfare Gap, about a mile below Hay Market, just in time to check Lee's cavalry, which were coming down through the Gap to cut off my brigade. I at once placed my guns in position, and rallying my command, met and drove back his attack. * * * I then fell back to Gainesville and went into camp. Maj. Van Vorhis, of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Co. K), who fell badly wounded while gallantly charging at the head of his regiment at Brandy Station. * * *

Capt. Henry J. Blough's company, transferred from the James River to the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. Sheridan, First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps. The itinerary of Co. K, 18th Pennsylvania:

Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864. Command relieved from picket on left of army near Jerusalem plank road.

Aug. 5. Marched to City Point and began embarking.

Aug. 9. Whole brigade had arrived at Giesborough Point, D. C.

Aug. 12. Broke camp and marched to the Shenandoah Valley, via Leesburg and Snicker's Gap.

Aug. 17. Reached Winchester and covered the rear of the Sixth Corps, then falling back toward Berryville; had a hot fight, at the close of which we fell back to Summit Point, where the enemy attacked us on Aug. 21, and we fell back to Charlestown.

Monday, Aug. 22. Were again attacked, and after a sharp skirmish fell back on our infantry at Halltown and took position on the extreme right.

Thursday, Aug. 25. Made a reconnoissance to Kearneyville in connection with the Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, and were also joined by the First Cavalry Division. Met a large force of the enemy immediately on crossing the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which consisted of Breckinridge's Corps and some cavalry; a severe engagement ensued, at the close of which the enemy developed his force, compelling a retreat, which we accomplished in good order and very leisurely. On the following night (25-26) crossed into Maryland, marching to Boonsborough on the 26th, and leaving regiments to picket the fords at Antietam and Sharpsburg.

Sunday, Aug. 28. Recrossed the Potomac at Shepherds-town; marched to Charlestown and bivouacked.

Friday, Sept. 2, 1864. The brigade (Co. K) moved from Charlestown, Va., to Berryville, and divided its time from that date to the 19th between picket duty and occasional scouts.

Tuesday, 13. A reconnoissance was made across the Opequon creek toward Winchester over the Berryville pike, which resulted in the capture of the Eighth South Carolina Infantry, consisting of 14 commissioned officers, among them Col. Hengan, commanding the brigade, and 92 enlisted men; also the battle flag. Besides this, 2 commissioned officers and 35 enlisted men belonging to several regiments of Virginia cavalry were taken. * * *

(Gen. Sheridan said of this affair: "Great credit is due to Gens. Wilson and McIntosh (Co. K). * * * The charge was a gallant one." He further stated that "McIntosh's brigade (Co. K) of cavalry dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's division, charged it, and then captured the regiment as referred to.")

The Winchester Battle. Monday, 19. At 2 a. m. the brigade (Co. K) left camp at Berryville, and meeting the enemy at the crossing of the Opequon, drove him some miles, when they were reinforced and succeeded in checking our farther advance. We held them, however, until the arrival of the infantry, when we were assigned a position on the left flank, from which we took an active part in the engagement throughout the day, and after the occupation of Winchester in the evening, charged the retreating columns of the enemy and followed them to the vicinity of Kearns town.

Wednesday, 21. Met the enemy near Front Royal and drove him to Milford, where they were strongly intrenched and held us during the next day and night.

Friday, 23. Advanced again on this day, reaching New Market on the 25th, and Staunton on the 27th.

Wednesday, 28. The enemy attacked us at Waynesborough and compelled us to fall back beyond Staunton to Middle River. Moved to Bridgewater, on the North river, and went into camp on the 30th; remained until Oct. 2, when we changed camp. Just after going into our new camp the Third New Jersey, then on picket, was attacked and driven across the river and through town in great confusion. The 2d New York charged the enemy and drove him back across the river, recapturing nearly all the prisoners taken and inflicting a severe loss on the enemy. They used artillery quite freely.

Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864. The 5th New York was detailed to burn property in retaliation for the murder of Lieut. Meigs.

Wednesday, 5. Remained in camp.

Thursday, 6. Marched from Dayton on the Back road, burning barns and collecting all the cattle found, the enemy fol-

lowing at a respectful distance until we were going into camp, when they attacked the 5th New York and the 18th Pennsylvania (Co. K) near Brock's Gap and succeeded in cutting off about 75 of the 5th New York, but afterwards they came in.

Friday, 7. Lieut-Col. Purington (brigade commander) was relieved by Col. Pennington. The Second Brigade, in the rear, was attacked and compelled to fall back, losing all the cattle and some of the forage. Part of the brigade was deployed, checking the enemy.

Saturday, 8. The 18th Pennsylvania (Co. K), as rear guard, was attacked and compelled to fall back on the brigade, losing some killed and a few wounded. The enemy halted. The brigade withdrew in line of battle for a mile; the enemy did not follow; encamped near Fisher's Hill.

Sunday, 9. Attacked the enemy in a well-posted position beyond Tom's Brook, on a hill, commanding the road with their artillery. After considerable skirmishing the brigade was ordered to charge up the hill, which resulted in the capture of six guns and the whole train of Gen. Rosser. Brigade (Co. K) encamped on the field.

Tuesday, 11. Marched to Cedar Creek.

Thursday, 13. Pickets driven in at Cupp's Hill; brigade was ordered out to reform the line; considerable artillery firing.

Monday, 17. Gen. Rosser attacked the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, on picket, and captured Maj. Marcy, Capt. Parmelee, Lieut. Havens and 33 enlisted men.

Battle of Cedar Creek. Wednesday, 19. The enemy attacked in force; formed in line near the pike to allow the infantry to form. Brigade (Co. K) charged and took 22 pieces of artillery.

Thursday, 20. Went on a reconnaissance beyond Fisher's Hill.

Oct. 21 to 31. Doing picket duty and occasional scouts.

Nov. 1 to 8, 1864. In camp near Middletown, Va.

Tuesday, 8. Marched to a point between Newtown and Winchester, on the Winchester pike, north of the Opequon, and encamped, ready to reinforce either point.

Wednesday, 9. Marched to Mount Zion Church, and picketed from Fawcett's Gap to Middle road.

Nov. 10 and 11. In camp near Kearnstown, Va.

Saturday, 12. The 2d Ohio on picket; First Connecticut sent on a scout to Cedar Creek; both regiments were attacked; brigade moved out and engaged the enemy, driving them to Lebanon Church.

Sunday, 13. In camp near Kearnstown, Va. The brigade (Co. K), with the division, moved out on a reconnaissance; returned at 4 p. m.

November 14 to 20. Same camp, doing picket and an occasional scout.

Monday, 21. The brigade (Co. K) moved out at 7 a. m.

Tuesday, 22. Engaged the enemy at Mount Jackson.

Wednesday, 23. Returned to old camp, near Kearns-town, Va.

Nov. 23 to 28. In camp doing picket and occasional scouts.

Monday, 28. At 8 p. m. received orders to move at once. Moved out at 11 p. m. on the march and reached Wardenville at 11 a. m. on the 29th; halted three-quarters of an hour; encamped eleven miles from Moorefield.

Wednesday, 30. Moved at 7 a. m. and reached Moorefield at 9 a. m. and halted until 3 p. m., sending the 2d New York on a scout toward Petersburg; marched at 3 p. m., and encamped at 9 p. m. at Pine Church.

Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864. Marched at 7 a. m. and reached Cacapon Bridge at 9 a. m. and encamped.

Friday, 2. Moved at 7 a. m. by way of Lockhart's and Petticoat Gap and reached camp at 1 p. m.

Dec. 3 to 18. In camp near Kearns town, doing picket and occasional scouts.

Monday, 19. Marched at 6 a. m. and reached Woodstock at 6 p. m. and encamped.

Tuesday, 20. Marched at 6 a. m. and reached Lacry's Springs at 6 p. m.

Wednesday, 21. The enemy's cavalry attempted to surprise our camp about 5 a. m. and were repulsed. At 7 a. m. marched, reaching Woodstock at 5 p. m., and encamped.

Thursday, 22. Moved at 6 o'clock, reaching camp near Kearns town at 3 p. m.

Dec. 23 to 28. In camp doing picket duty.

Wednesday, 28. Moved two miles and a quarter from Winchester.

Dec. 29 to 31. In camp, building winter quarters and doing picket duty.

One day's destruction of property by our command:

September 30, 1864.

Capt. Dana: I have the honor to report that my command destroyed 9 large mills and about 100 barns yesterday; the mills were filled with flour and wheat; the barns were filled with threshed wheat and hay. I also destroyed a large number of stacks of hay and grain found standing in the fields. I brought away about 150 head of beef cattle, or perhaps nearly 200 head; also about 500 head of sheep. No dwelling houses were destroyed or interfered with.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,

Brig.-Gen. Commanding Second Division.

The engagement at Tom's Brook, October 9, 1864. Gen. Geo. A. Custer to Gen. Wilson:

Third Cavalry Division.

October 13, 1864. * *

* * Seeing the stubborn resistance met by Pennington's line in front, I ordered the 18th Pennsylvania, (Co. K), supported by the 8th and 22d New York, to move forward on our extreme right, with a view of turning the enemy's left flank, * * the entire line was ordered forward and when sufficiently near the enemy the charge was sounded. The enemy seeing his flank turned and his retreat cut off broke in the outmost confusion and sought safety in headlong flight. The pursuit was kept up at a gallop by the entire command for a distance of nearly 2 miles, when a brigade of the enemy was formed to check our further advance. * * Our whole line moved forward at the charge. Before this irresistible advance he found it impossible to stand. Once more he was compelled to trust his safety to the fleetness of his steed rather than the metal of his saber. His retreat soon became a demoralized rout. Vainly did the most of this affrighted herd endeavor to rally a few supports around their standards and stay the advance of their eager and exulting pursuers, who, in one overwhelming current were bearing down everything before them. Never since the opening of this war had there been witnessed such a complete and decisive overthrow of the enemy's cavalry. The pursuit was kept up vigorously for nearly 20 miles, and only relinquished then from the complete exhaustion of our horses and the dispersion of our panic stricken enemies. * * *

GEORGE A. CUSTER.

Commanding Division.

Battles, etc., of the Eighteenth Cavalry:

Chantilly, Va.,
 Aldie, Va.,
 Hanover, Pa.,
 Hunterstown, Pa.,
 Gettysburg, Pa.,
 Monterey Pass, Pa.,
 Smithsburg, Pa.,
 Hagerstown, Md.,
 Boonsboro, Md.,
 Funkstown, Md.,
 Hagerstown, Md.,
 Falling Waters, Md.,
 Port Conway, Va.,
 Brandy Station, Va.,
 Culpeper, Va.,
 Rapidan, Va.,
 Robertson's Ford, Va.,
 James City, Va.,
 Culpeper, Va.,
 Brandy Station, Va.,
 Groveton, Va.,
 Buckland Mills, Va.,
 Haymarket, Va.,
 Stevensburg, Va.,
 Raccoon Ford, Va.,
 Kilpatrick's Raid, Va.,

Wilderness, Va.,
 Spottsylvania, Va.,
 Yellow Tavern, Va.,
 Meadow Bridge, Va.,
 Hanover Court House, Va.,
 Ashland Station, Va.,
 Bethesda Church, Va.,
 Cold Harbor, Va.,
 St. Mary's Church, Va.,
 Yellow House (Weldon Railroad),
 Winchester, Va.,
 Summit Point, Va.,
 Charlestown, Va.,
 Kearneysville, Va.,
 The Opequon, Va.,
 Front Royal, Va.,
 Milford, Va.,
 Waynesboro, Va.,
 Brock's Gap, Va.,
 Columbia Furnace, Va.,
 Tom's Brook, Va.,
 Hupp's Hill, Va.,
 Cedar Creek, Va.,
 Lebanon Church, Va.,
 Mount Jackson, Va.,

Casualties in action.		Officers.	Men.
Killed.....		4	44
Wounded		8	165
Captured or missing		13	334
		25	543
Deaths.			
Killed in action		4	44
Of wounds		1	12
Of disease		2	209
Other causes			20
		7	292

Total enrollment about 2,020; 131 died in the hands of the enemy; 1 of wounds; 127 of disease; 1 of sunstroke, and 2 unknown.

THE TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, OR ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Col. W. H. Boyd and Col. Oliver B. Knowles.

Capt. Richard Ryckman's Company F of Johnstown was a part of this regiment. It was recruited in July and August, 1863, under the call of President Lincoln for cavalry for six months' service. When that term expired most of the men re-enlisted for a term of three years. On August 23, Companies C, E, K, H, L and M were sent to Pottsville, and B to Gettysburg where there were serious difficulties in regard to the draft, which was being resisted. Company F and the four other companies were taken to the Shenandoah Valley, where they remained during the fall and winter.

In January, 1864, the regiment was reorganized and remained at Chambersburg until May when with the exception of Company D which was at Scranton, it was ordered to Washington where it was dismounted, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Grant's line was facing Lee at Cold Harbor when the regiment arrived on the field and it was immediately placed on the left of the Corps. Within a few minutes thereafter the enemy opened fire on the new men and many were killed and wounded. On June 3 it made a gallant charge with the loss of twenty-seven men. On June 18 it was fiercely assailed on the Petersburg and Suffolk railroad, where again many men were lost. Col. Knowles assumed command of the regiment here and served until the close of the war. On August 18 it made a descent on the Weldon railroad when it was attacked, and among the killed was Lieut. James Speer Orr, of Johnstown. About September 15 it was assigned to the First Brigade under Gen. Sickel, in which was Capt. Powell Stackhouse's Company F, of the 198th Regiment, also from Johnstown. On

the 30th it was engaged at Poplar Spring Church and Peeble's Farm, and for its gallant services Gen. Meade bestowed special honors upon the regiment. On October 5 it was remounted and equipped as cavalry and assigned to the First Brigade, led by Col. C. H. Smith, in Gen. D. McM. Gregg's cavalry division. It was engaged in all the active operations of the army until the end. Capt. Ryckman was promoted to Major and made a gallant officer. After the surrender it was a part of Sheridan's cavalry corps in North Carolina, and when it reached the Dan river, ascertaining that Gen. J. E. Johnson had also surrendered to Gen. Sherman, it then returned to Lynchburg and on July 8 was mustered out of the service.

In its ten months' campaign the regiment lost almost all of its line officers: four were killed or mortally wounded in battle; ten were wounded; four were wounded previous to their promotion and four were captured. The enlisted men also suffered severely: 147 were killed in battle or died of disease and 253 were wounded. It was one of the brilliant companies from Johnstown, and its record will be studied with pleasure by all patriotic people.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

- Col. Wm. H. Boyd; disch. Nov. 4, 1864, for wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
 Col. Oliver B. Knowles; prom. from maj., Jan. 18, 1865; brevet brig-gen. March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment, July 8, 1865.
 Lieut.-Col. Richard F. Moson; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; must. out with regt., July 8, 1865.
 Maj. Chas. F. Gillies; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; disch. Oct. 15, 1864; re-com. Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with regt., July 8, 1865.
 Maj. Robt. Bell; prom. from capt. Co. B, April 1, 1864; must. out with regt., July 8, 1865.
 Maj. Richard Ryckman; prom. from capt. Co. F, Nov. 9, 1864; brevet brig-gen., April 5, 1865; must. out with regt., July 8, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Recruited in Cambria Co.; mustered in June 27, 1863; mustered out July 8, 1865.

- Capt. Richard Ryckman; prom. to maj., Nov. 9, 1864.
 Capt. Thos. D. Black; prom. from 1st serg. to 2d lieut., March 3, 1864; to 1st lieut., Sept. 14, 1864; to capt., Nov. 9, 1864; disch. to date May 15, 1865.
 1st Lieut. J. Speer Orr; died Aug. 22, 1864, of wounds received at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.
 1st Lieut. Henry C. Teeter; prom. from serg. to 2d lieut., Nov. 10, 1864; to 1st lieut., Jan. 27, 1865; must. out with Co.; vet.
 2d Lieut. J. Henry Triece; prom. from 1st serg., Jan. 27, 1865; missing in action at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
 1st Serg. Wm. H. Slater; prom. from Q. M. Serg., Jan. 28, 1865; com. 2d lieut.; not must.; must. out with Co.
 Q. M. Serg. Wesley Spires; prom. from com. serg., Jan. 28, 1865; vet.
 Com. Serg. Levi W. Grimsley; pr. from serg., Jan. 28, '65; must. out with Co.; vet.
 Serg. John J. Benshoff; wounded at Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; must. out with Co.

Serg. Wm. F Horner; prom. from corp., July 1, 1864; must. out with Co.; vet.
 Serg. Geo. W. Davis; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; prom. from corp., Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with Co.
 Serg. Hohn Stone; prom. to corp., July 1, 1864; to serg., Jan. 28, 1865; disch. July 9, 1865; vet.
 Serg. Peter W. Pike; prom. from corp., July 1, 1864; wounded and captured at Amelia Springs, Va., April 5, 1865; disch. by gen. order, May 29, 1865.
 Corp. John Stambaugh; prom. to corp., Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with Co.; vet.
 Corp. Wm. Palmer; prom. to corp., Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O., July 14, 1865.
 Corp. Montgomery P. Smith; prom. to corp., Jan. 10, 1865; wounded in action, March 7, 1865; absent at muster-out; vet.
 Corp. Wm. Aschorn; prom. to corp. Jan. 28, 1865; prisoner from April 5 to April 9, 1865; must. out with Co.
 Corp. Andrew Sarlouis; prom. to corp., Jan. 28, 1865; must. out with Co.
 Corp. Augustus Welch; prom. to corp., Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with Co.; vet.
 Corp. John Cable; prom. to corp., March 24, 1865; must. out with Co.; vet.
 Corp. Jacob M. Folsom; wounded at Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; disch. by gen. order, May 27, 1865; vet.
 Corp. Daniel Benshoff; prom. to corp., Nov. 20, 1864; died Dec. 5, 1864; vet.
 Bugler Richard W. Ryckman; must. out with Co.
 Bugler Jos. Bennett; must. out with Co.
 Blacksmith Jas. A. Litz; must. out with Co.
 Farrier John Maloy; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; prom. to corp., Sept. 16, 1864; to farrier, Dec. 19, 1864; must. out with Co.
 Artificer Sam'l J. Smith; must. out with Co.

PRIVATES.

Jas. W. Adams; must. out with Co.
 Wm. H. Arnold; not on muster-out roll.
 Isaac M. Barclay; must. out with Co.
 Wm. Bowden; wounded at Amelia Springs, Va., April 5, 1865; disch. July 28, 1865; vet.
 John Brown; missed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
 Sam'l C. Best; wounded at Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with Co.
 Henry Brubaker; must. out with Co.
 John Bowden; must. out with Co.
 David H. Buck; must. out with Co.
 John F. Bracken; must. out with Co.
 Aaron Brown; disch. on surg. cert., April 27, 1865.
 Robt. Cable; must. out with Co.
 Henry Cooper; must. out with Co.; vet.
 Sam'l Callihan; must. out with Co.; vet.
 Michael Collins; must. out with Co.
 Jonathan L. Coy; must. out with Co.
 Daniel Coy; never joined Co.
 Geo. W. Duncan; absent sick at muster-out.
 Martin L. Dill; must. out with Co.
 Henry Eisenberger; must. out with Co.
 John Eichenour; died at City Point, Va., July 19, 1864; burial record, Aug. 2, 1864.
 Jas. A. French; must. out with Co.
 Jos. M. Flemming; must. out with Co.
 Sam'l Fleck; must. out with Co.
 Edward Foster.
 Henry Glitch; must. out with Co.
 John Gore, disch. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Albert Gay; must. out with Co.
 Geo. Gates; died, at David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I.
 John Helsel; must. out with Co.
 Hiram Helsel; must. out with Co.
 Jos. M. Harbaugh; must. out with Co.
 John H. Horrocks; must. out with Co.
 Daniel Howard; must. out with Co.
 David Howard; must. out with Co.
 Jas. K. Homer; died at City Point, Va., Jan. 9, 1865; buried in Cavalry Corps Cem.
 Airwine Homer; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
 Simon Hollibaugh; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1864; burial record, Oct. 8, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
 Clark Heeman; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.
 Jas. S. Jackson; must. out with Co.
 Fred. Kelse; must. out with Co.; vet.
 Jos. Kring; must. out with Co.
 Wm. Livingston; wounded at Appomattox C. H., Va., April 9, 1865; disch. July 19, 1865; vet.
 Jacob Livingston; must. out with Co.
 Aaron Lohr; must. out with Co.
 Jeremiah Lohr; must. out with Co.
 David Lloyd; disch. by gen. order, Aug. 14, 1865.
 Thos. R. Litz; must. out with Co.
 Harrison Lohr; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864.
 John W. Miller; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 23, 1864; absent at muster-out; vet.
 Jacob R. Miller; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; must. out with Co.; vet.
 Isaac Mangus; must. out with Co.
 Jacob Mangus; must. out with Co.

Patrick R. Markley; w. at Petersburg, June 18, 1864; must. out with Co.
Thos. Markley; must. out with Co.
Simon Metzler; must. out with Co.
Thos. A. Martin; pris. from April 5 to April 9, 1865; disch. by gen. order, May 18, 1865.

Wm. R. Marsch; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1865; disch. on surg. cert., May 16, 1865.

Jacob Middower; killed at Amelia Springs, Va., April 5, 1865.

Barnabas Moore; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1864.

Geo. Miller; died at David's Island, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1864; burial record, Aug. 16 1864; buried at Phila., Pa.

Jas. B. Mayers.

Peter O'Conner; disch. by spec. order, Jan. 9, 1865.

Jas. Penrod; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 26, 1864; must. out with Co., July 8, 1865.

Jeremiah Penrod; disch. by gen. order, June 21, 1865.

Geo. Palmer; must. out with Co.

Jas. Patter; must. out with Co.

David F. Patton; must. out with Co.

David Plowman; absent sick at muster-out.

Henry Peden; must. out with Co. July 8, 1865.

Wm. Pearson; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Winfield S. Rager; disch. by gen. order, June 9, 1865.

Sam'l Rogger; must. out with Co.

Sam'l Rhoades; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; disch. by gen. order, July 24, 1865.

Albert Rock; must. out with Co.

Robt. S. Ramsey; must. out with Co.
Elliot D. Rolstone; must. out with Co.
David Resler; must. out with Co.
James J. Rodgers; must. out with Co.
Ottinger Reed; absent sick at muster-out.

Jesse Rooker; disch. on surg. cert., Dec. 27, 1864.

David Rolstone.

Samuel Reesler.

John Spade; must. out with Co.; vet.

Skirrow Smith; must. out with Co.

Abraham Smith; must. out with Co.

Sam'l Stutzman; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; must. out with Co.

Aaron Stains; must. out with Co.

Jacob Shickley; must. out with Co.

Hall Shehan; must. out with Co.

Leonard Stout; must. out with Co.

Thos. Surr; must. out with Co.

Carson Swisher; wounded at Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; pris. from Oct. 27 to Dec. 22, 1864; must. out with Co.

Jos. B. Shale; must. out with Co.

Levi Stutzman; must. out with Co.

August I. Sponsler; trans. to Co. H, Nov. 9, 1864.

Chas. C. Teeter; must. out with Co.; vet.

Ed. Tarman; must. out with Co.; vet.

Peter Thomas; must. out with Co.

Jacob P. Vannatta; must. out with Co.

John W. Vancamp; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Richard Williams; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.

Jas. N. Wilson; pris. from April 5 to April 9, 1865; must. out with Co.

Philip W. Walker; must. out with Co.

Wm. H. Yarnall; must. out with Co.

THE 21ST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, COMPANY F.

Capt. Richard Ryckman and Capt. Thomas D. Black.

The battles engaged in:

Front Royal.

Cold Harbor.

Weldon Railroad.

Stony Creek Station.

Dinwiddie Court House.

Sailor's Creek.

Mt. Jackson.

Jerusalem Plank Road.

Poplar Spring Church.

Belfield.

Five Forks.

Farmville.

Harrisonburg.

Petersburg.

Boydton Road.

Hatcher's Run.

Amelia Springs.

Appomattox.

On June 26, 1863, Private George W. Sandoe, Company B, 21st P. C., was the first union soldier killed at Gettysburg.

Losses in the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry.

Enrollment for the six months' service, officers, 47, men, 1,070, total 1,117.

Enrollment for the three years' term, officers, 59, men, 1,665, total, 1,724.

	First term		Second term.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Killed	0	3	1	49
Wounded	0	0	12	196
Captured	1	1	1	32
Missing	0	0	3	22
Died of wounds	0	0	1	24
Died of disease	0	17	1	93
	1	21	19	416

Colonel Boyd. The 21st in the Shenandoah Valley:

Charlestown, W. Va., Nov. 19, 1863.

Captain: * * In obedience to instructions from division headquarters, I left this place at 3 a. m. on Sunday, 15th instant, with about 700 of my command, composed of detachments from * * and the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry. * * The command was supplied with four days' rations and forage (two days' being in wagons). We marched to Strasburg the first day; distance, 41 miles.

(Nov. 16th.) Started at daylight next morning and reached Woodstock about 10 a. m.; distance, 12 miles. Here my advance guard, Companies A and C of the 1st New York came upon the enemy's pickets, about 20 in number, and drove them out of town. Capturing the mail-carrier with a large mail for the South, also a lieutenant (Hamman) of the 10th Virginia Infantry and a wagon with four barrels of apple brandy intended for Imboden's camp. I had intended to feed at the latter place and send my wagons back with a guard, but the enemy kept our advance so much occupied that I deemed it impracticable.

On reaching Edenburg, 5 miles south of Woodstock, my advance encountered a company of rebel cavalry stationed at that place on picket, and after a sharp skirmish drove them out of town. Here my advance halted, and Captain Stevenson, (Co. C), sent me word that camp fires were visible along the base of the mountain to the left of the town, which proved to be correct, they were only the fires of the company on picket which had been driven out of the town.

A few miles beyond Edenburg the rebels made another stand in a piece of woods, but we drove them again, this time with the saber; here some of the men who had fast horses indulged in the chase a little too far, and the rebels finding them unsupported, turned on them, and before they could reach the main guard 3 of them, whose horses were run down, were captured and 1 man killed. My advance was now within a mile of Mount Jackson and I ordered them to advance, continually throwing out skirmishers. On approaching within a quarter of a mile of the town, the skirmishers were fired upon by a piece

of artillery planted on a little eminence in front of the town and commanding the pike.

On hearing this I formed a line of battle on each side of the pike and at once pushed my artillery to the front and opened on the town. The enemy evidently were very much surprised for they supposed we had no artillery with us, and after a dozen shots had been fired, one of which I regret to say, killed Corporal J. H. Hoagland, Co. F, 1st N. Y. they ceased. My skirmishers in the meantime advanced to reconnoiter the position of the enemy, and I soon learned the enemy were in full retreat. We at once dashed after them through the town and across the first bridge, when they again made a stand on the top of a hill.

We drove them from this and occupied it ourselves, the enemy occupying the hill beyond the bridge. Here we viewed each other for some time (the enemy having his artillery planted to sweep the only bridge by which the stream was passable, the banks being very steep all along), and unfortunately the topography of the country was such that we could not reach their guns with our own artillery until they were out of range.

I learned from prisoners that White and Gilmer's battalion and a portion of Imboden's were present, in all 800 men, and as they were likely to be re-enforced, I deemed it prudent not to pursue them any farther, as we were within 3 miles of New Market, and my horses were very much jaded. I rested for the night 2 miles this side of Woodstock.

As the head of the column was passing through Edensburg about 20 rebels dashed out of the woods and fired into the advance, but did no mischief: one of my men seeing them have blue coats on dashed after them, and as it was dark he was captured.

(Nov. 17.) Just before day light on Tuesday morning, and as the column was about starting we were again fired into by some bush-whackers, but no injury was done, save the slight wounding of one of Cole's battalion; stopped at Winchester on Tuesday night, and as we were about to start at daylight on Wednesday (18th), some men fired from a house, wounding one of the 1st New York Cavalry very seriously. Search was made and 4 men found secreted beneath the floor. I made them walk to camp barefooted; they belong to Gilmer's command.

The result of the expedition was 27 prisoners (including 2 officers) with their horses and equipments, about 90 fat cattle, 4 barrels brandy, about 50 tents, 3 four-horse teams and a quantity of tobacco and salt.

Twenty-seven of the cattle belong to Charles Moore, who has "safe-guards" from General Banks, Fremont and Shields, but I took them to prevent the enemy getting them; the balance were contraband.

I lost 2 men killed, 2 wounded, and 5 missing. We killed

a number of the enemy, but they succeeded in carrying them off the field.

(Nov. 18th.) We reached camp at 3 p. m. I am, Captain, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. BOYD,

Col. 21st Penna. Cav. Commanding.

Capt. William M. Boone,

A. A. G. 1st Division, Dept. of W. Va.

Company F, in a reconnoissance in the Shenandoah Valley:

Charlestown, Va., January 4, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to report in obedience to orders from division headquarters of January 3, 1864, to proceed to Winchester to develop the force of the enemy, that I left Charlestown and went to Winchester, by way of Berryville. * * Upon nearing the town I divided my force, about 300 men, so as to cover all approaches or exits, except on the west side, and then dashed in simultaneously. A perfect skedaddle took place. We captured 6 and killed 1, and mortally wounded a Captain Armstrong. * * Imboden began falling back between 1 and 2 p. m. and was in Newtown at 6 p. m. to which place I drove his pickets and finally his rear guard. * *

The following information was gleaned: Fitzhugh Lee's and Rosser's cavalry had avoided Winchester and gone toward Moorefield, W. Va., and to Paw Paw tunnel for the purpose of destroying it.

WM. H. BOYD,

Colonel 21st Penna. Cavalry.

The 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captain Ryckman:

Chambersburg, Pa., May 5, 1864.

Major Vincent: The 21st regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry will leave Chambersburg for Washington at 6 a. m. on the 16th instant.

D. N. COUCH, Maj. Gen.

On April 30, 1864, the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry was in the Department of the Susquehanna, located at York, Pa., Col. Wm. H. Boyd.

The Itinerary of Company F, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. Ryckman:

* * The date of this regiment joining the Army of the Potomac commences with the fourth epoch: we are therefore, unable to render any account of the first, second and third epochs:

1864.

Wednesday, June 1. Our regiment crossed the Pamunkey river and arrived at the Army of the Potomac, and were

attached to the Second Brigade, (Col. Jacob Sweitzer) First Division, (Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin), Fifth Corps, (Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren) and took up a position behind breast-works.

Thursday, 2. We changed positions several times during the afternoon and evening, the enemy shelled us from which we had 1 officer (Lieutenant Waters) killed.

Friday, 3. We were engaged with the enemy all day at Cold Harbor: our casualties were: killed, 7; wounded, 47; among the latter being Col. Boyd, Capt. Phillips, Lieut. Doyle and Lieut. Clarke. We remained there until night; we then moved to the left and occupied other breast-works until June 5. We then marched within half a mile of the Chickahominy, threw up breast-works, where we remained until June 12, when we marched to the Chickahominy.

Company F across the Chickahominy:

Headquarters 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry,

August 8, 1864.

June 13, 1864. Crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and on the evening of June 14, we reached the James river and rested until the morning of June 16, when we crossed the James on transports and marched 18 miles to near Petersburg, Va., we remained quiet until June 18, when we advanced to the front and were engaged with the enemy all day, making several charges. We remained under a heavy fire until relieved next morning, June 19, and moved to the left on the railroad. Our casualties on the 18th were as follows: Killed, 10, wounded, 69, and missing, 1; among the wounded being Lieut. Col. Mason, Major Gillies and Capt. McCall.

June 19 and 20. We lay on the railroad and were annoyed by sharpshooters. Our casualties were: Killed, 1, wounded, 10; among the latter being Lieut. Lott, severely wounded in the head and since died in the hospital, on June 28. On the evening of the 20th we moved to the rear and remained there until the next morning, when we moved near the Jerusalem road and encamped in the woods. We remained here until the afternoon of June 22d when we advanced to the support of the Second Corps, where we remained until the next morning, when we were relieved and returned to our old camp. The casualties on the 22d were: Wounded, 7; among them being Lieutenant Devens.

In the evening of the 23d we marched to the extreme left and threw up fortifications to protect the flank.

June 24, returned to camp, where we remained doing fatigue duty until July 12.

On the evening of the 12th we moved to the front to relieve a brigade in the breast-works. We lay here until July 21, when we were relieved, and returned to camp. The casualties from the 12th to the 21st were 2 men killed.

We lay quiet until July 25, when we occupied the breast-

works, protecting our left flank. We remained here until the evening of the 27th.

July 28, we marched farther to the right and took a position in the breast-works on the left of the Ninth Corps.

July 29, we had 2 men wounded, (one has died) from the enemy's shells.

A fort was blown up on July 30, in front of the Ninth Corps, and we kept up a continuous fire all day on the enemy. The casualties were: Killed, 1: and wounded, 1, (Captain J. H. Harmony).

O. B. KNOWLES,

Major 21st Penna. Cav. Commanding.

The 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry Re-mounted. Gen. Meade to Gen. Warren.

October 5, 1864. 9:30 p. m.

* * directs that you order the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving in your camp as infantry, to proceed tomorrow to the Dismounted Camp for the Cavalry near City Point for the purpose of being mounted.

General Gregg to General Meade:

Second Division, Cavalry Corps: Oct. 16, 1864.

* * The 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry is mounted and will join this division today.

Maj. Richard Ryckman, Commanding:

Headquarters 21st Penna. Cavalry, March 8, 1865.

Captain: I have the honor to report that I sent out a party of thirty men, in charge of Captain McCall, on the McCann road as far as Lee's Mill. They started at 8 and returned at 11:30 a. m. yesterday, the 7th but discovered nothing of importance.

I also sent thirty-five men in charge of Lieutenant Bucher, of Company B, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, this morning on the Wells road. They proceeded as far as Disputanta Station, but saw none nor heard of any enemy, all was quiet on my line last night.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant.

R. RYCKMAN,

Maj. 21st Pa. Cav. Com'dg. Picket, 2d Brig., 2d Div. Cav. Corps.

Itinerary of 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry (Co. F):

Feb. 5-7, 1865. Regiment participated in a move on the left at Hatcher's Run.

Feb. 8. Returned to camp; casualties, 2 men wounded.

Feb. 25. Regiment was transferred from Third Brigade to

Second Brigade per Special Orders No. 40, paragraph V, dated Feb. 25.

March 29. Regiment broke camp in front of Petersburg, Va.; was engaged in skirmish at Dinwiddie Court House, Va.; then moved to Mahone's Bridge, Stony Creek, to picket till April 1.

April 1. Regiment crossed Stony Creek, Va., near Dinwiddie Court House.

April 5. Was engaged in battle at Amelia Springs, Va.

April 7. Engaged in battle at Farmville, Va.

April 9. Engaged in battle at Appomattox Court House.

May 22. 21st Pennsylvania (Co. F) moved to Lynchburg from Appomattox Court House. Details of the command performing duty as provost guard in the following counties: Appomattox, Campbell, Amherst, Bedford, Nelson and Franklin.

Gen. C. H. Smith to Gen. Kelton:

Petersburg, Va., May 11, 1865.

The Second Brigade, Col. Young commanding, composed of the 4th, 8th, 16th and 21st Pennsylvania Regiments, went to Lynchburg. * * *

Military Division of the James,

Richmond, Va., May 12, 1865.

The * * * 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry * * * are hereby detached and are assigned to duty in the Department of Virginia. By order of

MAJ.-GEN. H. W. HALLECK.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY,
COL. WILLIAM W. STEWART.

Capt. William A. Mackin's Company G of Johnstown was a part of this regiment. It was originally the 20th Pennsylvania Militia, and had fourteen companies, using every letter from A to P, inclusive, excepting J and O. It served for a short time in 1862 and 1863. In 1864 it was reorganized and served for a hundred days.

Capt. Mackin's Company G was not mustered in until February, 1865, and was mustered out August 24, 1865. It was assigned for duty in the Shenandoah Valley, and covered the territory between the Potomac river and Staunton, Virginia. There was no fighting of any moment in the valley during this time. Below is its roster:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Col. Wm. W. Stewart; must. out with regt., Aug. 24, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. Thos. M'Leester; prom. from capt. Co. A, April 24, 1865; must. out with regt., Aug. 24, 1865.

Maj. Wm. F. Johnston; prom. from capt. Co. B, April 21, 1865; must. out with regt., Aug. 24, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Recruited in Cambria Co.; must. in Feb. 18, 1865; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.

Capt. Wm. A. Mackin; prom. from 2d lieut., March 1, 1865; must. out with Co.
 1st Lieut. Michael A. Keenan; prom. to 2d lieut., Feb. 11, 1865; to 1st lieut., March 1, 1865; must. out with Co.
 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Douglass; prom. to 2d lieut., Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with Co.
 1st Serg. Jeremiah Byers; must. out with Co.
 Serg. Edward H. Siter; must. out with Co.
 Serg. Wm. Stark; must. out with Co.
 Serg. Frederick Sweet; must. out with Co.
 Serg. Frank Brewer; prom. to serg., March 1, 1865; must. out with Co.
 Corp. Geo. H. Wilson; prom. to serg.-maj., April 11, 1865.
 Corp. Alfred M. Bryan; must. out with Co.
 Corp. Wm. Kernan; must. out with Co.
 Corp. Barnabas Zeigler; must. out with Co.
 Corp. Erastus T. Cade; must. out with Co.
 Corp. Henry C. Fritz; prom. to corp., July 1, 1865; must. out with Co.
 Corp. Thos. F. Davis; prom. to corp., July 1, 1865; must. out with Co.
 Corp. John C. Delong; prom. to corp., March 1, 1865; must. out with Co.
 Corp. John E. Hill; prom. to corp., March 1, 1865; must. out with Co.

PRIVATES.

Robt. Bain; must. out with Co.	Ebenezer James; disch. by gen. order, May 31, 1865.
John Broderick; must. out with Co.	Wm. Kinney; must. out with Co.
Uriah Bingham; must. out with Co.	Jas. E. Kearns; must. out with Co.
Caleb Butler; must. out with Co.	John Kernan; must. out with Co.
John C. Brookland; must. out with Co.	Matthias Kaupp; must. out with Co.
Wm. Board; disch. by spec. order, Feb. 12, 1865.	Wm. H. Krisher; must. out with Co.
Geo. Conner; must. out with Co.	Gottlieb Lessinger; must. out with Co.
Oliver Conway; must. out with Co.	John D. Lysett; must. out with Co.
Anthony Carroll; must. out with Co.	John Lamison; must. out with Co.
Moses Coffman; must. out with Co.	Sam'l Lee; must. out with Co.
Jacob Dewalt; must. out with Co.	Wm. J. Miller; must. out with Co.
Abram Dougherty; must. out with Co.	Robt. F. Morris; must. out with Co.
Jacob A. Dice; disch. by gen. order, July 24, 1865.	Wm. Mitterer; not on muster-out roll.
Isaac Edmunds; must. out with Co.	David M'Divit; must. out with Co.
John Ermert; must. out with Co.	Sam'l M'Divit; must. out with Co.
Geo. Ermert; must. out with Co.	Geo. M'Elcarr; absent on detached service at muster-out.
Wm. Eberhart; trans. from Co. G, 85th P. V.; disch. by spec. order, Feb. 11, 1865.	Adam Nagle; must. out with Co.
Lawrence S. Fix; must. out with Co.	John A. Owens; must. out with Co.
Geo. W. Fague; must. out with Co.	Michael O'Brien; must. out with Co.
Joshua N. Griffith; must. out with Co.	Cyrus Pyle; must. out with Co.
Geo. Glass; must. out with Co.	Alfred D. Pennel; must. out with Co.
Robt. Gregory; disch. by gen. order, May 30, 1865.	Henry Prunkhard; must. out with Co.
Fr. B. Gibson; not on muster-out roll.	Ellis Reed; must. out with Co.
Geo. M. Hess; must. out with Co.	Gordon F. Reed; must. out with Co.
S. J. Hildebrand; must. out with Co.	S. K. Rook; must. out with Co.
A. W. Hildebrand; must. out with Co.	Chas. Rote; must. out with Co.
Andrew Henninger; must. out with Co.	Wm. M. Reese; must. out with Co.
Samuel Henninger; must. out with Co.	Robt. Roberts; must. out with Co.
Wm. J. Headrick; must. out with Co.	Thos. Runyan; must. out with Co.
Jas. Hite; disch. by gen. order, July 24, 1865.	Geo. Shearer; must. out with Co.
Jos. A. Hall; disch. by gen. order, May 30, 1865.	Jacob H. Smith; must. out with Co.
E. M. Hoffman; not on muster-out roll.	DeWitt C. Steuben; must. out with Co.
Reese Jones; must. out with Co.	Henry Spott; must. out with Co.
Isaac R. Jones; must. out with Co.	Thos. Spencer; must. out with Co.
Isaac Jones; must. out with Co.	Jacob Stabley; must. out with Co.
	Adam S. Stabley; must. out with Co.
	J. C. Strayer; must. out with Co.
	Benj. F. Stabley; must. out with Co.
	Pierson L. Shick; must. out with Co.
	Peter Sarlouis; must. out with Co.

Watson Stewart; must. out with Co.
John F. Schneider; must. out with Co.
Frank Saylor; must. out with Co.
Jacob S. Showers; disch. by gen. or-
der, June 7, 1865.

Rich. J. Thomas; must. out with Co.
John Thomas; must. out with Co.
Daniel Tantlinger; must. out with Co.

Jos. Zohler; must. out with Co.

Jacob S. Thomas; disch. by gen. or-
der, June 7, 1865.

Cornellus Vanhorn; must. out with Co.
Renold Walker; must. out with Co.
Lewis Wehn; must. out with Co.
John W. Wehn; must. out with Co.
Henry Wilson; died at Summit Point,
Va., June 2, 1865.

The organization, April 30, 1865:

Colonel.	{ Second	{ Third	{ Middle Military District.
W. W. Stewart...	{ Brigade.	{ Division.	{ Gen. W. S. Hancock
	{ G. B. Raum.....	{ T. W. Egan.....	{ Commander.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY, COL. JAMES NAGLE.

Capt. William R. Jones' Company F, of Johnstown, be-
longed to this regiment. It was organized in Camp Curtin on
July 22, 1864, for one hundred days' service, and was mustered
out November 6, 1864. On the day of its organization it moved
to Baltimore and went into camp in Mankin's Woods. About
September 1 it was taken to Camp Carroll, a mile southwest of
the city, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. A portion
of Company F was detailed for provost duty and to escort and
guard prisoners on their way through the city. Its roster is as
follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Col. Jas. Nagle; must. out with regt., Nov. 6, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. Richard M'Michael; must. out with reg., Nov. 6, 1864.

Maj. Oscar D. Jenkins; prom. from capt. Co. C, July 21, 1864; must. out with
regt., Nov. 6, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Recruited in Cambria Co.; must. in July 20, 1864; must. out
Nov. 6, 1864.

Capt. Wm. R. Jones; trans. to 97th P. V., Oct. 10, 1864.

Capt. Edward B. Purchell; prom. from 1st lieut., Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with Co.

1st Lieut. Theoph. L. Heyer; prom. from 2d lieut., Oct. 11, '64; must. out with Co.

2d Lieut. Wm. I. Vanzandt; prom. from 1st serg., Oct. 11, '64; must. out with Co.

1st Serg. Jas. H. Geer; prom. to 1st serg., Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with Co.

Serg. Geo. S. Morrison; must. out with Co.

Serg. Jacob Bralller; must. out with Co.

Serg. Alex. Cummings; must. out with Co.

Serg. Geo. W. Jones; prom. from corp., Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with Co.

Corp. Geo. C. Henderson; must. out with Co.

Corp. Samuel Shields; must. out with Co.

Corp. John Hutzen; must. out with Co.

Corp. Jas. M. Graham; must. out with Co.

Corp. Chauncey F. Kuntz; must. out with Co.

Corp. Thaddeus S. Ready; prom. to corp., Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with Co.

Corp. Geo. W. Briggs; prom. to corp., Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with Co.

Corp. John W. Webb; prom. to corp., Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with Co.

Corp. John P. Humphreys; trans., Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.

Musician Andrew J. Letzenger; must. out with Co.

Musician Alphons L. Rainer; must. out with company.

Musician Jacob Gunter; prom. to prin. mus., date unknown.

PRIVATES.

Geo. Buckley; must. out with Co.
 Henry A. Buckley; must. out with Co.
 Horatio G. Bratton; must. out with Co.
 Lewis Bernard; must. out with Co.
 John R. Beam; must. out with Co.
 John Berringer; must. out with Co.
 Wm. Bilestine; must. out with Co.
 Jas. Blanford; must. out with Co.
 Peter Brallier; must. out with Co.
 David Buck; must. out with Co.
 Sam'l L. Berlin; must. out with Co.
 John A. Castor; must. out with Co.
 Randolph Cornelius; must. out with Co.
 John Coleman; must. out with Co.
 Geo. Clemans; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.
 Lewis Clark; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.
 Henry M. Dunmire; must. out with Co.
 Henry B. Etnire; must. out with Co.
 John H. Evans; must. out with Co.
 Jacob Everhart; must. out with Co.
 Henry S. Flory; must. out with Co.
 Andrew G. Gamble; must. out with Co.
 Richard Griffith; must. out with Co.
 Jas. Goff; must. out with Co.
 John Grove; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.
 Geo. W. Heckman; must. out with Co.
 Abraham S. Hart; must. out with Co.
 John E. Hill; must. out with Co.
 Chas. Helfrich; must. out with Co.
 Chas. B. Humphrey; must. out with Co.
 Lemuel J. Jones; must. out with Co.
 Alex. Kennedy; must. out with Co.
 Wm. Kinney; must. out with Co.
 Franklin Kuntz; must. out with Co.
 John Layton; must. out with Co.
 John N. Lutz; must. out with Co.
 Henry Lenhart; must. out with Co.
 Alonzo H. Lyttle; must. out with Co.
 Chas. M. Morrison; must. out with Co.
 Jas. C. Megahan; must. out with Co.
 Thos. Markey; must. out with Co.
 John C. Messenger; must. out with Co.
 Elias C. Miller; must. out with Co.
 Wm. Mangus; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.
 Alex. Montgomery; prom. to serg.-maj., July 24, 1864.
 Franklin M'Clellan; must. out with Co.
 Thos. M'Clellan; must. out with Co.
 Scott M'Nutt; must. out with Co.
 Jas. M'Canna; trans. to 97th P. V., Sept. 8, 1864.
 Nimrod M'Elcarr; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.
 Thos. M'Cabe; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.
 Wm. C. North; must. out with Co.
 Wm. B. Osborne; must. out with Co.
 John Owen; must. out with Co.
 L. V. Postlethwait; must. out with Co.
 John W. Price; must. out with Co.
 Albert M. Parker; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.
 John Rinker; must. out with Co.
 Jacob Ringler; must. out with Co.
 Geo. Shearer; must. out with Co.
 John Shearer; must. out with Co.
 Jos. C. Sharp; must. out with Co.
 Franklin M. Sallor; must. out with Co.
 Robert E. Smith; must. out with Co.
 Thos. N. Smelker; must. out with Co.
 Ben. A. Sigler; must. out with Co.
 Ben. F. Shade; must. out with Co.
 Sam'l Taylor; must. out with Co.
 Chas. Tittle; must. out with Co.
 Jack A. Vanzandt; must. out with Co.
 Jos. Wilson; must. out with Co.
 Wm. Woods; must. out with Co.
 Jos. Wadsworth; must. out with Co.
 Barnabas Zigler; must. out with Co.

This company enlisted for 100 days. It was assigned to the Third Separate Brigade, Eighth Corps, at Baltimore, under Gen. H. H. Lockwood, in Gen. Wallace's corps. On September 17, 1864, it was stationed at Camp Carroll, and on November 3 was mustered out at Harrisburg.

CAPT. POWELL STACKHOUSE'S COMPANY F.

(198TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.)

This regiment was recruited in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Union League of that city, by Col. Horatio G. Sickel, who had hitherto rendered efficient service in the old Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, under Gen. George G. Meade. The regiment was substantially a reorganization of the Third and Fourth Regiments of the famous corps, organized by Gov. Curtin.

It was mustered into the service September 15, 1864, and mustered out June 4, 1865. It was the sixth regiment sent out by the Union League. Capt. Stackhouse's company was recruited in Johnstown, while the other companies were from Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware and other eastern counties. The regiment was very large, consisting of fourteen companies, with an aggregate roster of 1,572 men. Company F had 110 men. Company O, an unusual letter to be used as a company designation, was commanded by Capt. J. H. Withington, Jr., of Philadelphia.

On the 19th the regiment took its departure from Philadelphia. While on its way to the station it was halted in front of the Union League House, then on Chestnut street, that a handsome standard of colors might be presented by the gifted orator, Daniel Dougherty, as a token of esteem from its loyal friends.

Gen. Meade had information that Col. Sickel was recruiting a new regiment, and knowing his gallantry and efficiency, requested Gen. Grant to assign it to his army. At that time all new troops were being sent to the Army of the James. The 198th was ordered there also, and disembarked at Bermuda Hundred, Va. Col. Sickel telegraphed Gen. Meade of their location, whereupon Meade communicated with Gen. Grant, who instantly directed that it be transferred to the Army of the Potomac, then in front of Petersburg.

Eleven days after its departure it was engaged in battle at Peebles' Farm, and so distinguished itself that Gen. Meade bestowed special honors on the regiment for meritorious services, and for its gallantry at Hatcher's Run repeated the same, all of which appears in its history—a splendid record of achievements in a seven months' campaign. The regiment had magnificent officers. For instance, on March 29, it was engaged in a fierce conflict at Lewis' Farm, and for the time being was being pressed back, when Maj. Charles I. Maceuen implored the men to stand firm. One of the expressions he used was: "Men, for God's sake, don't run." The regiment rallied and completely routed the enemy, but the brave Maceuen lost his life in the action.

The 198th Regiment, commanded by Maj. Powell Stackhouse and Maj. John Stanton, then being in two battalions, had the honor of receiving the actual surrender of Gen. Lee's troops at Appomattox, which took place April 11, as hereinafter appears. We follow with the record of each member of the com-

pany, and the official correspondence between the officers of the regiment and their superior officers in relation to its conduct while in action.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS:

- Col. Horatio G. Sickel; brevet brig.-gen. Oct. 21, 1864; brevet maj.-gen. March 13, 1865; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, and at Lewis' Farm, March 29, 1865; must. out with regiment June 4, 1865.
- Lieut. Col. John B. Murray; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.
- Major Edwin A. Glenn; brevet lieut. col. March 29, 1865; brevet col. April 1, 1865; died at City Point, Va., April 4, of wounds received at Five Forks, April 1, 1865.
- Maj. Charles L. Maceuen; prom. from adjutant, March 24, 1865; killed at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865.
- Maj. John Stanton; prom. from cap. Co. A May 1, 1865; must. out with regiment June 4, 1865.
- Maj. Powell Stackhouse; prom. from capt. Co. F May 1, 1865; must. out with regiment, June 4, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Recruited in Cambria county; mustered in Sept. 19, 1864; mustered out June 4, 1865.

- Capt. Powell Stackhouse; prom. to major May 1, 1865.
- Capt. George C. Fisher; prom. from 1st lieut. May 1, 1865 must. out with company June 4, 1865; also adjutant of the regiment.
- 1st Lieut. Charles O. Luther; prom. from 2d lieut. May 1, 1865; must. out with company June 4, 1865.
- 2d Lieut. Jacob M. Fockler; prom. from 1st serg. May 29, 1865; must. out with company June 4, 1865.
- 1st Serg. Hiram T. Layton; prom. to serg. September 13, 1864; to 1st serg. May 29, 1865; must. out with company June 4, 1865.
- Serg. William C. Smith; prom. to serg. Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company.
- Serg. John D. M. Ambrust; prom. to serg. Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with Co.
- Serg. Jacob C. Stineman; prom. to corp. Sept. 13, 1864; to serg. May 23, 1865; must. out with company.
- Serg. Adam Kountz; prom. to corp. Sept. 13, 1864; to serg. May 29, 1865; must. out with company.
- Serg. William J. Jefferson; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order May 23, 1865.
- Corp. Isaac A. Beisel; prom. to corp. Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company.
- Corp. Charley B. Ellsworth; prom. to corp. Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with Co.
- Corp. Allen Shunk, prom. to corp. Nov. 16, 1864; must. out with company.
- Corp. John Christana; prom. to corp. Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company.
- Corp. Henry T. Miller; prom. to corp. May 23, 1865; must. out with company.
- Corp. John Arthurs, Jr.; prom. to corp. May 29, 1865; must. out with company.
- Corp. George F. Headrick; disch. by Gen. Order, July 5, 1865.
- Corp. Edward C. Thomas; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order June 24, 1865.
- Musician Henry M. Fockler; must out with company.
- Musician John S. Worrell; must. out with company.

PRIVATES.

- Clinton Allen; must. out with Co.
- John T. Arthurs; must. out with Co.
- Sylvanus Arthurs; must. out with Co.
- Charles Asquith; must. out with Co.
- John Atkinson; must. out with Co.
- John D. Allstadt; killed at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865.
- David A. Barnett; must. out with Co.
- Thomas Benson; must. out with Co.
- Jonathon Berkey; must. out with Co.
- Ben. F. Bowman; must. out with Co.
- George Boyer; must. out with Co.
- Henry Brook; must. out with Co.
- Gilson Boler; wounded at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order June 2, 1865.
- Andrew Berringer; disch. by Gen. Order, May 16, 1865.
- Edward F. Canan; must. out with Co.
- Thomas Clarkson; must. out with Co.
- Philip Craver; must. out with Co.
- David Croyle; must. out with Co.
- Jacob P. Custer; disch. by Gen. Order June 12, 1865.
- John Custer; wounded at Lewis' Farm. Mar. 29, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

David O. Davis; must. out with Co.
 David M. Davis; must. out with Co.
 Augustus Dipple; must. out with Co.
 George Dunnmeyer; disch. by Gen. Order June 12, 1865.
 Henry Dible; wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; not on muster-out roll; died from wounds.
 John Etchison; must. out with Co.
 Abraham Fyock; must. out with Co.
 Andrew Forrest; not on muster-out roll.
 John P. Gardner; must. out with Co.
 Thomas George; must. out with Co.
 Augustus Gersting; must. out with Co.
 John Gillinger; wounded at Five Forks, Va., Apr. 1, 1865; must. out with Co.
 William Given; must. out with Co.
 Conrad Glitch; must. out with Co.
 Adam Goller; must. out with Co.
 David S. Griffith; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865.
 Philip Hertzinger; must. out with Co.
 Sylvester Horner; must. out with Co.
 John Hough; must. out with Co.
 George Hidingfelter; disch. by Gen. Order June 7, 1865.
 Lewis Huber; wounded in act. Feb. 1, 1865; dis. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
 Edmund Higgins; disch. by Special Order, July 15, 1865.
 Isaac Jeffreys; must. out with Co.
 Samuel Kountz, Jr.; must. out with Co.
 Augustus Keiflin; wounded at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order May 16, 1865.
 John Kagarice; died May 17, of wounds received at White Oak Road, Va. March 31, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington.
 Ebenezer J. Litz; must. out with Co.
 Aaron Lape; must. out with Co.
 George S. Lamb; wounded in action

Oct. 30, 1864, and at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; must. out with Co.
 Jacob Lightner; must. out with Co.
 Edward Ling; must. out with Co.
 John H. Lloyd; must. out with Co.
 John G. Meyer; must. out with Co.
 John W. Miller; must. out with Co.
 Jacob R. Miller; must. out with Co.
 Zenas T. Mitchell; must. out with Co.
 William J. Nolan; must. out with Co.
 Abraham News; must. out with Co.
 William Peck; must. out with Co.
 Joseph Ranking; must. out with Co.
 Samuel J. Ream; must. out with Co.
 Daniel Ream; must. out with Co.
 John W. Reighard; must. out with Co.
 Joshua Reynolds; must. out with Co.
 Edward J. Roberts; must. out with Co.
 Simon Rivers; not on muster-out roll.
 Joseph Shaffer; must. out with Co.
 William Shortz; must. out with Co.
 Jacob S. Smith; must. out with Co.
 John V. Shaffer; disch. by Gen. Order June 5, 1865.
 Daniel T. Stineman; killed at Dabney's Mill, Va., Feb. 6, 1865.
 William Tremellon; must. out with Co.
 John Thomas; must. out with Co.
 Joseph Vielsack; disch. by Gen. Order June 27, 1865.
 Richard Williams; must. out with Co.
 Hugh Williams; must. out with Co.
 Jonathon Woolford; must. out with Co.
 Jacob Woolford; must. out with Co.
 David G. Walter; disch. by Gen. Order Aug. 23, 1865.
 Jonas W. Yocaby; must. out with Co.
 Samuel Yocum; disch. by Gen. Order, June 3, 1865.
 John Zingis; must. out with Co.

The organization of Capt. Powell Stackhouse's Company F, 198th Pennsylvania Infantry.

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Commander.
1864.					
Oct. 31.....	J. B. Murray.....	{ First. H. G. Stickel.....	{ First. Charles Griffin.....	{ Fifth. G. K. Warren.....	{ U. S. Grant. Geo. G. Meade.
Dec. 31.....	H. G. Stickel.....	J. L. Chamberlain.	{ Same.....	{ Same.....	{ U. S. Grant. Geo. G. Meade.
1865.			J. J. Bartlett.....	{	{ John G. Parke.
Jan. 31.....	E. A. Glenn.....	H. G. Stickel.....	Charles Griffin.....	G. K. Warren.....	{ U. S. Grant. Geo. G. Meade.
Feb. 28.....	Powell Stackhouse.	J. L. Chamberlain.	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
	H. G. Stickel.....				
Mar. 31.....	{ W. Mar. 29..... E. A. Glenn..... W. Apl. 1..... John Stanton.....	{ Same.....	{ Same..... J. J. Bartlett.....	{ Same..... Charles Griffin.....	{ U. S. Grant. P. H. Sheridan.
April 30.....	John Stanton.....	A. L. Pearson.....	J. L. Chamberlain.	Charles Griffin.....	Same.

Capt. Stackhouse was in command of the regiment during February, 1865. Charles O. Luther was in command of the company at Gravelly Run and Five Forks.

Itinerary of Capt. Powell Stackhouse's Company F, 198th Pennsylvania Infantry:

1864. Sept. 24. The company arrived in the field and was assigned to Griffin's division of the Fifth Corps, under Gen. Warren.

30. The corps was ordered to move at 8 a. m. The division of Griffin (Co. F) and Ayres, with Hofmann's brigade of Crawford's division, moved out on the road to Poplar Spring Church; met the enemy at that point. Griffin's division (Co. F) charged the enemy's works on Peebles' Farm; captured them, with 1 gun and about 70 prisoners. A severe engagement was had later in the day, resulting in the repulse of the enemy. The remainder of the corps (two brigades of Third Division) remained to garrison the forts near the Weldon railroad and for the protection of this portion of the line. Privates David Miller, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry (Capt. Richard Ryckman's Company F), and George Witman (Co. D), 198th Pennsylvania Infantry, killed at Peebles' Farm.

Oct. 1 to 4. The brigade shifted position several times, occupying the front line; then again shifting to the support of the Second and Third Brigades, and to support the right of the Ninth Corps.

Oct. 4. At 4 p. m. the brigade moved to the rear half a mile. and went into camp and commenced to drill and discipline the troops, which are all new men, having been but one month in the military service.

Oct. 16. The brigade moved to the intrenchments to the right and left of Fort Cummings, and were drilling and doing picket duty until the morning of the 27th.

Oct. 27. The brigade moved with the balance of the division two miles down the Squirrel Level road and in the direction of South Side railroad. The command did not become actively engaged during this reconnaissance, although it held a portion of the front line, connecting on the right with the Ninth Corps and on the left with the Second Brigade of the division. The losses were 6 enlisted men slightly wounded.

Oct. 29. The brigade, with the balance of the division, returned to their former position within the intrenchments, and are now (31st) doing picket duty and perfecting the troops in drill and discipline. No enlisted men have been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps during the month.

November. The command has been in the breastworks during the month, near Fort Urmston, both at the right and left of Squirrel Level road, doing picket duty and perfecting troops to drill and discipline.

Dec. 1 to 6. The brigade remained in the breastworks near Fort Urmston, on the Squirrel Level road, doing picket duty and perfecting the troops in drill and discipline.

Dec. 6. The brigade moved with the balance of the division to a point near the Jerusalem plank road and encamped for the night.

Dec. 7. Took up the line of march, running along the Jerusalem plank road, reaching Nottoway river and encamped for the night.

Dec. 8. The brigade moved forward and at 8 p. m. reached the Weldon railroad and was deployed for skirmishing while the track was being destroyed by the troops of the corps, and encamped near Jarratt's Station.

Dec. 9. At 10 a. m. the command moved forward along the line of the Weldon railroad in the direction of Hicksford, assisting in the destruction of the railroad, and encamped within about five miles of Hicksford.

Dec. 10. The command moved in the direction of Sussex Court House on the return, marching about twenty miles, and encamped near the Court House at about 7 p. m.

Dec. 11. Took up the line of march, recrossing the Nottoway, and went into camp.

Dec. 12. At 7 a. m. the command again took up the line of march and arrived near the present encampment about 1 p. m., the whole movement resulting in the loss of a few stragglers.

Since the 12th the command has been doing picket duty and engaged in the construction of winter quarters.

Jan. 31, 1865. The 5th Corps remained in its camp between Halifax road and Jerusalem plank road, no movement having taken place during the month.

Feb. 5. In accordance with orders the brigade (1st) broke camp at 6:30 a. m. and with the balance of the division (1st) moved west to the Weldon railroad; then south and southwest to a point on Hatcher's Run; then northwest on a road leading to Dinwiddie Court House, halting at 4 p. m. on the plantation of Oliver Campbell, and remained until 11 p. m.; then returned by the same road to the Vaughan road; then marched north on the Vaughan road to the south bank of Hatcher's Run, and occupied earthworks covering crossing of that stream.

Feb. 6. About 3 p. m. the brigade was ordered to the support of Gen. Winthrop's brigade, then being pressed by an assault of the enemy. Formed a line of battle, facing west, and moved forward. A charge was ordered on the enemy, which was executed in a most gallant style. The enemy broke at the first volley and fled in great confusion. After pursuing for some distance, the brigade was halted in consequence of being out of ammunition. At 5:30 p. m. rapid firing commenced on the right and to the rear, when the command was changed to face northwest, and remained under arms all night.

Feb. 7. In the morning the enemy threatened an attack. Sharp firing was kept up between the two lines of skirmishers for three-quarters of an hour, when a heavy rain and hail storm setting in, the enemy withdrew to cover of woods. At 11 a. m. the brigade was relieved by Gen. Gregg's cavalry, and re-occupied the works left the previous day. The casualties were comparatively small.

Since the last mentioned date the command has gone into a

new camp and has been busily engaged in doing picket duty and fatigue duty and in erecting quarters.

March 25. The brigade left camp at Hatcher's Run, Va., in the morning, and with the balance of the division supported the Second Corps in their attack on the enemy's lines, returning to camp the same night.

March 29. Broke camp in the morning; met the enemy on Lewis' Farm, near Gravelly Run, Va., and after a desperate engagement of nearly two hours, being reinforced by three regiments from the Third Brigade, drove him from the field. The loss in killed and wounded was severe. Bivouacked on the field of battle.

March 31. In the morning advanced on the enemy and drove him from his defenses in White Oak road and turned the breastworks; bivouacked for the night; our losses were light.

April 1. The brigade resumed the march at 6:30 a. m., and with the corps joined Gen. Sheridan's command at 8:30 a. m. at Five Forks. The corps engaged the enemy about 3:30 p. m., and after a severe battle, with the assistance of the cavalry, drove him completely from the field, capturing 5 guns, 12 battle flags and 3,244 prisoners. About 5 p. m. Maj.-Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren was relieved from the command of the corps by Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, and Bt.-Brig.-Gen. Charles Griffin assigned to the command.

April 2. Marched at 6 a. m. toward the Claiborne road; returned to the White Oak road; thence down the Ford road across Hatcher's Run to Cox's Station, on the South Side railroad, capturing 1 engine and 3 cars, and tore up the track; continued on march to the junction of the Namozine and River roads. Marched 20 miles.

April 3. Marched down the River road, bridging and crossing Namozine creek; picked up many straggling rebels, who were concealed in the woods. At 6:30 p. m. received the news of the capture of Petersburg and the evacuation of Richmond. Halted near Deep creek and bivouacked for the night, after a march of 23 miles.

April 4. Marched at 5 a. m., via Dennisville, arriving at Jetersville, on the Danville railroad, at 5:20 p. m.; went into position and threw up a line of breastworks; marched 25 miles.

April 5. Remained in position all day.

April 6. Marched at 6 a. m. toward Amelia Court House; thence along the Prideville road, via Paineville, to the vicinity of Ligontown, marching about 32 miles. Picked up today 300 prisoners and destroyed a number of rebel wagons and caissons.

April 7. Marched at 5:30 a. m., crossing Bush creek, to Prince Edward Court House, a distance of 18 miles.

April 8. Marched at 6 a. m., moving up the Lynchburg railroad, via Prospect Station, followed by the 24th Corps; con-

tinued on the march until 2 a. m.; bivouacked within 3 miles of Appomattox Court House; marched this day about 29 miles.

April 9. Marched at 4 a. m., reaching the vicinity of Appomattox Court House about 7 a. m. Found the cavalry sharply engaged with the enemy, who were driving our skirmishers; went into position at once and advanced against the enemy, who, after a short contest, retreated, and about 9 a. m. it was announced that Gen. Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. Orders to cease firing were immediately given, and the troops halted where they were, having reached and taken possession of Appomattox Court House. About 3 p. m. the troops went into camp.

April 10. Brevet Maj-Gen. Griffin appointed one of the commissioners to arrange the terms of surrender.

April 12. The rebel army marched out and surrendered its arms, guns and colors, the First Division, Fifth Corps (Co. F), receiving them. The captures numbered 157 pieces of artillery, 71 battle flags, and about 17,000 stand of small arms. Official report of prisoners surrendered, 28,231.

April 13 and 14. Removed the captured property to the railroad for transportation to Washington.

April 15. Left Appomattox Court House at 2 p. m., following the railroad, halting for the night after a march of 13 miles.

April 16. Marched at 6 a. m., via Prospect Station, to Farmville, marching 17 miles.

April 17. Marched at 7 a. m., taking the road to Burkeville; thence to Little Sandy Run, where the corps went into camp; distance 27 miles.

April 18 and 19. Remained in camp.

April 20. Marched at 7 a. m. to Nottoway Court House, relieving the Ninth Corps in guarding the railroad from Burkeville to Petersburg; distance marched, 18 miles. The corps continued on this duty during the remainder of the month. Corps headquarters remained at Nottoway Court House. The casualties in the corps from March 29 to April 9, inclusive, number:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Officers	18	103	6	127
Enlisted men	245	1,553	540	2,338
Total	263	1,656	546	2,465

May 1. Left Nottoway Court House at 9 a. m. and closed the corps in the First Division (Co. F), which was occupying Wilson's Station; distance, 16 miles.

May 2. Marched at 6 a. m., via Sutherland's Station, to within five miles of Petersburg, and went into camp; distance, 20 miles.

May 3. Marched at 6 p. m., passing through Petersburg and up the Petersburg and Richmond pike to Drewry's Bluff; distance, 18 miles.

May 4. Marched at 6 a. m., arriving at Manchester at 8:30 a. m., and went into camp outside of town; marched 5 miles. Continued our march to Hanover Court House, encamping at night on the old battlefield; marched 23 miles.

May 5. Remained in camp; corps headquarters at Chesterfield Park.

May 6. Marched at 9 a. m. in conjunction with the rest of the Army of the Potomac, and entered Richmond, the First Brigade leading the corps, following the route of march laid down in General Orders No. 114.

May 7. Marched at 10 a. m. to Concord Church, and went into camp; distance, 12 miles.

May 8. Marched at 6 a. m., and after a march of 16 miles went into camp beyond Milford Station.

May 9. Marched at 5 a. m., crossing the Massaponax and Rappahannock rivers, and encamped opposite Fredericksburg; distance, 20 miles.

May 10. Marched at 5 a. m., crossing the Potomac, Aquia and Chopawamsic creeks; distance, 18 miles.

May 11. Marched at 6 a. m., via Dumfries, crossing the Quantico and Occoquan rivers, and encamping at Fairfax Station; distance, 18 miles.

May 12. Marched at 6 a. m., via Fairfax Court House, to the Columbia pike, and went into camp at Four Mile Run. First Division (Co. F) arrived at Arlington Heights.

May 23. Marched into Washington and took part in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac; returned to camp the same day.

June. The corps remained in camp near Four Mile Run during the month. Headquarters remained unchanged.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, OR THE
FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Capt. Webster B. Lowman's Company D, of Johnstown, was a part of this regiment, commanded by Col. George S. Galupe. It was recruited in the western part of the state in August, 1864, and on September 10 was duly organized. Soon thereafter it was ordered to Washington City, and on its arrival was assigned to duty in the forts north of the Capitol. On September 28 it was taken to Virginia to cover the opening of the Manassas Gap railroad, which was to be used for military purposes, especially to supply Gen. Sheridan's army, then in the Shenandoah Valley. October 8th, the regiment was attacked by Mosby's force of infantry and artillery, and Lieut. John B. Hay, of Johnstown, with some others, was captured. On the 10th Mosby again attacked, but withdrew. One of Mosby's favorite attacks was to suddenly appear and tear up the tracks.

As a means of protection the Union officers compelled a number of prominent Confederate citizens to ride on the engines and trains. This plan had the desired effect.

Shortly after the battle of Cedar Creek the regiment returned to the fort north of Washington, where it remained for a few days before being again ordered to Virginia, where it remained over winter. The First Battalion was located on the pike leading from the Chain Bridge to Leesburg; the Second at Vienna, the headquarters of the regiment, and the Third at Fairfax Court House. It was mustered out of the service at Pittsburg, June 30, 1865. Below is the roster:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Col. George S. Gallupe; must. out with regt. June 30, 1865.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph Browne; must. out with regt. June 30, 1865.
 Maj. Michael Baer; prom. from 2d lieut. Bat'y I Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with regt. June 30, 1865.
 Maj. Howard Morton; disch. Oct. 27, 1864.
 Maj. George M. Irwin; prom. from capt. Bat'y B Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with regt. June 30, 1865.
 Maj. William H. Hope; prom. from capt. Bat'y A May 10, 1865; must. out with regt.

BATTERY D.

Recruited in Cambria county. Mustered in, September, 1864; mustered out, June 30, 1865.

Capt. Webster Lowman; must. out with battery.
 1st Lieut. John B. Hay; must. out with battery.
 2d Lieut. David Hutzen; com. 1st lieut. Sept. 10, 1864; not must.; disch. March 14, 1865, for wounds received in action.
 2d Lt. John Watkins; prom. from 1st serg., Jan. 13, 1865; must. out with battery.
 2d Lt. Geo. Barclay; prom. from 1st serg., Mar. 14, '65; must. out with battery.
 1st Serg. Geo. Flemming; prom. to 1st serg. Mar. 14, '65; must. out with battery.
 Serg. Joseph G. Luther; must. out with battery.
 Serg. William Cover; must. out with battery.
 Serg. William Hoover; must. out with battery.
 Serg. Albert Brindle; must. out with battery.
 Serg. George W. Kearns; must. out with battery.
 Serg. Joseph Menzer; must. out with battery.
 Serg. Josiah Hutzen; wounded at Salem, Va., Oct. 5, 1864; prom. from corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with battery.
 Corp. William H. Williams; must. out with battery.
 Corp. John Luther; must. out with battery.
 Corp. William H. Berkey; must. out with battery.
 Corp. Germanus Voegtley; must. out with battery.
 Corp. John Heckman; must. out with battery.
 Corp. Isaac Mowry; must. out with battery.
 Corp. Frederick Kessler; must. out with battery.
 Corp. Richard W. Jones; must. out with battery.
 Corp. William Howell; prom. to corp. Jan. 13, 1865; must. out with battery.
 Corp. Sylvester Wissinger; prom. to corp. March 14, 1865; must. out with bat'y.
 Corp. David Farber; prom. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with battery.
 Corp. Frank Kohr; prom. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with battery.
 Corp. Peter Beemish; disch. by Gen. Order May 15, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Apt; must. out with bat'y. John P. Ankeny; must. out with bat'y.
 Leonard Auctor; must. out with bat'y. Leland Armor; must. out with bat'y.

- Michael J. Berry; must. out with bat'y.
 Leonard Boyer; cap. at Salem, Va.,
 Oct. 5, 1864; disch. by Gen. Order
 Sept. 29, 1865.
- Henry V. Betts; must. out with bat'y.
 John R. Betts; must. out with bat'y.
 Christian Betts; must. out with bat'y.
 Edward Bird; must. out with bat'y.
 Samuel C. Bailey; disch. by Gen. Or-
 der June 9, 1865.
- Joseph Brindle; died at Fort Reno, D.
 C., Sept. 28, 1864; buried in Nat.
 Cem., Arlington, Va.
- Rufus Crissey; disch. by Gen. Order,
 June 13, 1865.
- Franklin Clark; must. out with bat'y.
 Benjamin Cover; must. out with bat'y.
 John Cooper; must. out with bat'y.
 Sylvester Crum; must. out with bat'y.
 William H. Clossin; died at Alexan-
 dria, Va., Jan. 7, 1865.
- Christian Deitz; must. out with bat'y.
 Jac. Dull; disch. by G. O. June 13, '65.
 Christian Darres; missing in action at
 Salem, Va., Oct. 5, 1864.
- David L. Davis; must. out with bat'y.
 Reese D. Davis; must. out with bat'y.
 George Elgner; must. out with bat'y.
 Sylv. Eileman; must. out with bat'y.
 Thos. Edwards; must. out with bat'y.
 Conrad Eichensayer; disch. by G. O.
 George Foltz; must. out with bat'y.
 John L. Fenn; must. out with bat'y.
 Josiah Frank; must. out with bat'y.
 Lewis Fisher; must. out with bat'y.
 George Fisher; must. out with bat'y.
 John Forsythe; missing in action at
 Salem, Va., Oct. 5, 1864.
- Hiram B. Folsom; disch. on surg.
 cert. March 24, 1865.
- John Griffith; must. out with bat'y.
 William Gable; must. out with bat'y.
 Newton Griffith; must. out with bat'y.
 Nicholas George; must. out with bat'y.
 Conrad Gels; must. out with bat'y.
 Ignatius Gfroer; must. out with bat'y.
 Simon H. Griffith; died at Alexandria,
 Va., May 20, 1865.
- Irwin Horrell; must. out with bat'y.
 Christ. Hutzen; must. out with bat'y.
 Rudolph Hinger; must. out with bat'y.
 Levi Horner; must. out with bat'y.
 Fkln. Hoffman; must. out with bat'y.
 Henry Hartman; disch. by Gen. Or-
 der June 13, 1865.
- Jos. Hamilton; must. out with battery.
 Reuben Hoffman; pris. from Oct. 5,
 1864, to Feb. 7, 1865; disch. by Gen.
 Order June 29, 1865.
- Thomas Hughes; must. out with bat'y.
 Isaac Harris; must. out with bat'y.
 David Harbaugh; must. out with bat'y.
 W. J. M. Hall; must. out with bat'y.
 Abr. Huffne; must. out with battery.
 John Hart; must. out with battery.
 Joseph E. Hall; must. out with bat'y.
 John P. Hale; must. out with bat'y.
 Clark Hustin; must. out with bat'y.
- John W. Heart; trans. to Co. E, 147th
 P. V.; date unknown.
- Charley C. Henderson; trans. to Co.
 E, 147th P. V.; date unknown.
- Samuel Holsapple; died in Somerset
 county, Pa., Feb. 18, 1865.
- James Johnson; must. out with bat'y.
 George Jenkins; must. out with bat'y.
 David Jenkins; must. out with bat'y.
 Fletcher Johnson; must. out with bat'y.
 John C. Jones; must. out with bat'y.
 Thomas Jones; must. out with bat'y.
 David R. Jones; must. out with bat'y.
 Chas. Kennedy; must. out with bat'y.
 Samuel M. Kern; must. out with bat'y.
 Henry Koch; must. out with bat'y.
 Edmund Korn; must. out with bat'y.
 William Koontz; must. out with bat'y.
 Morris Kell; must. out with bat'y.
 Adam Kemery; must. out with bat'y.
 John Kuhns; must. out with bat'y.
- Michael Kelly; must. out with bat'y.
 Joseph P. Kyle; must. out with bat'y.
 George Kunkle; must. out with bat'y.
 Theo. Kimmel; must. out with bat'y.
 Rob. T. Kincaid; must. out with bat'y.
 Michael Lotz; must. out with bat'y.
 John Lock; must. out with bat'y.
 John Lohr; must. out with bat'y.
 George Lohr; disch. by Gen. Order
 June 13, 1865.
- Aaron Lohr; must. out with bat'y.
 David Luther; must. out with bat'y.
 Benj. Luther; must. out with battery.
 Finley P. Luther; must. out with bat'y.
 Sam C. Luther; must. out with bat'y.
 William Luther; pris. from Oct. 5,
 1864, to Feb. 15, 1865; disch. by
 Gen. Order June 13, 1865.
- John A. Luther; must. out with bat'y.
 George Ludy; must. out with bat'y.
 Harris Lenhart; must. out with bat'y.
 Michael Laughlin; trans. to Co. E,
 147th P. V.; date unknown.
- Amos Luther; died at Alexandria,
 Va., Oct. 8, 1864; grave 2,743.
- Charles C. Lohr; died at Rectortown,
 Md., Oct. 15, 1864.
- Anthony Miller; must. out with bat'y.
 John A. Miller; must. out with bat'y.
 Joseph Meyer; must. out with bat'y.
 Conrad Meyer; must. out with bat'y.
 Fred'k Mungen; must. out with bat'y.
 William H. Mowry; missing in action
 at Salem, Va., Oct. 5, 1864.
- Miles Moran; must. out with bat'y.
 Wm. H. McGough; must. out with bat'y.
 Ferd. Newkirk; must. out with bat'y.
 Jos. W. Pringle; must. out with bat'y.
 Isaac W. Pringle; must. out with bat'y.
 Alex. B. Pringle; must. out with bat'y.
 Jacob Pringle; must. out with bat'y.
 Edmund G. Page; must. out with bat'y.
 John Peterson; missing in action at
 Salem, Va., Oct. 5, 1864.
- Ellas Paul; must. out with bat'y.
 Dav. Rarabaugh; must. out with bat'y.
 Geo. Rarabaugh; must. out with bat'y.

Alex. Reable; must. out with battery.
 Chris. S. Reashen; must. out with bat'y.
 J. Reisseberger; must. out with bat'y.
 John Rink; must. out with battery.
 Benj. Reese; must. out with battery.
 Luke Rattagan; disch. by Gen. Order
 May 27, 1865.

William R. Roberts; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 26, 1864; grave 2,942.
 John Spear; must. out with battery.
 John H. Smith; must. out with bat'y.
 Charles Samuels; must. out with bat'y.
 Matth. Sarlouis; must. out with bat'y.
 Christ. Shaffer; must. out with battery.
 Joseph Skelley; must. out with bat'y.
 Philip Sherbine; must. out with bat'y.

George Shaffer; died at Fort Simmons, D. C., Oct. 6, 1864.

George Thomas; must. out with bat'y.
 Leander Vaughn; must. out with bat'y.
 John Vogle; must. out with bat'y.
 George Weir; must. out with bat'y.
 Matth. Walheim; must. out with bat'y.
 Conrad Wendrath; must. out with bat'y.
 Henry Wiseman; must. out with bat'y.
 Wm. R. Walter; must. out with bat'y.
 Wendel Winters; must. out with bat'y.
 Elias Winters; must. out with bat'y.
 John J. Williams; must. out with bat'y.
 William H. Young; wounded at Salem, Va., Oct. 6, 1864; must. out with battery.

The organization:

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Commander.
1864.		District of Alexandria, Va.		
Oct. 31...	Geo. S. Gallupe.	John P. Slough.	C. C. Anger.....	P. H. Sheridan.
		District of Washington.		
Dec. 31...	Same.....	William Gamble.	M. N. Wisewell..	Same.
1865.				
Feb. 28...	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	W. S. Hancock.
April 30..	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY, COL. TOBIAS B. KAUFFMAN.

Capt. Robert Litzinger, of Ebensburg, recruited a company there which became Company C in this regiment, which was organized September 16, 1864, at Camp Curtin. It was immediately sent to the Army of the James, and landed at Bermuda Hundred. In a few weeks it was posted upon the advanced line, to the left of Fort Harrison, midway between the James and the Appomattox rivers. It took part in the engagement at Chaffin's Farm or Fort Harrison, where it was placed on the parapet to create the intention of a flank movement, while the real charge was being made in front; thus the fort was captured. November 24 it was transferred to the Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, then in front of Petersburg; and was located near Meade Station, on the military railroad. On the 25th of March it made a gallant attack on Fort Steadman under the command of Gen. Hartranft, and recaptured it. Lieut. Hugh Jones was commanding the company and fell pierced through the head with a musket ball. Col. Fredericks made special mention of the gallantry of Sergeants Elbridge Stiles and Edward J. Humphreys, color bearers, who were always to be seen in the advance. Maj. Gen. Parke congratulated the corps for the brilliant charge. At 1 a. m. on April 2, the brigade was massed near the Avery House, to make an attack on Lee's fortifications around Petersburg. At 3 a. m. it was moved to the front of

Fort Sedgwick, and at 4 o'clock it made the advance and charged the fort, capturing it with many prisoners. The regiment entered Petersburg the next morning about daylight. It was active in the pursuit of Lee's retreating army, and was ordered to hold the South Side railroad at Nottoway Court House, where it was, at the time of the surrender. It was mustered out of the service on May 31 while in camp near Alexandria.

The following is its roster:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

- Col. Tobias Kauffman; captured at Bermuda Hundred, Va., Nov. 17, 1864; must. out with regiment May 31, 1865.
 Lieut. Col. George W. Frederick; prom. from capt. Co. G, Sept. 16, 1864; brevet col. April 2, 1865; disch. to date July 19, 1865.
 Maj. John L. Ritchey; prom. from capt. Co. D Sept. 17, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; brevet lieut. col. March 25, 1865; brevet col. April 2, 1865; disch. to date July 7, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Recruited in Ebensburg, Cambria county; mustered in, September 1, 1864; mustered out, May 31, 1865.

- Capt. Robert Litzinger; disch. to date June 4, 1865.
 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Davis; prom. from private Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
 2d Lieut. Hugh Jones; prom. from private Sept. 16, 1864; killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.
 1st Serg. Samuel Singleton; com. 2d Lieut. March 25, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company.
 Serg. Alexander Jones; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order May 26, 1865.
 Serg. Elbridge Stiles; must. out with company.
 Serg. Edward J. Humphreys; must. out with company.
 Serg. Edward Owens; must. out with company.
 Corp. Florentine H. Barker; must. out with company.
 Corp. Richard W. Pryce; must. out with company.
 Corp. William H. Davis; must. out with company.
 Corp. Joseph A. Elliot; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company.
 Corp. William F. Baum; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order June 13, 1865.
 Corp. George W. Grissinger; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
 Corp. Richard F. Scott; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order May 23, to date May 16, 1865.
 Corp. William A. Jones; prom. to corp. April 3, 1865; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

PRIVATES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Christ. C. Adams; must. out with Co. | Wm. H. Clark; not on muster-out roll. |
| John McG. Appleby; must. out with Co. | Torrence DeLozier; must. out with Co. |
| Reuben Brown; must. out with Co. | Howard W. DeLozier; must. out with Co. |
| Thos. W. Brookbank; must. out with Co. | John E. Davis; must. out with Co. |
| Thomas Bumford; must. out with Co. | Joshua J. Davis; must. out with Co. |
| James C. Burnett; must. out with Co. | Thomas B. Davis; must. out with Co. |
| Hartman Berg; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order June 8, 1865. | Thomas D. Davis; must. out with Co. |
| David Bennett; must. out with Co. | Jackson Davis; must. out with Co. |
| Richard J. Bennett; must. out with Co. | Henry Darr; must. out with Co. |
| William Clement; must. out with Co. | John Darby; must. out with company. |
| Rodney Charles; must. out with Co. | John Duffy; not on muster-out roll. |
| | Uriah Emiah; mustered out with Co. |
| | Hugh H. Evans; must. out with Co. |

Evan C. Evans; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order May 23, 1865.
 Thomas E. Evans; must. out with Co.
 Peter Earhart; must. out with Co.
 Edward Francis; must. out with Co.
 Jacob Fulmer; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company.
 James Farley; not on muster-out roll.
 Richard Griffith; must. out with Co.
 John Gettings; must. out with Co.
 E. W. Humphreys; must. out with Co.
 W. H. Humphreys; must. out with Co.
 Henry Houp; must. out with Co.
 Thomas L. Jones; must. out with Co.
 Robert R. Jones; must. out with Co.
 Jonathan Jones; must. out with Co.
 John A. Jones; must. out with Co.
 Evan L. Jones; must. out with Co.
 Daniel T. James; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by Gen. Order July 3, 1865.
 David J. James; must. out with Co.
 William M. James; must. out with Co.
 Thomas Jarvis; must. out with Co.
 Wm. W. Jones; not on muster-out roll.
 John Kelly; not on muster-out roll.
 Jackson Lamberson; must. out with Co.
 James Yenger; not on muster-out roll.
 G. W. Lamberson; disch. by Special Order dated Dec. 27, 1864.
 Alexander Leslie; must. out with Co.
 Edward F. Lytle; prom. to Q. M. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Rich. D. Lane; not on muster-out roll.
 James Lee; not on muster-out roll.
 John Morgan; must. out with Co.
 Wm. H. Montague; must. out with Co.
 James Myers; must. out with Co.
 Francis Murray; not on muster-out roll.
 Peter S. Myers; must. out with Co.
 James Obrian; not on muster-out roll.
 David Powell, Jr.; must. out with Co.
 John Rager; must. out with company.
 Gordon Sinclair; must. out with Co.
 Archibald Smith; must. out with Co.
 Wallace S. Stiles; must. out with Co.
 Adam Shinafelt; must. out with Co.
 Jno. Schnanster; not on muster-out roll.
 George Smith; not on muster-out roll.
 William Stonebraker; died March 30, 1865; buried in 9th Army Corps Cem., Meade Station, Va.
 Thomas R. Williams; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company.
 Peter Wagner; must. out with Co.
 Uriah Wagner; must. out with Co.

The organization of Captain Samuel W. Davis' Company C, 209th Pennsylvania Infantry.

Date.	Colonel.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Commander.
864.					
Oct. 31....	T. B. Kauffman..	{ Provisional	Provisional.	Eighteenth.	U. S. Grant.
		{ Jos. H. Potter.....	C. K. Graham...	G. Weitzel...	B. F. Butler.
Dec. 31....	G. W. Fredericks.	{ First.	Third.	Ninth.	U. S. Grant.
865.		{ Charles W. Diven.	J. F. Hartranft.	O. B. Willcox.	G. G. Meade.
Jan. 31....	G. W. Fredericks.	{ First.	Third.	{ Ninth.	U. S. Grant.
		{ Chas. W. Diven..	J. F. Hartranft..	{ J. G. Parke..	J. G. Parke.
Feb. 28....	Same.....	{ A. B. McCalmont..	Same.....	{ O. B. Willcox.	G. G. Meade.
March 31..	Same.....	{ Same.....	Same.....	{ Same.....	Same.
April 30..	T. B. Kauffman...	{ Same.....	Same.....	{ Same.....	Same.

Number present for review in the Grand Review at Washington City, May 23, 1865, 22 commissioned officers, and 505 enlisted men.

Maj. Gen. Parke was in temporary command of the Army of the Potomac during the absence of Maj. Gen. Meade. He resumed command of the Ninth Corps, January 12, 1865.

* * * * *

Nov. 26, 1864. The * * * 209th Pennsylvania Volunteers reported to this corps. The Pennsylvania regiments were formed into a Provisional Brigade by Special Orders, No. 241, Paragraph VI, headquarters 9th Army Corps.

30th. The Provisional Brigade moved from vicinity of Peeble's house to rear of this corps, and are held in reserve.

The troops of this corps remained in position occupied on November 30 until the 9th instant.

Dec. 9. The late Provisional Brigade and portions of the 1st and 2nd Divisions moved about 20 miles to the left, in support of troops of the 5th and 2d Corps, engaged in destroying the Weldon railroad.

11th. The troops returned and resumed their respective positions.

15th. The late Provisional Brigade was organized into two brigades, and designated 3d Division, as per Paragraph V, Special Orders, No. 256, from headquarters Ninth Army Corps.

15th to 31st. Nothing of importance occurred along the lines of this corps, and the troops remained in position occupied at date of last report.

Jan., 1865. The troops occupy the same position as at date of last return.

Feb. 5. The 3d Division (209th) moved to the left near Hatcher's Run, where it remained under the orders of Maj. Gen. Humphreys until the evening of the 10th.

10th. It was relieved and returned to its former camp. During the month large fatigue details have been kept at work repairing the works and defenses on rear line, and much attention has been given to the drill and discipline of the command.

March 1 to 25. Remained in camp * * * from the Appomattox to Fort Howard.

25th. At 4:30 a. m., the enemy advanced and captured Fort Steadman and the adjacent batteries. The brigade was marched forward to support the 1st Division of the 9th Corps. The movements of the 200th and 209th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Co. C) were personally directed by Gen. Hartranft. Their regiments were stationed on the right of the line, in front of the camp of the 200th Pennsylvania. The 208th went into position near Fort Haskell. The regiments charged on Fort Steadman and the batteries (now in possession of the enemy), in connection with the Second Brigade, with a loss of 2 officers and 16 men killed, 14 officers and 190 men wounded. The brigade returned to camp, where it still remains. Fort Steadman was retaken by 8:30 a. m.

April 1. In the night a demonstration was made on the rebel lines, in front of the position occupied by this brigade, in front of Petersburg, Va. The rebels were found in force, and no determined attack was made.

2d. Before daybreak the whole brigade, with the exception of the 51st Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, which was ordered to hold the line occupied by the brigade, made an assault on the work of the enemy to the right of Fort Sedgwick. Their line was carried with great gallantry, five pieces of artillery were captured; also, the entire garrison of Fort Mahone

—some 400 officers and enlisted men. The lines were held during the day and night.

3d. Before daylight the brigade passed over the fortifications in columns of regiments and entered Petersburg. After returning to camp, the troops took up the line of march along the Burkeville road and acted as a guard for the South Side railroad and wagon trains, making short marches and placing pickets successfully on the different parts of the road as the column advanced.

9th. Reached Nottoway Court House, where we remained until the 20th.

20th. Orders were received for the 9th Corps to go to City Point.

24th and 25th. The brigade embarked on transports for Washington, but was landed at Alexandria, Va.

The following are battles in which two or more companies from Cambria participated:

BATTLE OF BRISTOE STATION, VA.

Maj. Gen. John Pope was in command of the Army of Virginia while Maj. Gen. McClellan was withdrawing from the Peninsula. On August 26, Pope was in the vicinity of Bull Run, Virginia. There were three companies from Cambria in parts of these engagements which continued for five days, which were: Capt. James C. Burke, Co. A, 11th Reserves; Capt. William Linton, Co. M, 12th Cavalry, and Capt. John B. Fite, Co. D, 115th Pa. Infantry.

On the night of the 26th Stonewall Jackson succeeded in passing around Pope's right, capturing Bristoe Station and Manassas and all the immense supplies stored there. On the next night, Pope concentrated his army at Manassas. Fitz John Porter's command failed to move promptly, which was one of the specifications of the charges made against him by Pope. On the 28th Pope ordered his men to Centerville, and there met Jackson when a severe fight took place, which is known as Gainesville. Pope withdrew to Bristoe Station and Manassas. At daylight on the 29th Pope went in pursuit of Jackson and attacked. The contest continued most of the day and was desperate fighting; however, Jackson held his position. Pope also accused Porter of not attacking Jackson's right in this engagement, but it was not sustained. Hood re-enforced Jackson late in the day which ended the battle. It is known as Groveton.

On the 30th Pope and Lee were substantially on the old battle ground of the First Bull Run combat. They fought all day

and when Pope fell back Lee was the master of the situation. On September 2, Pope withdrew his army to the defenses of Washington City.

CAPT. FITE'S COMPANY.

The report of Col. Thompson, 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Camp near Alexandria,
September 6, 1862.

* * * the part taken in the actions of the 27th (Kettle Run, Va.) Groveton, Va., 28th and 29th (Friday, Second Bull Run) and 30th of September, 1862, by the 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers:

In the action of Bristoe Station I formed line of battle in the rear of the scene of action by order of the colonel commanding, acting as a support to regiments then engaged. After remaining about fifteen minutes in my first position, was ordered to the front.

I passed by the left flank along the road leading through the woods to the open ground in front. On emerging from the woods was met by a destructive cross fire from infantry and artillery, suffering a serious loss in officers and men. Not having received orders as to the position to be taken, I was at a loss to know where to post my command. Finding that there was an interval to the right of the 5th New Jersey, I formed my left flank to the right flank of that regiment, closing the interval between their flank and the woods.

The right wing of my command I threw into the woods to clear it from parties of the enemy then occupying it. After firing four rounds I charged the enemy, who were posted in force behind the bed of the railroad, supported by two pieces of artillery on a height immediately in their rear. When the charge was made the enemy fled, pursued by my regiment and the 5th New Jersey. After crossing the railroad I rallied my command and formed line of battle in rear of the 5th New Jersey, awaiting further orders.

Second Bull Run, Friday, August 29, 1862:

In the action of 29th ultimo at Bull Run, moved into the woods with brigade, taking position assigned by the commandant of the brigade, my right flank connecting with the left of the 7th New Jersey, my left flank connecting with the right of the 6th New Jersey.

After I had taken my first position, which was about 20 yards in rear of the road in front of the woods, by permission of the commandant I moved my command forward to the road to support the 7th New Jersey and gain a position in which I could deliver a more effective fire upon the enemy. During the engagement my command charged across the road up to the ravine behind which the enemy were concealed. Owing to the

strength of the position and weight of fire from an immense body of the enemy, we were obliged to fall back to our original position, which I am proud to record we maintained during the engagement until relieved. During this charge I sustained a heavy loss, the amount of which it is impossible to ascertain. Many of those returned as missing met their death in this charge. After being relieved I moved to my original position, where I encamped for the night.

On the following day my command moved with the column under the immediate supervision of the colonel commanding the brigade. We retired from the field at dusk and encamped at Centreville. * * * Number of officers and men engaged at Bristoe Station, 204; at Bull Run, 195.


ROBERT THOMPSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

There were a series of engagements in this vicinity in the last week of August, 1862, and there may be a complication of names of the actions. The following are the official names and dates: Bristoe Station, Va., skirmish, August 27, 1862;; Buckland Bridge, Va., skirmish, August 27, 1862; Kettle Run, Va. engagement August 27, 1862; Groveton, Va., battle of August 29, 1862; Bull Run, Va. (2d), battle of August 30, 1862.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

In this battle Cambria had five complete companies and a large part of the sixth, and of these three were actively and three inactively engaged. Capts. Daniel D. Jones, John M. Jones and William Linton, from Ebensburg; Capt. Downey and Capt. Butland, from Johnstown, and Capt. Gardner, of the 125th Regiment.

The battle was one of the decisive engagements of the war, and the most terrific in the slaughter of men during the entire contention. It was fought by McClellan and Lee, on the west side of Antietam creek, around the village of Sharpsburg, Maryland.

The field was in front of a large bend in the Potomac river within the northeast shore, and turning the letter U in a horizontal position, thus, , gives a substantially correct representation. The upper point of the letter represents the north, towards Hagerstown, and the lower, south, towards the Potomac river. The village of Sharpsburg lies on a line between the north and south points of the letter, about midway between them. The curved line is the bend in the river. The Hagerstown pike runs north from the east side of the village, and the

Porterstown pike, east from the same point. Antietam creek is about a mile east of the village, with several fordings and a few bridges.

The corn field was on the east side of the Hagerstown pike, a little over a half mile north of the village. The Dunker church, another point of interest, was on the west side of the pike, between the village and the corn field. The woods, to which Col. Higgins refers, were east of the Hagerstown road, at the south-east corner of the corn field.

On the evening of September 16, 1862, Lee's army was in line of battle about a half-mile east of Sharpsburg and east of the Hagerstown pike, the right flank under the command of Gen. A. P. Hill, and the left, on the north, commanded by Stonewall Jackson. This was the lineup; and it is pertinent to know how they got there and from whence they came.

It will be recalled that McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula in the early part of 1862 was not a success, and he had been driven by Lee back across the Potomac, between Washington City and his army. Being confident that he could master the situation, Lee crossed the Potomac into Maryland. However, before doing so, he divided his army into three general parts. He sent Jackson to Harper's Ferry, than where he never did better work than when he forced Gen. White to a surrender without the firing of a gun. Time was of so much value that Jackson paroled all the prisoners on the ground, and immediately started to join Lee at Antietam, where he arrived on the night of the 16th and located three brigades in the corn field. Lee directed D. H. Hill and Longstreet to hold McClellan at South Mountain until he was ready to begin the contest. They did so until the evening of the 14th, when their forces joined Lee at Antietam and were placed on Lee's right and center.

After McClellan's victory at South Mountain on the 14th, he began his march to the Antietam field, arriving there on the night of the 16th, Meade's division meeting with some resistance. During the night he formed his battle line with Hooker's corps on the right, or the north flank; Sumner in the center, and Burnside on the left, towards the Potomac river.

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
Daniel D. Jones..	A.....	{ 11th Penna. Reserves. S. M. Jackson.....	{ Third. Robert Anderson..	{ Third. George G. Meade.	{ Joseph Hooker's.
J. W. Gardner...	K.....	{ 123th Pa. Inf. Jacob Higgins.....	{ First. J. F. Knipe.....	{ First. S. W. Crawford...	{ Twelfth. J. K. F. Mansfield. A. S. Williams.
William Linton..	M.....	{ 12th Pa. Cav. J. A. Congdon.....	{ Fourth. A. T. McReynolds.		{ Cavalry. Alfred Pleasonton.

The following companies were not active the first day:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
John Downey.....	A.....	{ 133d Pa. Inf. F. B. Speakman...	{ Second. P. H. Allabach....	{ Third. A. A. Humphreys..	{ Fifth. Fitz John Porter.
Charles Butland...	B.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
John M. Jones....	F.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same

The 133d Regiment did not reach the field until the morning of the 18th, and were placed in the line of battle. The companies of Capt. John Downey and Capt. Charles Butland were from Johnstown, and those of Capt. Daniel D. Jones, Capt. William Linton, Capt. John M. Jones were from Ebensburg. Capt. Gardner's company was made up of troops from Cambria and

Blair counties. It will be observed Capt. Jones' company was in Hooker's corps, which was placed on the extreme right of McClellan's line, facing Stonewall Jackson's troops. Capt. Gardner and Lieut. Dunnegan's company was in Mansfield's corps, immediately in the rear of Hooker's.

The battle began at early dawn. Hooker's corps started before daylight, and as it approached the corn field a very little incident occurred which may have determined the result of that great conflict. It was the 17th day of September, and the corn was in its fullness, ready to be cut. As our men approached the sun was just rising and casting its rays on the field, caused a glistening unusual for a field of corn. Upon investigation it was found to be the bayonets of the enemy, who were concealed therein, as Stonewall Jackson had there placed his troops during the night. They were standing "present order," awaiting the command from their chief to slay their enemies. But not so.

Hooker immediately halted his command and brought all his spare artillery to the fore. Instead of marching through the field, he opened with grape and canister, and such a slaughter of human life was never known in a battle. In less time than it requires to record this event more men fell dead and wounded than in any other battle of the Civil war. It was a terrific carnage of death. Hooker says of this event that "every stalk of corn * * * was cut as closely as could have been done with a knife, and the slain lay in rows, precisely as they stood in their ranks a few minutes before." And further: "It was never my fortune to witness a more bloody, dismal battle field."

Stonewall Jackson, in describing the terrible assault, said: "More than half of the brigades of Lawton and Hays were either killed or wounded, and more than a third of Trimble's, and all the regimental commanders in those brigades, except two, were killed or wounded."

Capt. Linton's company of cavalry was supporting the artillery on a little eminence which crosses the Porterstown pike, and being on both sides of the road, it filled the gap between Sumner's and Burnside's corps.

The battle raged with all the fury of American troops from dawn to sunset. The fierce fighting north of the Dunker church took place prior to 10 o'clock, when the contest changed to the center and left. Gen. Hooker was severely wounded about 9

o'clock. The loss in killed, wounded and missing for the day was: McClellan, 12,469, and Lee, 25,899.

On the evening of the 17th Lee's lines had been driven back on a line with the east side of Sharpsburg, probably a half mile, but in fairly good order. It is claimed by some that it was a drawn battle, but a more mature consideration will hardly bear that conclusion. It was a Union victory, in this: while Lee's lines were intact, yet he was forced back quite a distance, and the Potomac river being in his rear made retreat impossible; he had to fight. It also prevented him from invading the north, as he had intended to do, and instead he was forced to recross the Potomac on the second day after the fight.

Mr. Lincoln regarded it as a sufficient victory to warrant the issue of his warning that emancipation would be established permanently on the following New Year's Day, if the enemies of the Union insisted on continuing the rebellion. If nothing more than this were gained, that was sufficient to make it a great victory.

However, the victory was not followed up. Probably McClellan was right, but it is difficult to see it so. McClellan had about 55,000 troops engaged and Lee about 40,000.

Capt. Jones' Co. A, 11th Reserves. A description of the brigade in the battle by Lieut. Col. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter:

Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Sept. 22, 1862.

* * * At daylight on the morning of (Sunday) the 14th day of September, this brigade broke camp near Frederick, and took up the line of march in the direction of Middletown. Having passed Middletown, the command halted on the banks of the creek and rested for about one hour, when the march was resumed, in the same direction as pursued in the fore part of the day, for a distance of about a mile. We here filed to the right along a road running at right angles with the turnpike.

Pursuing this road the distance of half a mile, we entered the open fields to the right of the road, where we were immediately ordered to support Cooper's battery, which had taken position on a hill to the left and looking toward South Mountain, upon which the enemy had planted and opened a battery on us as we filed through the open fields. A few shots fired by Cooper elicited no response from the enemy, and we were ordered to form a line of battle, which was done in the following order: The 9th on the right; the 11th in the center; the 12th on the extreme left, and the 10th as a reserve, 50 to 75 paces in the rear.

Our brigade now began to move obliquely to the right and front under a severe fire of artillery posted on the mountain, but which did very little, if any, damage.

Moving on, we soon met the enemy, posted at the base of the mountain and sheltered by a stone wall. The firing immediately commenced on both sides.

Here Col. Gallagher, who had command of the brigade, and who had gallantly led it into action, was severely wounded in the arm by a musket ball, and forced to leave the field. Our line moved steadily on, not once giving way or faltering. The enemy were driven from their shelter, and steadily pursued up the mountain till the summit was nearly gained by our men, when, all our ammunition having been expended, Duryea's brigade having come up and taken its position in front of us, portions of the 9th, 11th and 12th (through a misconception of orders) fell back to supply themselves with ammunition.

The 10th Regiment, which had been ordered forward to fill up the gap between our right and Seymour's left, and which had fought its way gallantly up to the other regiments of the brigade, was ordered to hold its position.

When the 9th, 11th and 12th Regiments fell back it was dark, and 11 o'clock before they were supplied with ammunition. The firing having ceased before these regiments left, and our forces being in quiet possession of the crest of the mountain, it was not thought advisable to order them up the mountain again that night; another consideration being that the men were much fatigued by a long march and their exertions upon the field.

My report of the battle of South Mountain closes with the remark that it was a severe one, and that every officer and man of this command did his duty nobly. * * *

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Lieut. Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. William Linton, Co. M, 12th Cavalry. Gen. Pleasonton to Gen. Marcy:

* * * At daylight (Monday), Sept. 15th, I started in pursuit of the enemy. * * * On the 16th instant my cavalry was engaged in reconnaissances, escorts, and supports of batteries.

On the morning of the 17th instant, after the commencement of the action on the right, I was directed by Maj. Gen. McClellan, verbally, to advance with my division of cavalry and horse batteries of artillery on the turnpike (Sharpsburg and Porterstown pike) towards Sharpsburg, to some suitable position beyond the bridge over the Antietam creek, and support the left of Sumner's line of battle, with my force.

Finding the enemy had a cross-fire of artillery on the bridge, and that his sharpshooters covered it in front, I first threw

forward some cavalry skirmishers, and then advanced Tidball's battery by piece, under a heavy fire, to drive off the sharpshooters with canister.

This plan in a short time succeeded in clearing the front sufficiently to obtain position for other batteries, who opened on the enemy with great effect, having a direct fire in front and an enfilading fire in front of Sumner's corps on the right, and supporting the right of Burnside's corps on the left, the distance to Sumner's corps being nearly a mile, and something greater to that of Burnside's, my force being the only one in front, connecting the two corps.

Capt. Gardner, Co. K, 125th Pa. Infantry:

Monday, Sept. 1, 1862. The division (Company K) moved from Bull Run and encamped near Fairfax.

Tuesday, Sept. 2. We moved toward Alexandria, Va., arriving on the morning of the 3d instant, and halted outside of the city.

Wednesday, 3d. Moved to Georgetown, Md., and bivouacked in rear of Fort Richardson.

Thursday, 4th. We crossed the Potomac at Georgetown, and moved to near Tennallytown, and encamped.

Friday, 5th. The division moved to near Rockville, Md., and encamped.

Saturday, 6th. We moved a short distance, formed a line of battle, and lay upon the field.

Sunday, 7th. Lay upon the field.

Monday, 8th. The 124th, 125th and 128th Regiments, Penna. Vols., assigned to the First Brigade.

Tuesday, 9th. Moved to Middlebrook and bivouacked.

Wednesday, 10th. Moved to Damascus, Md.

Thursday, 11th. Remained in camp.

Friday, 12th. We moved to Ijamsville and bivouacked.

Saturday, 13th. Moved to near Frederick, Md., and encamped.

Sunday, 14th. The First Division moved to South Mountain and bivouacked.

Monday, 15th. Moved to Keedyville and bivouacked.

Tuesday, 16th. Lay in line of battle.

Wednesday, 17th. Battle of Antietam, in which the 1st Division (Co. K) took an active part, under General Mansfield, on the right.

Thursday, 18th. The division lay upon the field in line of battle.

Friday, 19th. We moved, via Sharpsburg, to Brownsville.

Saturday, 20th. Moved over Maryland Heights, down the mountain, and to near Sandy Hook, and encamped.

Monday, 22d. Moved upon Maryland Heights.

Sunday, 28th. We moved down the mountain, and again

encamped near Sandy Hook, Md., where the division remained until the end of the month.

Wednesday, October 1. The First Brigade encamped near Sandy Hook, Md.

Thursday, 2d. Moved to Maryland Heights, and encamped.

Sunday, 26th. By general orders, No. 5, the 124th and 125th Pennsylvania Regiments were assigned to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps. The 2d Brigade remained at Pleasant Valley, near Sandy Hook, Md., until October 30, when they moved over to Loudoun Heights, Va., * * * and the 125th Pennsylvania on the eastern slope.

Thursday, 30th. Ordered by Gen. McClellan to report to Gen. Morell, commanding army of the Upper Potomac.

Colonel Higgins—a magnificent fight by a magnificent regiment:

* * * The part taken by my regiment (Company K) in the action near Sharpsburg on the 17th (Wednesday) of September, 1862.

I was ordered by Gen. Crawford to advance in close column, at daylight, through some fields to a piece of woods where there was heavy firing at that time going on. I was then ordered into the woods and then back again by Gen. Crawford, then to throw out skirmishers and again to advance through the woods until I reached the other side of the timber, and then deploy in line of battle and advance through the fields and there halt. At this place my command was exposed to a most terrific fire of musketry, shot and shell. I then fell back a few rods, by order of General Crawford, where I remained some minutes, and was again ordered forward to the crest of a hill, which I was to hold.

At this time some colonel, whose name I do not know, told me that his troops were falling back for want of ammunition, and asked me to advance to his support. I immediately reported this to General Crawford, who ordered me to advance at once. I gave the command, and my men started forward with a yell, driving the enemy before them and gaining possession of the woods. Here I took some prisoners, whom I sent to the rear. Again I was ordered to advance and halt in line with a battery. Before reaching the battery, though, I took a number of prisoners, some of whom came running back with white handkerchiefs tied on their guns and gave themselves up. At the battery I gave the command for my men to lie down whilst awaiting further orders. About this time the fire of the enemy slackened somewhat, only some shots from their sharpshooters being fired, and these at mounted officers and the artillery horses.

Previous to this, Gen. Mansfield fell, some of my men carrying him off the field on their muskets until a blanket was procured. Gen. Hooker here came up to me and inquired if any

troops were in the woods in front. I replied, "None but rebels," and that my command was in the front. While talking to me, his horse was shot by some of the enemy's sharpshooters. I remarked to him that his horse was shot. He replied, "I see," turned and went away.

In a short time I received an order to advance into the woods. I gave the order, "Forward," my regiment advancing in splendid style, and driving some South Carolina and Georgia troops back into the woods. I halted at the edge of the woods, and ordered Capt. McKeage, of Company G, to deploy his company as skirmishers. This being done, I again advanced a short distance in the woods, and halted again to examine the enemy's position. I found him in force in my front and on my right.

On looking around I discovered myself without support either in my rear or right, and, being the only mounted officer present, I gave my horse to Lieut. Joseph Higgins (Co. B) and instructed him to ride back to the general, inform him of my situation, and ask him to send me support immediately, or I would be unable to hold my position, and that the enemy would certainly flank me and cut me off, my command being at this time in advance of the whole corps.

I now ordered Capt. McKeage to advance cautiously with his skirmishers, and, at the same time, the regiment to advance to the crest of a small hill. My skirmishers soon became engaged with the enemy, who were advancing on my front in force.

They continued to advance, when I ordered my skirmishers to rally, and gave the command to commence firing. A most destructive fire caused the enemy to halt. I held him here for some time, until I discovered two regiments of them moving around my right, while a brigade charged on my front. On looking around and finding no support in sight, I was compelled to retire. Had I remained in my position two minutes longer I would have lost my whole command. I fell back to the rear of the first batteries, when an artillery officer rode up to me, saying that his battery was on the left front and entirely unsupported, and asking me if I would support him. I replied in the affirmative, and marched my command to the battery and took my position.

Gen. Franklin now rode up, and inquiring what regiment this was, I replied the 125th Pennsylvania, when he said my position was right and he was glad I was there, and ordered me to remain there, which I did. I remained here until the 124th Pennsylvania coming up, under the command of its major, Gen. Franklin ordered me to form it in my rear and take command of both regiments.

My adjutant, R. M. Johnson, who acted as major in the absence of Maj. Lawrence, who has been in the Georgetown hospital for some time, fell, mortally wounded. His conduct

on the field during the whole action was most gallant. All my officers and men behaved in splendid style, particularly Captain McKeage and his company, who acted as skirmishers during the engagement. * * *

JACOB HIGGINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Company B, Capt. Butland's, detailed at Monocacy. Nine companies of 133d mustered 775 effective men at Antietam. Capt. Butland's company joins at Antietam, September 18, 1862.

Headquarters 133d Pennsylvania Volunteers,
Camp Humphreys, Va., April 4, 1863.

Col. P. H. Allabach,

* * * to the march to and arrival of my command at the battle field of Antietam on the morning of the 18th of September, 1862:

We left Monocacy Junction on the afternoon of the 17th of September, 1862, about 4 o'clock, and marched all night, passing through Boonsborough about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and halted in the woods between Boonsborough and Keedyville, where we remained about half or three-quarters of an hour. Then marched through Keedyville, arrived on the battle field of Antietam, and formed line of battle at 10 a. m. of September 18th, on left of the road and on top of the hill.

We remained here half an hour, when we advanced about half a mile, where we again formed line at the base of a small hill or bluff. This point was reached about 11 a. m., Sept. 18. Had at that time nine companies present, numbering 775 effective men.

The tenth company (B, Capt. Butland) was detailed at Monocacy as division rear guard. That company came up and rejoined the regiment about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, it having remained with the division train during the night of 18th instant at Keedyville.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

F. B. SPEAKMAN, Colonel.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The companies of Capt. Fite, Capt. Downey, Capt. Butland and Capt. J. K. Hite, of Johnstown, and Capt. Daniel D. Jones and Capt. John M. Jones, of Ebensburg, participated in that great fight. Adjutant James C. Noon, Capt. John M. Jones and First Lieut. William A. Scott, of Company F, 133d Pennsylvania Infantry, were killed in the assault on Marye's Heights.

After the battle of Antietam, when Lee re-crossed the Potomac into Virginia, McClellan failed to pursue him and follow up his advantage, which caused much dissatisfaction among

the Union people, who were impatient for a fight and a victory. Under these circumstances Mr. Lincoln removed McClellan and appointed Maj. Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside. McClellan retired to Trenton, N. J., and took no further part in the war. He was the Democratic candidate for president in 1864 on a platform which declared the war a failure.

Gen. Lee retreated to Fredericksburg, and entrenched in rear of the town on the south side of the Rappahannock river. Gen. Burnside followed and encamped on the north side of that river at Falmouth, Va., on the Rappahannock heights, opposite the town.

On the first of December the records show that Burnside had "present and equipped for duty" 120,281 men with 312 guns; and on the 10th Lee had "present for duty" 78,513 men with 270 guns. After deducting the sick and the absent which usually occur in an army it is not likely that either had such a force.

The Rappahannock river flows in a southeasterly direction, between the town and the river heights, and is navigable for light steamboats up to Fredericksburg. Lee was entrenched on a ridge in the rear of the town; his lines extended for a mile up the river or in a westerly direction, and about four miles down or in an easterly course. Longstreet was in command of the left wing of Lee's army; or that portion above the town, and Stonewall Jackson that of the right wing down at Hamilton's crossing, at a point near the Bernard house, about four miles from the town. Therefore his battle line was about five miles in length posted on a ridge; an ideal location for a defense. A part of this ridge, about thirty feet high, in the immediate rear of the town, is known as Marye's Heights. In front of the heights, and between it and the river is a plain; through this plain was an abandoned canal bed running parallel with the river, and across this canal bed ran two sunken roads from the stone wall near the brick house at the foot of Marye's Heights. This stone wall was about a mile in length.

Lee had his first line of battle behind the stone wall with other lines on the side and top of the heights, where the artillery of 270 guns were posted. Burnside had his army on the north side of the river on the Rappahannock heights which overlooked the town. This was also an ideal place for artillery action, but not for an attacking army. Such was the situation on December 10th. The northern sentiment was pressing Burnside for action,

inasmuch as there had been a lack of vigor in pursuing Lee from Antietam.

Burnside had his army organized with three grand divisions: The right wing, or that part up the river, was under the command of Gen. Sumner; the center grand division, opposite the town, under Gen. Hooker, and the left wing, down at Hamilton's crossing, in charge of Gen. Franklin.

We have a special interest in this bloody battle as our county had six companies in action, and many of our friends were killed or wounded there. The double assault on Marye's Heights, led by the brave Gen. Humphreys, in which the 133d Regiment participated, was never excelled for courage and manhood, even by Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Their complete organization on the morning of December 13, 1862, the day of the battle, and their part in the engagement follows:

Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside. Maj. Gen. Hooker, Commander Center Division.					
Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
Powell Stackhouse....A..	{	133d Pa. Inf.	Second.	Third.	Fifth.
Charles Butland....B....	{	F. B. Speakman.....	P. H. Allabach....	A. A. Humphreys...	D. E. Butterfield.
John M. Jones.....F....	{	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.

Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, Commander Left Grand Division.					
W. B. Lowman.....K....	{	136th Pa. Inf.	Second.	{	Second.
	{	T. M. Bayne.....	Peter Lyle....	{	John Gibbon... }
					Nelson Taylor. }
Daniel D. Jones....A....	{	11th Pa. Reserves.	Third.	Third.	First.
	{	Col. S. M. Jackson..	R. Anderson....	Geo. G. Meade..	J. F. Reynolds.
John B. Fite.....D....	{	115th Pa. Inf.	Third.	Second	Third.
	{	W. A. Olmstead....	J. W. Revere....	D. E. Sickles....	Geo. Stoneman.

The companies of Capts. Stackhouse, Butland, Lowman and Fite were from Johnstown, and those of Capts. John M. Jones and Daniel D. Jones were from Ebensburg. Gen. John Gibbon was wounded; he was succeeded by Gen. Nelson Taylor.

Capt. Fite's company belonged to the center grand division, but during the day Gen. Hooker transferred it to Gen. Franklin's left grand division, which was operating down at Hamilton's Crossing. Under this organization Burnside prepared his plan of battle. Gen. Burnside has been severely criticised for causing what is termed a needless slaughter of human life in making the assaults at Hamilton's crossing and in front of Marye's Heights. Both positions were considered insurmountable, but after these many years, in due consideration of the country in connection with questions of diplomacy, and in a military view it has been considered a proper movement. The fault was not with Burnside, although he lost his command by reason of the severe criticism, but he did not lose the confidence of Mr. Lin-

coln, who congratulated him and the army on that occasion. If the plan had been executed as it was directed history would be recording a different event. But it failed as many other good things have failed, because some link in the chain broke, some part of the great movement did not move at the proper moment, or because the attacking division was insufficient to cope with the force of Stonewall Jackson who was a dangerous man to meet.

Burnside's first plan was to cross the Rappahannock river at Skinker's Neck, about fourteen miles below the town of Fredericksburg, but the enemy forestalled it by anticipating the maneuver and fortifying the Neck. But a few days before the battle, Burnside suddenly decided to cross in the face of the enemy. This being done successfully, because the enemy were not prepared to prevent it and Lee realizing that he had to fight somewhere deemed his present position perfect as it was, is regarded by military men as a most brilliant movement.

Burnside proposed that Sumner, commanding the right wing, should cross on two pontoon bridges in the upper part of Fredericksburg; Hooker at the steamboat landing in the town, and Franklin on two or more at Hamilton's crossing. He directed Franklin to turn Lee's right flank and get in the rear of Lee's army, when Hooker would attack at the center and Sumner on the right. The instructions were to make the attack with a division at least in the lead, and to be supported by his entire command. Franklin selected Meade's division of Pennsylvania Reserves, which at that time was much smaller than the other divisions. The companies of Capts. Hite, Daniel D. Jones and Fite were with Meade in the attack, except while Capt. Fite was in reserve nearer the river.

Meade made a brilliant attack and succeeded in breaking Jackson's line of battle. His force became divided in thick woods, and not receiving sufficient support, he could not hold the position and was forced to retire. This he did in good order. Here was the crux, and had it succeeded who would have said it was not a well planned battle, or that it was a needless slaughter?

About 4 o'clock Gen. Humphreys led his division against the enemy on Marye's Heights, with other support, of course. The Johnstown companies of Capts. Stackhouse and Butland, and the Ebensburg company of Capt. John M. Jones were in this magnificent but deadly assault. They advanced on the left of the Telegraph road, passed the Brick House, which was standing a few years ago, between the sunken roads and toward

the stone fence. In this assault was the 27th Connecticut Regiment of Zook's brigade, and Hancock's division. George T. Swank, another citizen of Johnstown, had enlisted in this regiment while he was engaged as a printer on Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune*.

While the Cambria troops were passing the brick house on the one side, the 27th Connecticut was advancing on the other. The continuous fire of musketry and artillery on the heights was furious, the stone wall was a sheet of flame, yet the Union boys reached a point somewhere between 20 to 200 yards of the fence before they were forced to lie on the ground for protection. The enemy being protected, did not suffer so great a loss and kept up the deadly fire.

Thus the situation passed until dusk, when Gen. Butterfield, the corps commander, was directed by the imperative order of Hooker and Burnside to make another attack, as Marye's Heights must be taken before nightfall. The brave Humphreys, dismounted, again led his division against the stone wall and the artillery. Our men did not fire a shot, but with a hurrah and with fixed bayonets they made a charge to capture the hill. A staff officer gave him a horse, and again Humphreys went ahead, cheering his men to capture the works or die in the effort. Many did forfeit their lives and many more were wounded. The fire grew more destructive and the second assault on Marye's Heights closed in defeat as darkness came over the field.

It was on this dreadful field of death that Adjutant James C. Noon, of Ebensburg, was killed while receiving an order at the side of his leader, as will hereinafter appear. It was in this charge that Capt. John M. Jones and First Lieut. William A. Scott lost their lives. Brave and good men were they.

Thus at nightfall Lee was the victor on the gory field of Fredericksburg. Burnside insisted that Franklin had not carried out his instructions in not sending a larger division to lead, and in not giving Meade proper support. No good reason has ever been given why it was not done. Mr. Lincoln visited the army while it was in camp, and in leaving the general officers to return to Washington, he said: "Gentlemen, in your next battle put in all your men."

On the 14th and 15th Burnside's army recrossed the river and went into camp in its old quarters at Falmouth. It has

always been a query why Lee permitted a defeated army to recross as it did; why did he not destroy it?

The losses to Burnside were 1,180 killed, 9,028 wounded and 2,145 missing, making an aggregate of 12,353. The Confederate records are very imperfect and are in such a condition that the losses cannot be separated from the total, which was 4,576.

Capt. Daniel D. Jones' Co. A, 11th Reserves:

December 18, 1862.

* * * The command * * * broke camp near White Oak church, about 11:30 p. m. of the (Wednesday) 10th instant, and moved to a point on the Rappahannock river about 3 miles below Fredericksburg, Va., where it arrived at 2 o'clock the next morning. The orders being to cover the pontoniers while constructing bridges across the river, the 12th (Penna. Reserves) Regiment, with two companies of the 10th and the batteries, were posted so as to protect the working party, the balance of the command (Co. A, 11th) being held in reserve. Two bridges were thrown across and the work of constructing them accomplished about 11 o'clock without interruption, except in one instance, when the enemy appeared in small force and fired upon the working party, wounding 6. They were immediately driven off by the artillery, and did not again make their appearance.

The brigade remained in position until the next morning (Friday, 12th), when it crossed the river in rear of the Second Brigade, and, moving down the river, bivouacked for the remainder of the day and the following night about 1 mile below the place of crossing, the left resting on the river.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, being under orders to that effect, the command was under arms and ready for action. Moving forward a short distance, it crossed a deep ravine near a burned mill, and, marching by flank across a broad, open field and crossing a road, formed in line of battle, perpendicular to the 1st Brigade, the right resting upon the left of the 1st Brigade, and the 9th (Penna. Reserves) Regiment deployed in front as skirmishers. This position was hardly assumed when the enemy opened quite a destructive fire from a battery posted in front of our left. The brigade remained in this position for several hours, losing a number of men by the enemy's artillery.

About 1 o'clock orders were received to change front forward and form on the left of the First Brigade, which being accomplished, the line moved forward, receiving as it advanced a heavy artillery fire. The course taken was across a clear field toward a hill, the crest of which was covered with a wood. The enemy's skirmishers were about 200 yards in advance of our batteries and were driven in. The rebels, strongly posted

behind a stone wall, now opened a most destructive fire of musketry, notwithstanding which, and a rapid discharge from a battery so posted as to enfilade our line, the men steadily advanced, drove the enemy from their position, gained the railroad and penetrated into their camps, holding the position against vastly superior numbers for over an hour, when, the last round of ammunition being exhausted and no support coming up, the brigade was forced to fall back, leaving Gen. Jackson dead upon the field.

I cannot close this portion of my report without expressing the conviction that had we been properly supported, that portion of the field gained by the valor of our troops could and would have been held against any force that the enemy would have been able to have thrown against us.

The brigade, withdrawn from the fight, joined the division near the ground it occupied the previous night, where it remained until the night of (Monday) the 15th instant, when it recrossed the river. Too much cannot be said in praise of the gallantry of both officers and men throughout the engagement. Never was the courage and stamina of troops put to a severer test, and never did they more nobly vindicate themselves.

In the death of Gen. Jackson, who fell while encouraging and sustaining his men, this brigade has lost a brave and good leader. To his example and conduct, and that of his aides, Capt. Swearingen and Lieuts. Bemus and Chamberlain, is owing, in a great measure, the steadiness and perseverance with which the troops fought.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Brigade.

Captain Fite's Company D, 115th Pennsylvania, at Fredericksburg, Va. Col. William A. Olmstead to Gen. Reeve:

Camp near Falmouth, Dec. 20, 1862.

* * * I have the honor to report the part this regiment (115th P. V.) took in the late action in front of Fredericksburg:

Left our camp in heavy marching order Dec. 11 (Thursday, 1862), at 7 a. m., with four days' cooked rations, to include the 14th, and took position in brigade line, fifth in line; formed division column to within about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of Fredericksburg, in front; stacked arms, and remained all day under arms; bivouacked; during the night issued one day's rations, to include 15th instant.

Friday, Dec. 12, 1862. We were ordered to move in same order, and marched to within three-quarters of a mile of Fredericksburg, near to Gen. Sumner's headquarters; stacked arms, and at about 1 p. m. was ordered to retire to about three-quarters of a mile to the rear. Had arrived in position, when orders again came to move; marched to the front and left about 4 miles; bivouacked in woods; very bad marching.

Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862. On this day issued one day's rations, to include 16th instant. Ordered to march, and crossed the Rappahannock river, about 4 miles below Fredericksburg. Arrived at our position early in the morning and remained in this position all day; bivouacked until about 11 p. m., when ordered to join my command with Col. Park, 2d New York, and go to the pontoons and relieve regiments there. Relieved 11th Massachusetts, Col. Blaisdell, and guarded the two lower pontoon bridges. He turned over to me 5 prisoners of war. Nothing unusual occurred, except a great quantity of straggling officers and soldiers trying to cross, but my orders were peremptory, and none crossed except those entitled to. Remained on guard all night.

Sunday, Dec. 14, 1862. Lieut. Fisher, aide-de-camp, ordered me to report my regiment to the brigade line at once; did so; remained under arms all day; received a great number of shells and solid shot from the enemy on our flank, but no one was injured. One man out of ranks after water was hit in the hand by a shell. Remained under arms on the left of the 6th New Jersey all day and bivouacked. At 11 p. m. was ordered to fall in; did so. Fifteen minutes after the order was countermanded. Issued one day's rations, to include the 17th; remained in bivouac the rest of the night.

Monday, Dec. 15, 1862. Ordered to the front on picket to relieve the 11th Massachusetts, Col. Blaisdell, and at 11 a. m. sent two companies out in picket, and relieved two companies of the 7th New Jersey. At 10 p. m. was ordered to move my regiments silently in retreat to the rear of the 2d New York, to form the second line, where afterward was ordered to move across the river by the lower pontoon. Bivouacked about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the bridge toward Fredericksburg, Va.

Dec. 16 (Tuesday). Ordered to move and marched to our old camp.

* * * WILLIAM A. OLMSTEAD,
Lieut.-Col. 2d New York Vols., commanding 115th Pennsylvania.

Companies A, B and F, 133d Penna. Infantry, in the Fredericksburg battle. Col. Speakman's view:

Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., Dec. 20, 1862.
Col. P. H. Allabach, commanding 2d Brigade:

Colonel: I have the honor to report, in brief, the part the 133d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers took in the late engagement near Fredericksburg.

Between 2 and 3 p. m. on Saturday, the 13th instant, the regiment, in common with the other regiments of this brigade (Second), was ordered to cross the river (Rappahannock). This was successfully done, although the shells from the enemy's

batteries were falling thick and fast around and exploding over us.

The river being safely crossed, I advanced my regiment, as commanded by you, through Fredericksburg, crossing the canal or race just outside of the city, and filing to the left, where, under cover of a small hill, line of battle was formed. The regiment was placed on the right, and in the advance, the fourth battalion (Col. Allen's, 155th Pa.) being on our left. After the line of battle was formed, knapsacks were unslung, bayonets fixed, and we charged up and over hill, about 250 yards, where we came upon a line of troops lying down. My men, not knowing that they should pass over this line, covered themselves as well as they could in the rear of this line.

The troops in front neither advancing nor retiring, and as a second charge was ordered from this point, I passed over them and charged to the right of and past the brick house, to within 50 yards of the stone wall, and to the left of the house, to the crest of the hill.

These positions were held for one hour under a most terrific fire from the enemy's infantry and artillery, until it became dusk, when I was ordered to withdraw, which I did, and reformed line of battle on right of road, and a little in rear of where our line for the charge had been formed. Here we remained for a time, only sending out squads from companies to scour the field and bring off our killed and wounded.

About 3 a. m. on Sunday morning, the 14th instant, the regiment was marched into the city, and near to the river, where we were furnished with a fresh supply of ammunition, and again marched on the field, where, under cover of a small hill, though still exposed to the enemy's fire, we remained until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when we were ordered into Fredericksburg. We remained in the city until Tuesday morning, when we crossed the Rappahannock over the lower pontoon bridge and returned to this camp.

The loss in the regiment, as already reported, is 3 commissioned officers killed and 8 wounded; 15 enlisted men killed, 130 wounded, and 27 missing, some of whom are known to be wounded, and will likely be found in some of the hospitals. The balance are, no doubt, killed, making a total loss in the regiment of 183.

Among the many whose loss the regiment now mourn, and who deserve mention here, are Adjutant James C. Noon, a good man, brave and faithful soldier, who fell while bravely urging the men to the fatal charge; Capt. John M. Jones and First Lieut. W. A. Scott, both of Company F (Noon, Jones and Scott were from Ebensburg), who were nobly leading their command, and "among the foremost fighting, fell."

The wounds of Capt. Shrock, of Co. D; Capt. Demaree, of Co. I; Capt. Sheibley, of Co. G; Capt. Tressler, of Co. H; Act-

ing Lieut. Ashcom, of Co. C, and Lieut. John B. Hay, of Co. A (from Johnstown), were all received while nobly leading and rallying their respective commands.

Capt. Alexander Bobb, of Co. C, and Capt. George F. Baer (of Somerset), of Co. E, are deserving of especial notice for the cool, brave and intrepid manner in which they acted during the engagement.

Lieuts. Frederick and Eby, of Co. G; Deach, of Co. I; Powell Stackhouse (of Johnstown), of Co. A; Flanagan (of Johnstown), of Co. F, and Hudson, of Co. D, all acted with much coolness and bravery during the action.

The men throughout were courageous while under fire. Of those who came under my personal observation, deserving mention here, were Privates John Jones, Jr., J. Billow and E. C. Bendere; Corporal Finlon M. Witherow and Sergeant David C. Orris, of Co. G; Sergeants W. A. Zinn and G. S. Debray, of Co. I; Sergeants Holbrook and Ross, of Co. E; Corporal Lewis, of Co. C, and Private Joseph Craig, of Co. H. Others, both officers and men, may have borne themselves equally well; I speak only of those who came under my own observation.

Cambria county was represented by 500 troops in the battle of Fredericksburg, 250 of whom were in the assaults made on Marye's Heights. The question of the distance from the stone wall to the position which the advanced line of our troops reached before they were repulsed has frequently been discussed, and many opinions have been given. The men who were there cannot agree, nor is it any wonder. Some believe 100 yards, which has been the closest estimate, while others place it at 150 yards. Gen. Hooker, who commanded the Center Grand Division in those assaults, testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, saying:

"When the fire of the artillery ceased I gave directions for the enemy's works to be assaulted. Gen. Humphreys' men (the 133d Regiment) took off their knapsacks, overcoats and haversacks. They were directed to make the assault with empty muskets, for there was no time there to load and fire. When the word was given, the men moved forward with great impetuosity. They ran and hurrahed, and I was encouraged by the great good feeling that pervaded them. The head of Gen. Humphreys' column advanced to within, perhaps, 15 or 20 yards of the stone wall, which was the advanced position which the rebels held, and then they were thrown back as quickly as they had advanced. Probably the whole of the advance and the retiring did not occupy fifteen minutes. They left behind, as was reported to me, 1,760 of their number, out of about 4,000." * * * In reply to an inquiry as to "how the men behaved during the attack," the general said: "They behaved well. There never

was anything more glorious than the behavior of the men. No campaign in the world ever saw a more gallant advance than Humphreys' men made there. But they were put to do a work than no men could do."

Capt. W. B. Lowman, Company K, at Hamilton's Crossing. Col. Bayne's report:

December 17, 1862.

* * * The part taken by my regiment in the battle of the 13th instant, on the southern bank of the Rappahannock river, near Fredericksburg, Va.:

Agreeably to your orders (Gen. Lyle), I drew the regiment up in line of battle at 9 a. m. At 9:50 o'clock we made an advance. After having advanced about half way down the field of battle, the enemy threw a terrific storm of shell, grape and canister at us. We lay down upon the ground and remained in this position till 1 p. m., when we again advanced. There being none of our men in our front, we opened fire, and continued firing while advancing.

We crossed the railroad and went into the wood, where we halted. We remained there until we exhausted our ammunition (60 rounds to each man), being under a direct and enfilading fire for two hours and forty minutes. Having no support on our left, we had to defend our position against a force which presented a front twice the length of our own, occupying a chosen position, protected by a dense wood and supported by a battery.

Had we been properly supported by infantry and artillery, we could have held the wood, but we were compelled to retire for want of ammunition, which we did in good order.

It would be invidious to mention individual cases of courage and bravery when all acted so nobly and heroically. A list of the casualties hereto subjoined will show the shock we had to withstand, and how we withstood it those who witnessed the engagement can best attest. None faltered, but all stood at their post of duty, and were loth to quit their position, even when they knew it was impossible to hold it longer. * * * Company officers stood up beside their men and offered every encouragement. It is with proud satisfaction I say both officers and men performed their whole duty.

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The failure of the Union cause at Fredericksburg was discouraging to the people of the north, but the remarkable telegram of congratulations from Mr. Lincoln to Gen. Burnside and his men did much to restore the confidence in our ultimate success. Chancellorsville was the last great victory for the Confederates. It is true that from Bull Run to Chancellorsville the

enemy had the advantage in its continual line of success, excepting those battles won in the west by Gen. Grant, and Antietam.

It is also true that the Union cause suffered temporary defeats and repulses, but they were not substantial victories to the Confederates; for instance, Gen. Lee had a formidable defense in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, but Gen. Grant did not stop his movements, nor did he give Lee time to prepare for the next contest. Finding that he could not succeed by a direct attack he gave that ever-living command: "Forward by the Left Flank."

The battle of Chancellorsville may be properly regarded as a second effort to dislodge Lee at Fredericksburg. The distance between these places is about eleven miles. After the Fredericksburg battle Burnside was, of course, much depressed and with the unrest among the northern people he sought to recover and gain a victory. He conceived a plan to cross the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg and attack Lee, who was entrenched at that point. On January 20 and 21, 1863, he started his army in that direction but a severe rain storm caused his wagons and teams to stick in the mud, which resulted in another failure known as the "Mud March."

On January 25, Gen. Hooker succeeded Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac; that is, he was the nominal commander, but in fact, Mr. Lincoln was the actual military official from January 25 to June 16, 1863. This is the first instance of any president ever taking the actual command of the army, although he is by virtue of the constitution the formal commander of the Army and Navy. Mr. Lincoln directed the campaign and to him Gen. Hooker reported; neither Secretary Stanton, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, the commander-in-chief of the army, nor the War Department took any part in the movements during this period.

Hooker's plans were to deceive Lee. He directed Sedgwick to cross the Rappahannock river below Fredericksburg with the First (Capt. W. B. Lowman), Third (Capt. Fite) and the Sixth Corps, numbering 59,000 men, and hold Lee while he would take the Fifth (Capts. Stackhouse, Butland and Flanagan), Eleventh and Twelfth Corps (Capt. Gardner) with 42,000 men up the river and cross it and concentrate at Chancellorsville, northwest of Fredericksburg, and come down on Lee's left flank and rear. On April 30, Hooker crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and was safe at Chancellorsville, which was so far

regarded as a good maneuver. Cambria county had five complete companies and part of the sixth in this engagement, namely:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
		115th Pa. Inf.	Third.	Second.	Third.
John B. Fite.....	D....	F. A. Lancaster.....	W. J. Sewell....	H. G. Berry.....	D. E. Sickles.
		killed.		killed.	
J. W. Gardner.....	K....	125th Pa. Inf.	Second.	First.	Twelfth.
		Jacob Higgins.....	John W. Geary....	A. S. Williams....	H. W. Slocum.
W. B. Lowman.....	K....	136th Pa. Inf.	Second.	Second.	First.
		T. M. Bayne.....	Henry Baxter....	J. C. Robinson....	J. F. Reynolds.
Powell Stackhouse..	A....	133d Pa. Inf.	Second.	Third.	Fifth.
		F. B. Speakman....	P. H. Allabach..	A. A. Humphreys.	Geo. G. Meade.
Charles Butland...	B....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
F. M. Flanagan....	F....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.

On April 30, before the march began, the Cambria county troops were located as follows: Capt. Fite was with Gen. Sickles, and Capt. Hite with Gen. Reynolds, both under Gen. Sedgwick below Fredericksburg, and Capt. Gardner was with Gen. Slocum at Chancellorsville. Gen. Lee was, of course, not deceived by these movements, he was apprised of all of them, and the result of his brilliant generalship shows that he thoroughly understood the situation, and prepared for the battle which continued for the next five days. Lee divided his army, leaving sufficient force at Fredericksburg to hold Sedgwick, and with Gen. Stonewall Jackson and the remainder of his troops started for Chancellorsville where skirmishing began on Friday. It will be observed Lee's entire army was between Hooker's forces, or in other words, Hooker's army was divided, but Lee's was in supporting distance in its entirety.

On Saturday morning Gen. Sickles' Third Corps (Capt. Fite) left Gen. Sedgwick's command and was located at Catherine Furnace, about a mile south of Chancellorsville, where the main portion of Hooker's forces were assembled. Gen. Slocum (Capt. Gardner) was between Hooker and Sickles at that time on Saturday, and Reynolds (Capt. Hite) had not reached Chancellorsville. The most brilliant and effective military move ever made by Gen. Lee, and probably unequaled by any other general, was made this day.

Gen. Lee divined that Gen. Hooker was prepared to meet him on his left, because it lay next to the river, and that his (Hooker's) right flank would be weak, not expecting a great force from that direction. In accordance with this view Gen. Stonewall Jackson with 26,000 men started on his famous march to attack Gen. Howard and Gen. Slocum on the right or west flank. About 8 o'clock in the morning Sickles' men observed the

enemy passing westward, probably not more than a half mile south of them and promptly reported to Gen. Hooker. Hooker did not seem to appreciate the importance of the information and did not prepare for it. It has been said that he regarded Lee as retreating and felt confident of his own position.

At 5:30 p. m. Jackson had reached Hooker's right flank and was actually in the rear of Howard's corps, which was absolutely unprepared for an attack as the men were at supper. Jackson attacked vigorously, produced a panic in Howard's corps and other forces on the right flank, and forced Hooker's men back to the intersection of the White House road and the old turnpike which passes through Chancellorsville, and within a half mile of the latter. This defeat took all the vigor and confidence out of Gen. Hooker and he never recovered it during that battle.

Sunday, May 3, 1863. The fighting throughout the day was fierce and frightful; Hooker was gradually driven back towards the Rappahannock river. In the morning Gen. Sickles' corps (Capt. Fite) was north of the turnpike, facing A. P. Hill's division of Lee's army, near the point at which Stonewall Jackson had been mortally wounded the night before. Howard (Capt. Gardner) was just south of it and opposite the same forces, but later in the day both were driven back to Chancellorsville. Reynolds (Capt. Hite) was not yet in the general fight. While it was going on Gen. Sedgwick was trying to reach Hooker but could not as Lee's entire army was between them. Gen. Sedgwick had severe fighting at Fredericksburg, and had succeeded in taking Marye's Heights, but had to lose the position to reach Hooker.

Gen. Reynolds (Capt. Hite) started from Sedgwick's command on Saturday morning. Marching up the north side of the Rappahannock river he crossed it at the United States Ford, and reached the rear of Hooker's army at 1 a. m. Sunday. Thus he did not take part in the terrible fighting at the front.

About 9 a. m. Gen. Hooker was severely wounded and although he turned the command over to Gen. Darius N. Couch he still retained the supreme authority and assumed the responsibilities. Capt. Fite's and Capt. Gardner's divisions suffered great losses in killed and wounded. Gen. H. G. Berry was killed; Gen. Gershom Mott and Gen. W. J. Sewell were wounded, and Col. F. A. Lancaster of the 115th Pennsylvania (Capt. Fite) was killed. It was Gen. Sickles' corps (Capt. Fite) which began

the fight on Sunday at 5:30 a. m. Sedgwick never reached Hooker.

Monday, May 4, 1863. Gen. Hooker began his retreat, re-crossed the Rappahannock river at the United States Ford and returned to his old camp at Falmouth. This battle was the high water mark for the Confederacy, as it gave the south renewed confidence of its ultimate success. However, in less than sixty days came the decisive defeat at Gettysburg. Gen. Hooker lost 16,030 men, of which 1,512 were killed, 9,518 wounded, and 5,000 missing. Gen. Lee lost 12,281.

Capt. Fite's company, Maj. Dunne commanding the regiment:

Camp near Falmouth, Va.,

May 10, 1863.

* * * The 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers left camp on the night of April 28 (Tuesday) and marched with the brigade to the neighborhood of White Oak Church, about three miles, where we halted for the night.

Wednesday, April 29, 1863. The next day we moved about two miles further, and encamped until noon of the 30th.

Thursday, April 30. We marched for the United States Ford, which we crossed on Friday, May 1, and encamped near the earthworks near the Rappahannock river, where part of the regiment did picket duty until next evening (Saturday), May 2d, instant, when we marched out to the battle-field, a distance of about four miles, and formed line of battle on the left of the 8th New Jersey, and about 100 yards in the rear of the outer line of breastworks, and stacked arms and lay there until daylight next morning.

Sunday, May 3. We advanced about twenty yards, and laid down under the brow of a hill to support the 1st Division, 3d Corps (Sickles), that lay immediately behind the breastworks. The enemy soon after daylight advanced and drove the 1st Division, 3d Corps, away from the breastworks, when my regiment advanced with the brigade and drove the enemy.

My regiment (Co. D) alone captured about 200 prisoners and sent them to the rear, and aided in capturing five stand of colors (I claim two of these colors for my regiment).

The regiment crossed the breastworks and still drove the enemy, when they were strongly re-enforced, when we were compelled to retire with the brigade. We rallied again and drove the enemy, when we finally had to retire on account of the severe loss of officers and men.

My regiment lost in killed, the colonel, 2 officers and 7 men; in wounded, 8 officers and 64 men; in missing, 29 men; in all, 11 officers and 100 men. We fell back to the woods in rear of the 1st Division, and stacked arms.

Monday, May 4. We stopped there until next day, the 4th instant, when we were shelled by the enemy pretty briskly for about an hour after daylight. The enemy made another attack with infantry and artillery about 4 p. m., their shells bursting over our heads in the woods, wounding one of my men slightly.

Tuesday, May 5. The next morning my regiment put up breastworks in front of it. Nothing occurred this day until 11 p. m., when we got orders to move, and started at 2 o'clock next morning (Wednesday), 6th instant, when we marched back to the Rappahannock and re-crossed the pontoon bridges at the United States Ford at 6 o'clock, and arrived at camp about 4 p. m. the same day. * * *

JOHN P. DUNNE,
Major, Commanding 115th Penna. Vols.

Company K, 125th Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob Higgins,
Chancellorsville battle:

125th Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers,
May 10, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to report, as commander of the 125th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, that when the order came to prepare for the late campaign, the most encouraging enthusiasm was manifested by the officers and men of this regiment; and the anticipation cherished by the men of shortly visiting their old homes, and the anxiety and solicitude to see and embrace their friends once again, they set about the work with a cheerful determination and alacrity manifested only by free-men who have the best interests of their country at heart.

Scarcely a murmur or dissenting complaint was known to emanate from an individual member of the regiment, even some who were sick, refused to stay behind, and marched as long as their strength would sustain them, when, contrary to their own desires, they were obliged to fall to the rear. Only the most sanguine hopes of an honorable and speedy termination of this bloody strife and a heartfelt desire for peace and national prosperity could have stimulated the men to act so cheerfully and promptly.

Thursday, April 30. The battle-ground of Chancellorsville was reached on April 30, and the regiment was encamped, in company with the rest of the brigade (2d), nearly half a mile south of the brick house known as Chancellorsville, by a road leading west from the Gordonsville and Fredericksburg Plank Road, afterward proving to be the left center of the line of battle.

Friday, May 1. In the morning, the regiment (Co. K) with the division (2d) advanced nearly a mile, and after engaging the enemy, which we found in considerable force, and fighting the greater portion of the day, we retired to the camp we occupied the previous night, and immediately commenced erecting fortifications of brush, saplings, under-wood, and dirt, using

our hatchets and knives instead of axes, bayonets and pointed sticks for picks, and tin plates and hands as substitutes for shovels. With these we raised a double row of fortifications, enclosing the road on each side, the front rank lying in the road and occupying the front entrenchment and the rear rank occupying the work on the right of the road, which was elevated some 12 or 15 inches higher than the front work.

Sunday, May 3. We held these fortifications, occasionally sallying forth and routing the enemy from the woods in our front, until about 10 a. m., Sunday, May 3, when, exposed to an intense enfilading fire of grape, canister, and shell from the enemy, occasioned in consequence of the right of our line, occupied by the 11th Corps, not being able to sustain their position, falling back, thus allowing the enemy the opportunity of completely hemming us in, we were wisely ordered to abandon our position, which we did in good order, amid a desperate storm of cannon-ball, shot and shell, and formed a new line north of the brick house, and succeeding in driving the enemy back, after which we were relieved, fell back a short distance to the rear, and commenced constructing new fortifications, at which we continued until Tuesday evening, May 5, when we received orders to re-cross the Rappahannock river, which was accomplished at daylight the next morning, and, after a severe march through rain and mud, upon short rations, we encamped (Thursday) May 7 on our old camping ground near Aquia Landing, Va. Our loss was killed, 2; wounded, 28; and missing, 7. * * *

JACOB HIGGINS, Colonel.

President Lincoln in actual command of the army from January 26 to June 16, 1863. Gen. Halleck to Mr. Stanton:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1863.

* * * Gen. Hooker relieved Gen. Burnside from his command on January 26 (1863), but no advance movement was attempted till near the end of April, when a large cavalry force under Gen. Stoneman, was sent across the Upper Rappahannock toward Richmond to destroy the enemy's communications with Gen. Hooker. * * * At the same time Gen. Sedgwick crossed near Fredericksburg, and stormed and carried the heights. * * *

It is also proper to remark in this place that from the time Gen. Hooker was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac till he reached Fairfax Station, on June 16, a few days before he was relieved from the command, Gen. Hooker reported directly to the president, and received instructions directly from him. * * *

H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

The companies of Capts. Stackhouse, Butland and Flanagan, 133d Pennsylvania Infantry. Report of Col. Allabach, brigade commander:

Camp Humphreys, Va.,

May 9, 1863.

General: * * * report of the part taken by this brigade in the action of Sunday, the 3d instant:

I reached the field at 6 a. m. Formed my command in line of battle, by battalion closed in mass, in rear of battery, under cover of the woods. At 8 o'clock formed brigade in line of battle, in the open field to the left of the White House. After remaining in line a short time, I received orders from you to move the two left regiments, 133d and 155th, farther to the left, in order that the batteries could take position to the front and in center of my line.

Under this disposition of my command, I lay until 11 o'clock, when I received orders from you to throw the two left regiments perpendicular to the road, and to advance in line of battle, with skirmishers in front, as far as to the edge of the wood bordering near the Chancellor house.

This movement was explained to me as intended to hold the enemy in check long enough for the corps of Maj. Gen. Couch and Sickles to get into another position, and not to bring on an action if it could be avoided; and, should the enemy advance in force, to fall back slowly until I arrived on the edge of the wood, there to mass in column and doublequick to the rear, that the artillery might fire in this wood. I was instructed that I was to consider myself under the command of Maj. Gen. Couch.

In obedience to these orders, at about 11 o'clock I advanced with these two regiments forward through the wood, under a severe fire of shell, grape and canister. I encountered their skirmishers when near the farther edge of the wood. Allow me to state that the skirmishers of the enemy were negroes. Slight skirmishing going on until retiring.

At about 3 o'clock, I retired from this wood and formed brigade by battalion closed in mass on the ground of the first formation. Shortly after, I moved to the right and rear of the regulars, as a support.

All the officers and men behaved well. I desire particularly to mention Capt. John T. Bell, assistant adjutant general; Capt. Horatio K. Tyler, inspector general, and Lieut. Albert D. Lundy and John T. Dennison, for their promptness in carrying my orders and seeing them executed. Col. Speakman (133d) and Cain carried out their instructions with coolness and gallantry. The loss in killed and wounded were: One officer and 3 privates killed, and 1 officer and 30 privates wounded. * * *

P. H. ALLBACH,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. Lowman, Co. K, 136th Pennsylvania, May 1-5, 1863:

May 9, 1863.

This division left its encampment near Fletcher's Chapel, about 1 p. m. on (Tuesday) the 28th of April, and bivouacked

that night at the edge of the woods in rear of the Fitzhugh mansion.

The next morning (April 29th) it marched to the bridges which were laid at the mouth of Pollock's Mill Creek. During the afternoon the enemy shelled this position, killing and wounding several officers and enlisted men, when I moved the division back to the cover of the River road, where it rested in safety.

On Saturday morning (April 30), I received orders to march to the United States Ford, which I crossed about sunset and proceeded in the direction of Chancellorsville.

I was then directed to take up a position on and covering the Hunting Creek road.

Arriving at that point at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, I immediately deployed one regiment of each brigade, and pushed them forward (two in front and one on the right) to feel the enemy and establish them as pickets.

The 2d Brigade, Baxter (Co. K, 136th Penna.) and the 3d Brigade, Leonard's were then established in line of battle to the left of the road. The 1st Brigade, Root's, was formed with its left in the road and extending its right down the creek. I then directed breastworks to be built, and, although the men were greatly fatigued, they went cheerfully to work, and in the course of the day completed a formidable line of rifle pits.

At an early hour on Sunday morning a German battery of light 12-pounder guns was sent to me and placed in position, with orders to hold it at all hazards.

When the firing commenced on my left, and while I was for a moment absent from the right, this battery was withdrawn from its position, and in the most cowardly manner fled, with the horses upon a run, in the direction of our bridges at the United States Ford. I regret I do not know the commander's name, that he might meet the reward which his dastardly and treacherous conduct deserves.

Fortunately our own batteries arrived soon after. Ransom's (Co. C, Fifth U. S. Artillery) light 12-pounders were put in position on the right to sweep the sloping ground, and Hall's (second Maine battery) 3-inch rifled guns to reach the heights beyond. Stewart, with his battery (B) Fourth U. S. Artillery of light 12-pounders was placed in position toward the left of my line.

My command soon felt perfectly secure in its position and awaited the arrival of the enemy with impatience. Leppien's, Fifth Maine Battery, attached to this division, was engaged in another part of the field, and suffered very severely. Thompson's Independent Pennsylvania was also detached. About 100 prisoners were taken and sent in by my pickets.

On Monday, May 4, I was directed to make a reconnoissance on the road leading to Ely's Ford. For this I selected the 12th and 13th Massachusetts and a section of Hall's battery. After

proceeding about 3 miles, I received the fire of the enemy's skirmishers to the left of the road, and had some of my skirmishers wounded. I proceeded cautiously to the forks of the road, when, becoming satisfied the enemy was in force on the left, I directed the command to return to camp. During the night of the 5th of May, (Tuesday) the division was withdrawn from its position and recrossed the river (Rappahannock) in good order, arriving at its present camp yesterday, (May 8, Friday).

The following is a list of casualties: * * Second Brigade (Co. K, 136th Penna.) 1 officer and 2 men, killed; 14 men wounded and 5 missing—total 22. * *

JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Brigadier General.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

As has been noted, the Confederate cause was never so high nor so bright as immediately following Lee's magnificent generalship at Chancellorsville, and when he retired to his old camp at Fredericksburg, opposite Hooker's army, he prepared his plan for an offensive campaign.

The paramount requisite to establish the Confederate cause was its recognition by the foreign powers. Mason and Slidell were in England and France seeking to persuade those nations and had they succeeded, it would have given the South financial assistance besides much needed military equipments and supplies. Mr. Lincoln commissioned Henry Ward Beecher, Charles Francis Adams, who was our Minister at Westminster, and others to go thence representing the Union and resist the plea. Their mission was successful. Lee determined his duty was to give assistance to Mason and Slidell by making an invasion through the North and occupying Baltimore, Philadelphia and probably Washington City. He believed his army was invincible and had complete confidence in his plan, but he was "riding to a fall" from which he never recovered. He began his northern invasion on June 3.

This invasion was the beginning of the Gettysburg campaign, and it being one of the decisive battles of the world it is of value to have a general knowledge of the situation, the manner of meeting in conflict, and its relations to our local troops. Our county had three companies in that battle. We will endeavor to concisely follow these companies in their march to Gettysburg and the part they took in that great conflict. In order to avoid a confusion of names and minutiae we will locate

them in their respective organizations, but will follow them by Corps to which they belong. Meade had seven corps and Lee had three, but the latter had almost double the number of men in each. There were two companies from Johnstown and one from Ebensburg actively engaged:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
Daniel D. Jones..A..	{	11th Pa. Reserves.	Third.	Third.	Fifth.
	{	S. M. Jackson.....	J. W. Fisher.....	S. W. Crawford.....	Geo. Sykes.
David Hamilton..K..	{	18th Pa. Cav.	{ First.	{ Third.	Cavalry.
	{	W. P. Brinton.....	{ E. Farnsworth, K.	{ J. Kilpatrick.....	A. Pleasanton.
			{ N. P. Richmond.		
John B. Fite....D..	{	115th Pa. Inf.	Third.	Second.	{ Third.
	{	J. P. Dunne.....	W. J. Sewell.....	A. A. Humphreys	{ D. S. Sickles, W.
					{ D. B. Birney.

The following shows the marches made each day and the location of both armies from the time Lee left Fredericksburg until they met on the field at Gettysburg:

June 3, 1863.

Lee's Movements.

Lee had Stuart's Cavalry located at Culpeper, Va., with Hill's and Longstreet's Corps moving in that direction, leaving Ewell's Corps at Fredericksburg.

June 6th—Longstreet's Corps was at Culpeper.

June 12th—Ewell was at Front Royal in the Shenandoah Valley, Longstreet at Culpeper, and Hill still at Fredericksburg.

June 13th—Ewell now at Winchester and Martinsburg; Longstreet at Culpeper with Stuart's cavalry. Hill moving towards Culpeper.

June 17th—Ewell at Shepherdstown ford, on the Potomac river, and at Winchester. Longstreet on the west side of the Blue Ridge at Ashby's Gap. Hill at Culpeper and Stuart at Aldie, Va.

June 24th—Ewell at Greenwood, Chambersburg and McConnellsburg, Pa., and Longstreet at Hagerstown, Md. Hill at Boonsborough, Md., and Stuart's cavalry at Snicker's Gap, Ashby's Gap, and Salem, Va.

June 28th—Ewell at York and Carlisle, Pa., with Jenkins' brigade of Cavalry between Harrisburg and Mechanicsburg. Hill at Greenwood and Longstreet at Chambersburg. Stuart's cavalry at Rockville, Md., between Hooker's army and Washington City.

June 29th—Hill at Fairfield and Greenwood, Pa. Ewell and Longstreet at Chambersburg, with a por-

Hooker's Movements.

Gen. Hooker's army was in camp at Falmouth on the opposite side of the Rappahannock river from Fredericksburg.

Sykes' 5th Corps was moving up the north side of the Rappahannock, just above Falmouth.

Sickles' 3d Corps, a part of which was Capt. Fite's company, was at Bealeton, northeast of Culpeper, Sykes' still at Falmouth.

Sickles' Corps was northeast of Bealeton, and Sykes' Corps still at Falmouth, Va.

Pleasanton's cavalry with Capt. Hamilton's company were at Aldie. Sickles and Sykes were at Manassas Junction, Reynolds' 1st Corps being in the advance at Dranesville, Va.

Sickles at Gum Spring, Va., and Sykes' Corps at Aldie; as was Pleasanton's cavalry. On the 25th the 11th Penna. Reserves, Capt. Jones' company, left camp at Vienna, Va., to join Crawford's Division in Sykes' 5th Corps.

Sickles (Captain Fite) just north of Frederick, Md., and Kilpatrick's cavalry (Capt. Hamilton) in the advance of Sickles' Corps.

Sykes' Corps (Capt. Jones) just south of Frederick. Gen. Meade succeeds Hooker at Frederick. Capt. Jones' company joins the 5th Corps at this place and date.

Sickles' Corps (Capt. Fite) was at Taneytown, Md. Sykes' (Capt. Jones) on the south side of Pipe

tion of Ewell's corps at York and Carlisle. Jenkins' cavalry at same place and Stuart at Westminster, Md., in the rear and east of Hancock's 2d Corps and Sedgwick's 6th.

June 30th—Ewell fell back from York and Carlisle to Heidlersburg, with White's brigade of cavalry. Hill was at Cashtown and Greenwood; Ewell at Fayetteville and Longstreet still at Chambersburg. Stuart's cavalry at Hancock in a combat with Gen. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, in which Capt. Hamilton's company participated.

The First Day's Battle.

From 8 to 10 a. m.—Hill was west of Willoughby's Run; Reynolds and Buford were east of it in conflict, being west of Seminary Ridge which was west of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg pike.

At 3:30 p. m.—Hill was still west of Willoughby's Run with Doubleday, who had succeeded Reynolds, holding him in check. Ewell's Corps made an attack on the north of Gettysburg, where a part of Howard's Corps was posted.

About 4 p. m.—Hill had crossed the run and was on Seminary ridge, slowly driving Doubleday back to Gettysburg. Ewell also pressed Howard's force back through the town, and had troops there.

About 5 p. m.—Hill and Ewell had driven Doubleday and Howard to Cemetery Ridge and Culp's Hill, where their artillery was planted, and which they held.

About 6 p. m. Hill's and Ewell's Corps occupied the town, with two brigades south of it facing Howard on the turn of the Cemetery Ridge, near Zeigler's grove and Culp's Hill.

Doubleday's 1st Corps was on Howard's left along Cemetery Ridge, still holding the two corps of the enemy. Longstreet was yet at Chambersburg.

When Hill was pressing Doubleday back the last soldier in the rear of the Union corps was Benjamin Crippen, the young color-bearer of the 149th Pennsylvania, who fell back slowly and every few minutes he stopped and turned, facing Hill's entire corps, shaking his fist in defiance. He was killed.

Creek in the rear of Sickles. Kilpatrick (Capt. Hamilton) at Littletown, Pa. Reynolds' 1st Corps and Howard's 11th, with Buford's cavalry at Emmittsburg, about three miles south of the enemy—Hill's Corps.

Sickles' Corps (Capt. Fite) was north of Taneytown. Sykes' Corps (Capt. Jones) was at Union Mills, south of Hanover, and Kilpatrick (Capt. Hamilton) and Stuart's cavalry fighting at Hanover, Pa., which was the opening of the Gettysburg battle.

July 1, 1863.

Reynolds' 1st Corps and Buford's cavalry arrived on the field early. Moved west of Seminary Ridge where they met the enemy, and were soon followed by Howard's 11th Corps, which connected with Reynolds' right and faced Ewell north of the town. Reynolds was killed a few minutes after 10 o'clock a. m. These were the only troops Meade had on the field until late in the evening. They held and prevented the enemy from occupying Cemetery Ridge. Capt. Jones' company in Sykes' Corps, left Big Pipe Creek about 5 a. m., marched through and encamped after midnight east of McSherrystown.

Capt. Hamilton's company, with Kilpatrick, was at Berlin, southeast of Gettysburg, in pursuit of Stuart's cavalry.

Capt. Fite's company in Sykes' Corps was detailed to guard Smith's Battery at Hagerstown.

Hancock arrived about 3:30 p. m., in advance of his 2d Corps, and assumed command of the field. He quickly decided that the battle should be fought right there, and directed Doubleday and Howard to hold the position until he should return with Meade's entire army. Meade was then 13 miles south of Gettysburg.

About 6 p. m. part of Sickles' Corps was on the Taneytown road northeast of Little Round Top. Capt. Fite of that department was at Hagerstown and Slocum's 12th Corps was west of Sickles' 3d Corps, both advancing to Doubleday and Howard. Part of Slocum's command was at Wolf's Hill east of Culp's Hill. Buford's cavalry was on the Emmittsburg road west of Little Round Top.

Thus the first day's battle closed with some success to Lee, but Reynolds, Doubleday and Howard had done some

magnificent work in holding Cemetery Ridge and Culp's Hill, which were on more elevated ground than Seminary Ridge. Meade's line was in the shape of a fish-hook beginning at Little Round Top and thence running along Cemetery Ridge, turning to the right, or to the east and south, and ending at Culp's Hill, the barb of the hook.

The Second Day's Battle.

Longstreet had come on the field the night of the 1st and had taken position along Seminary Ridge, with some artillery on the Emmittsburg road, which was Lee's extreme left wing. Hill was on Longstreet's left and Ewell was on Hill's left, facing Howard and Slocum on Culp's and Slocum's hills.

Longstreet attacked Sickles' and Sykes' corps in the afternoon.

Sickles had gone out farther than Meade had intended, which caused much dispute between them, but when Meade found this condition of affairs it was too late to get back; as Meade put it, "Longstreet would not let him."

The fighting was furious on Sickles' and Sykes' Corps. Sickles was seriously wounded when General Birney succeeded in command of the 3d Corps.

Sykes held Little Round Top and while most of his corps were on the southwest side of Little Round Top the enemy made an attack on the 11th Reserves. Capt. Jones' company, on the other side of the mount, when Col. Jackson gave the command for a bayonet charge down the hill, and led the corps in driving Longstreet back to the wheatfield. There the corps bivouacked and held it the next day.

About 7:15 P. M.

Longstreet succeeded in pressing Sickles' 3d Corps, now commanded by General Birney, out of the orchard and part of the wheatfield, but he failed in his attempt to take possession of Little Round Top, which proved to be the key to the situation.

The day's work had been in favor of Meade's army, but it was yet uncertain, and both commanders prepared for the next day.

The Third Day's Battle, Friday, July 3, 1863.

Longstreet and Hill remained quiet along the Seminary Ridge until about 1 p. m., when Lee began his tremendous artillery fire of 138 guns, directed against Hancock's and Birney's Corps. It was kept up continuously for two hours, and was replied

Thursday, July 2, 1863.

Howard was holding his position at the turn of the ridge and Culp's Hill. Slocum's 12th Corps was on Howard's right, which was Meade's extreme right flank. About 2:30 p. m. Sedgwick's 6th Corps was approaching Slocum's right.

Doubleday's 1st Corps was on Howard's left, along Cemetery Ridge. Hancock's 2d Corps was on Doubleday's left; Sickles' 3d Corps (Capt. Fite having arrived at 9 a. m.) on the Emmittsburg road, near the Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield.

Sykes' 5th Corps (Capt. Jones) was on the Cemetery Ridge and should have been on Sickles' left, but the latter moved out to the road. Sykes' left was about the Little Round Top.

Severe fighting took place in the afternoon during Longstreet's attack on Sickles, in the Peach Orchard, and on Sykes in holding Little Round Top, which began about 3 o'clock. Part of Hancock's Corps went to the assistance of Sickles, among which was the 27th Connecticut, which fought in the Wheatfield where Mr. Swank was seriously wounded.

Sykes, with the aid of Sedgwick, held Little Round Top, and about 4 p. m. drove the enemy back to the Wheatfield, the 11th Reserves leading in a brilliant charge.

Sickles was driven back to the Cemetery Ridge, and filled the gap between Sykes on the left and Hancock on the right. Severe fighting had taken place in the attacks on Howard and Slocum, but they held their positions.

In the evening of this day Capt. Hamilton's company, in Kilpatrick's Division, had a skirmish with Stuart at Hunterstown, where it had been watching the enemy's cavalry.

Meade's lines were intact on this morning and all the men on the field, with Mr. Lincoln at Washington and thousands of souls at home, awaiting, between hope and dread, the outcome of the third day's struggle. Meade's center and left remained

to by Meade's 77 pieces until about 2:45 p. m., when he ceased firing in order to cool his guns and replenish the ammunition for the expected attack.

At the same time Lee had directed Stuart's cavalry to attack Slocum's Corps on Meade's right flank and get in the rear of Hancock's and Birney's (Capt. Fite) Corps on Cemetery Ridge. However, that part of the plan was a disastrous defeat for Stuart, on account of General Gregg's brilliant fight. Assuming that Stuart would be victorious and would reach Hancock's rear about 3 p. m., about this time Lee started his attacking forces, under the command of General Pickett, to break Meade's center at the clump of trees.

"Pickett's charge" is the most notable in historical gallantry. He led 14,000 men, covering a front of 4,800 feet at the start, across a plain of 4,200 feet, in the face of Union artillery and Hancock's and Birney's Corps (Capt. Fite). The men waited until the enemy had passed the slight ridge at the Emmittsburg road when Meade poured a torrent of shot and shell into the ranks, which were mowed down, but were quickly replaced, and with a fixed determination to win or die, continued their march to death, without the firing of a shot. They came on, notwithstanding Stannard's brigade made a difficult maneuver of a right and left half wheel and likewise poured an enfilading fire into Pickett's divided forces. Pickett reached the goal and broke Meade's center, but the end had come. A few men passed over the bloody angle and most of those who were not wounded were captured. Thus ended the brilliant charge of George Pickett, a true American. The third day's fight practically closed with this event, with the exception of General Farnsworth's ride to death (Capt. Hamilton) which took place later.

Lee had been defeated, and the ebb of the confederacy flowed outward, and downward.

We follow the companies of Capt. Jones, Capt. Hamilton and Fite through the battle, by statements made in detail by the officers who led them.

The losses to Meade were 3,072, killed; 14,497, wounded, and 5,434 missing, an aggregate of 23,003; the aggregate for Lee was 20,451; of these 2,592 were killed; 12,709 wounded, and 5,150 missing.

quiet, but there was furious fighting on the right against Slocum's Corps.

To execute his part of Lee's plans Stuart had taken his cavalry to a point north of the junction of the Hanover pike and the Salem Church road, about three miles east of Gettysburg. He found General Gregg at that point, and between 2:30 and 3:30 p. m. the most brilliant cavalry fight of the war took place, with Stuart defeated.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Division (Capt. Hamilton's company) was ordered to the field from Hunterstown, which it reached at daylight. At 8 a. m. it was sent by Meade to protect his left flank and attack Longstreet. It passed around Sykes' left and got in the rear of Longstreet, west of Big Round Top, at 1 p. m.

At 5:30 p. m., Gen. Farnsworth led his "ride to death" and among his troops was Capt. Hamilton's company. To their amazement he made a dash of more than two miles through the enemy's lines and among their forces. They termed it, "Farnsworth's wild ride to his death." The details of this astounding raid will follow.

Capt. Jones' company of Sykes' Corps held its ground in the wheat-field until after Pickett's charge, when General Meade directed Sykes' Corps to drive the enemy out of the Devil's Den and the woods adjoining it. It was done on a double quick charge, and the great battle of Gettysburg ended with victory emblazoned on every battle flag.

Henceforth Gettysburg and Vicksburg stood as the bulwark for Mr. Lincoln and the Union and human slavery was dead.

THE DEATH OF GEN. REYNOLDS. HIS BODY RESCUED BY CHARLES H. VEIL.

At the unfortunate moment on Wednesday morning, July 1, 1863, when Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds was killed, the only person near him was Charles H. Veil, a native of this county, aged about twenty-one, who resided with his parents at Scalp Level at the time of his enlistment. He was a member of Company G of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, and a short while before the battle of Gettysburg had been detailed as an orderly on the staff of Gen. Reynolds.

After Gen. Reynolds had reached the enemy at Willoughby's Run, he sent all his staff officials, excepting Mr. Veil, with orders to locate the several commands. He then rode in advance of his line toward the enemy for probably one hundred yards with the young orderly by his side. He stopped and seemingly considering the topography of the vicinity and the advancing enemy, turned his head to look to the rear or to his own battle line, when he was shot, and fell from his horse. Not being able to see any wound, Mr. Veil thought the general had been hit by a spent ball, and the first move was to get him away before they would be captured. None of our troops were near, and the general was too heavy for the young man to carry, except by getting him on his back and dragging him toward our lines. The enemy, seeing the action, called him to halt and to "drop him," but Mr. Veil continued to carry his chief as best he could until assistance came. The body of the general of the First Corps was soon safe within his own lines.

The general had been struck in the back of his neck near the collar of his coat, which in his haste Mr. Veil had not observed, nor had he seen any blood.

In the fall of '63, while Meade was south of the Rapidan, Mr. Veil was directed to report to Secretary Stanton forthwith, and upon doing so the secretary desired to know if he would be able to locate the spot where the general had been killed. Mr. Veil said he could do so if he could find a certain tree which was close by. The great secretary then directed him to accompany the sisters of the general to Gettysburg and assist them in this sad duty. With the Misses Reynolds he examined the ground, and after a little search found the stump of the tree which fixed the spot where the general had died, and upon it the Reynolds monument was erected. He returned with the

sisters to Baltimore, and while there they presented him with a gold hunting case watch, inscribed thus:

* * * * *

* Presented to *

* Orderly Charles H. Veil, *

* By the *

* Sisters of Gen. John F. Reynolds. *

* Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. *

* * * * *

Shortly after Mr. Veil had accompanied the Misses Reynolds to Gettysburg, he was ordered by Gen. Meade to report forthwith to Secretary Stanton, and upon presenting himself to that distinguished patriot and statesman he was invited into his private office. Stanton said to him that President Lincoln had directed his promotion, showing him a scrap of an envelope upon which was written:

“Give Private Veil a commission.

“A. LINCOLN.”

Secretary Stanton inquired what Mr. Veil would like to have. Such an inquiry from so great a man as Stanton caused Private Veil some embarrassment, but he finally said: “Well, I always did like horses.” Stanton replied: “Oh, then, you would like to be in the cavalry,” and directed one of his assistants to examine the records and see if there were any vacancies in that portion of the army. Mr. Veil was commissioned then and there second lieutenant in the First Cavalry. His commission bears date of April 7, 1864, when he joined his regiment at Culpeper Court House.

It appears that Miss Reynolds had interceded with the President on Mr. Veil's behalf, without any knowledge on his part, as the following paper is on file in the adjutant-general's office:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Dec. 23, 1863.

My Dear Sir: Please see this lady, who is the sister of our gallant and brave friend, Gen. Reynolds, who fell at Gettysburg. Please oblige her if you can. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Note.—She applies that Charles H. Veil, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, orderly to Gen. Reynolds, may be appointed second lieutenant in a regular regiment.

The indorsement was made by Secretary Stanton.

Maj. Veil's military record in the War Department is:

A private of Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, from July 29, 1861, to December 31, 1863; private of the General Mounted Service from January 1st to April 22, 1864; second lieutenant, First Cavalry, April 7, 1864; first lieutenant, First Cavalry, July 1, 1864; honorably mustered out January 1, 1871; brevetted first lieutenant, May 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va., and captain and major, United States Army, April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.

Col. S. M. Jackson, commanding 11th Pennsylvania Reserves at Gettysburg:

The Pennsylvania Reserve Division having been recalled from the Army of the Potomac early in 1863 to the defenses of Washington, was located at different points.

The 11th Pennsylvania Reserves was stationed at Vienna, Va., a small village, 25 miles south of Washington, on the Leesburg and Alexandria railroad.

Under the command of Brig.-Gen. S. W. Crawford, the division broke camp on June 25, 1863 (Thursday), and started to join the Army of the Potomac. We moved by the way of Drainesville, Va., and crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, reached the army on the evening of June 28 (Sunday), the day Gen. Hooker was relieved of the command and Gen. Geo. G. Meade had been designated by the President as his successor. After reaching our camp that evening, a number of the officers rode over to army headquarters to pay our respects to our old commander, and to congratulate him on his distinguished promotion. We found him in close conference with Gens. Reynolds, Hancock, Sedgwick and others. He seemed delighted to see us back to the army. He thanked us for our congratulations, but said that he did not know whether he was a subject of congratulation or commiseration. He appeared anxious and showed that he fully realized the responsibility of his position.

That doubtless was a sleepless night to the new commander, for before the sun rose the next morning the order directing the movements which culminated at Gettysburg had been prepared and sent out to all commanders.

Our division was designated as the 3d of the 5th army corps, then under Maj. Gen. George Sykes. The orders directing the movement from Frederick City were for three columns. The left column under Gen. Reynolds, consisting of the 1st, 3d and 11th corps, was to move by the way of Emmittsburg direct to Gettysburg. The center column, of 2d, 5th and 12th corps, was to

move in the direction of Hanover, Pa., and under the eye and immediate direction of the commanding general. The right column, consisting of the 6th corps, under Gen. John Sedgwick, was to move by the way of Westminster, Md. The commander of the Third Brigade was General Joseph W. Fisher.

Wednesday, July 1, 1863. On the morning of July 1, we left our camp (on Big Pipe Creek) about 5 o'clock and moved rapidly toward Hanover, where we arrived about 5 p. m. During the afternoon we heard heavy firing toward our left and thereby knew that Gen. Reynolds had struck the enemy. On reaching Hanover the head of the column turned square to the left and moved rapidly in the direction of Gettysburg. Darkness came on, yet no sign of a halt appeared; on the contrary, the word passed back along the line was "Keep well closed up and press forward." The men became tired, footsore and cross; midnight passed, 1 o'clock passed, but they longed in vain for the order to halt, many an exhausted soldier dropped out of the ranks, still the order "press forward." Finally after passing the village of McSherrystown, the head of the column turned into a meadow on our right and the weary men were directed to lie down and rest. Poor fellows, they had hardly touched the ground till they were fast asleep, the last sleep on earth for many of them.

Thursday, July 2, 1863. We were called up as the sun began to crimson the eastern sky and moved out in the direction of Gettysburg. As the head of the regiment filed out on the road Gen. Crawford quietly informed me that Gen. Reynolds had been killed the day before. After marching a few miles we were halted and the men were allowed to make coffee. We were then moved forward to the rear and east of Big Round Top where we were halted and ammunition distributed.

The undisturbed quietness in our front was painful, for we all well knew that the giants were preparing, and that movements for position were now going on. About 4 o'clock p. m. a single gun was fired in the direction of and beyond Big Round Top; this was followed by the sharp rattle of musketry and the heavy booming of artillery. Very soon aides and orderlies began to gallop in all directions. One soon found his way to our division headquarters, when General Crawford and his staff quickly mounted and the order was passed along to fall in. We moved in the rear and east of the Round Top, filed to the left and crossed the ridge between Little Round Top and the cemetery. We were then moved to the left and took position on the western slope of Little Round Top, massed in a battalion front with the Third Brigade (11th Penna. Reserves) leading. This formation placed my regiment in the rear of the brigade.

We remained in this position but a short time when the firing became very heavy on our left and in the direction of Big Round Top, when a staff officer directed Colonel Fisher to move

his brigade in that direction and aid Col. Vincent's brigade in holding that important position. In obedience to this order the brigade filed out, first the 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, next the 5th, and then the 10th, which unmasked the right of my regiment.

While these movements were going on the battle in our front became terrific and very soon we could see that our troops were being driven back. At this moment, and just as I was about to move to the left with my regiment, Major Speer of the division staff rode up and said: "Col. Jackson, Gen. Crawford directs that you remain in position and hold this hill at all hazards." In obedience to this order I faced my regiment to the front and moved forward to the position just vacated by the Twelfth regiment, and ordered the men to lie down and withhold their fire until I would give the command.

This very trying order was most heroically obeyed as we were wholly exposed to the galling fire of the enemy from the direction of the Devil's Den, and quite a number of my officers and men were here killed and wounded.

Our position gave us a complete view of much of the day's battle-field, including the wheat-field and part of the peach orchard beyond, together with the woods on the right and left of the wheat-field and the greater part of Devil's Den, that stronghold so tenaciously held by the foe.

A discouraging, yet a sublime, view it was about 6 o'clock, that hot July afternoon.

The enemy forcing back foot by foot the struggling heroes of the 3d Corps (Gen. Sickles) and the 1st Division of the 5th Corps (Gen. Barnes), down through the wheat-fields and the woods on the right and left of the wheat-field, while the artillery to our right and left were playing upon them with shot and shell. Still on they came, a seeming irresistible mass of living gray.

All this time my regiment remained quiet and motionless save in carrying back our killed and wounded. The men hugged the ground closely, which, by the help of a scrubby growth of pine which stood along the western slope of the hill (Little Round Top), screened them from the enemy's view. The smoke by this time had literally filled the valley in our front, and it was almost impossible to even see the troops.

It was a trying moment. We could with difficulty see a column commencing to ascend the slope, but could not tell whether it was our troops retreating, or the enemy advancing. Finally two men came up the hill and as they approached me, I inquired if the front was clear of our men. They replied: "Yes; those fellows (pointing to the line moving up the hill a few rods in our front) are Johnnies." I immediately gave the command to fire, which was obeyed with alacrity, and we poured a terrible volley into the very faces of the enemy. This evidently

was a surprise, for they faltered in the onward march and began to collect in groups. Their galling fire, however, was kept up on our line, particularly from Devil's Den, and I soon realized the fact that the only way to hold the hill was to charge forward. Therefore I gave the command to fix bayonets and charge. This order was obeyed with a will, and, with that familiar yell peculiar to the Pennsylvania Reserves, we rushed upon the foe with a determination to either drive the invaders back or sacrifice ourselves on our native soil. Our fondest hopes were realized.

The tide was turned, the enemy broke and fell back in much disorder. As we neared the swamp or run, about midway between Little Round Top and the wheat-field, I noticed troops deploying to my right and left and observing the well-known Bucktails rushing up in line with us on our left, I was assured that the regiments of the 1st Brigade, which had been laying in the rear of us on Little Round Top, had joined us in the charge.

On nearing the wheat-field fence, Gen. Crawford rode up to the rear of my line with hat in hand, complimented the regiment in the most extravagant terms, saying, "Col. Jackson, you have saved the day, your regiment is worth its weight in gold, sir." He directed me to establish my line at the edge of the wheat-field and have temporary works thrown up at once. In locating my line, I discovered that the Bucktails and 1st regiment were on my left, and the 2d and 6th on my right. This formation placed my regiment in the center of the 1st Brigade, which position we occupied during the remainder of the battle.

Just as darkness was closing around us, an officer rode up in rear of my line and asked "What command is this?" On telling him that it was the Pennsylvania Reserves, he replied that Pennsylvania would support us, that he was Col. Collier of the 139th Pennsylvania, and that his regiment was directly in our rear and would gladly take our place if needed.

On looking back I beheld the mountain side and away toward Cemetery Ridge, literally covered with troops. The Colonel said that was a division of the Sixth Corps, which had just arrived on the field. This was the first intimation I had that the Sixth Corps had got up, and it was comforting indeed to know that such a grand body of true and tried troops were on the ground. This fact in itself assured to us the victory.

Friday, July 3. The position taken in the wheat-field was held throughout the night and the next day until after Pickett's repulse on Cemetery Ridge, when Gen. Meade rode over to the left and directed Col. McCandless to drive the enemy from the woods to the left of the wheat-field, which he did by moving his brigade in line to near the top of the hill in the wheat-field, when he ordered a left-half wheel and charged up through the woods at a double-quick, yelling lustily as we advanced. This

forced the enemy to abandon their stronghold at Devil's Den, and as we reached the open ground extending out to and beyond the Emmittsburg road, we saw a large body of the enemy moving by flank at a double-quick, far off to our left, hastening to gain their forces in our front beyond the Emmittsburg road.

Saturday, July 4. Here we remained through the night, and very early on the morning of the 4th, a terrific rain storm set in which continued the greater portion of the day.

Along in the afternoon the 6th Corps (Gen. Sedgwick's) was moved out to feel the enemy, but beyond a light skirmish line which they quickly dislodged they met no opposition. We were then moved back to near the wheat-field from whence we started the evening before, where rations and ammunition were issued to the men.

Thus ended the battle of Gettysburg. The foe was conquered, and we stood victorious on the field, the record of which shall ever illumine the pages of American history, as the greatest battle, both in results and casualties in proportion to the troops engaged, ever fought on the American Continent.

Col. Jackson died in May, 1907, at Apollo, Pennsylvania.

Capt. Jones' Company A. Maj. Hannibal K. Sloan's description of the contest at Little Round Top:

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps originally consisted of twelve regiments of infantry, one of rifles (the Bucktails), one of cavalry and one of artillery, in all fifteen regiments—15,800 enlisted men, field, staff and line. After the battle of Fredericksburg the Division was taken to the defense of Washington City. The 3d Brigade was located at Minor's Hill, Va., and of it the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves was at Vienna, Va., when it was ordered to Gettysburg.

On the morning of Wednesday, July 1, 1863, the regiment was at Uniontown, Md. Lieut. Col. D. S. Porter, moved out of bivouac at 5 o'clock with a portion of our regiment, Companies A, B and others as a guard for the wagon train. We marched with this detail until sunset when we were ordered to rejoin the regiment, and marched steadily until after 3 o'clock that night, or the morning of Thursday, the 2d.

At 5 o'clock we started for Gettysburg. The point at which we left the Baltimore pike was, I think, at White Church, when we filed off the pike and marched along a country road for about a mile, when we were taken into a field on the right side of the road looking towards Gettysburg. We remained here until about 3:30 in the afternoon, when we were directed to advance. Our Brigade marched along the same road we had entered on leaving the Baltimore pike, passed the rear of Big Round Top and up onto Little Round Top when it was massed in battalion front.

We were then moved to the right-front of Little Round Top

and formed at the foot of the hill toward Gettysburg. This formation was not satisfactory and we were about to march back onto the hill, when a staff officer directed Col. Jackson to move over and retake Big Round Top, which was about to be occupied by the enemy.

Colonel Jackson promptly gave the order, "Shoulder arms, right face" and began the movement when another staff officer galloped up, and directed Colonel Jackson to halt his regiment and "hold the hill at all hazards until re-enforcements could be got up." Col. Jackson, then gave the command, "front, forward march," and we marched in line of battle to a point on the slope of the hill looking towards the wheat-field and the woods on the right of it. The Devil's Den, and the woods to the left of the wheat-field, were also in plain view, and also in direct line of the enemy's fire from the Devil's Den.

I am positive that at this time the 11th regiment, having about 400 men, was the only infantry on this part of Little Round Top. This regiment was the only one of the Third Brigade engaged on this part of Little Round Top; the others were sent to Big Round Top.

Matters looked gloomy at 6 o'clock that Thursday evening when the enemy had driven back our forces in front and a report came that they had taken Big Round Top. The peach orchard was in possession of the enemy, as well as the wheat-field, the Devil's Den and the woods—were completely filled with infantry and artillery, and the valley in front and right and left-front of Little Round Top filled with smoke, hiding from view of the few anxious watchers on Little Round Top. They rested in quietness awaiting the order which they knew would soon come. The enemy was then driving a band of regulars past the base of the hill, but with wonderful bravery—retreat whilst loading—about face, and fire in the face of the pursuers.

It was a critical and inspiring moment. Finally two men came up the hill, when Colonel Jackson inquired, "How many of our people are down there?" They replied, "Not one. Those you see coming up the hill are Johnnies." Col. Jackson immediately gave the order to fire, and three or four volleys were given, when he gave the order to "Fix bayonets—charge," and no charge was ever more intelligently, bravely or gallantly made than it was. It was made down the hill through the smoke and across the valley of death to the fence at the wheat-field.

After we reached this position we heard cheering in our rear, and turning towards it there were the brave Bucktails coming on a double-quick, with the other regiments of our brigade. Gen. Crawford, our division commander, then rode up and said: "Col. Jackson, your regiment is worth its weight in gold, worth its weight in gold, sir." This the general repeated three or four times. It was such a compliment that we all felt proud and were glad to be there.

It is proper to record, and due to Col. Jackson to state, that I was near him when he was ordered to hold the hill at all hazards: I was with him on the slope of Little Round Top, and I was near to him when he gave the order to fix bayonets and charge, and I certainly would have seen any officer give him the order or heard it, if given in other way; therefore I am positive it was Colonel Jackson, and he alone, who determined the action of his regiment, and it was the only possible way to hold the hill until re-enforcements came.

Maj. Sloan maintains, with reliable testimony to sustain it, First, that Col. Jackson with the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and the artillery held that part of Little Round Top on the afternoon of Thursday, July 2, at the supreme crisis of the battle. Second, that Col. Jackson assumed the responsibility for directing the charge with 400 men. Third, that the 1st Brigade did not reach the wheat-field until after the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves occupied it. Fourth, that Gen. Crawford did not come up until after the 1st brigade, and then he publicly gave the credit to the 11th Regiment. Fifth, the facts cannot be successfully controverted.

The monument in the Wheatfield bears the following inscription:

11th Pennsylvania Reserves.

40th Infantry.

3d Brigade, 3d Division, 5th Corps.

Mustered in May 9—July 5, 1861.

Mustered out June 13, 1864.

Recruited in Cambria, Indiana, Butler, Fayette, Armstrong, Westmoreland and Jefferson counties.

Present at Gettysburg 25 officers and 367 men.

Killed 1 officer and 4 men.

Wounded 2 " " 33 "

Total enrollment 1200.

Killed and died of wounds	11	officers and 185 men.
---------------------------	----	-----------------------

Died of disease, etc.	1	" " 113 "
-----------------------	---	-----------

Wounded	18	" " 260 "
---------	----	-----------

Captured or missing	31	" " 727 "
---------------------	----	-----------

61	1285
----	------

Total casualties 1346.

Mechanicville, Gaines' Mill, Glendale or New Market Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Groveton, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run,, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church.

July 2d in the evening charged from the hill in rear of this position and held it until the afternoon of July

3d when the Brigade advanced through the woods to the front and left driving the enemy and capturing many prisoners.

Capt. David Hamilton, Farnsworth's last charge.

Camp near Hartwood Church, Va.

* * * As the 18th Pennsylvania (Co. K), which was in rear of the brigade, was entering Hanover, Pa., the enemy's cavalry made a dash upon it opening at the same time with their artillery, which was posted in a wood about half a mile from the town. Owing to the suddenness of the attack, the regiment was thrown into some confusion, and forced back upon the main column, throwing that also into confusion, and for a few moments the enemy evidently had a decided advantage, but at this point Gen. Farnsworth, with great coolness, reformed the command, and charged, driving the enemy out of the town and into the woods in rear of their battery. After some skirmishing, the enemy withdrew, leaving us in possession of the town, near which we encamped until the day following.

This brigade was not engaged during the two days—July 1 and 2, but in the afternoon of July 3, having passed in rear of our forces, then engaged with the enemy near Gettysburg, Pa., Gen. Farnsworth was ordered to charge the enemy's right which at once he did, making one of the most desperate and at the same time most successful charges it has ever been my lot to witness, and during which that gallant officer—Gen. Farnsworth—was killed, while in the thickest of the fight. In the death of Brig. Gen. Farnsworth this brigade suffered an almost irreparable loss, as a more gallant officer or perfect gentleman cannot, in my opinion, be found. * * *

On the morning of the 4th we moved in the direction of Emmitsburg, Md.; passing it we entered a mountain pass * * * this brigade not being engaged until it reached the summit, after passing which we charged upon a long wagon train of the enemy, capturing nearly the entire train, together with a large number of prisoners.

Sunday, July 5. My command moved to Smithsburg, where we were attacked, the command not being engaged, with the exception of Elder's battery. The enemy soon retired, * * * and I marched to near Boonesborough and encamped for the night.

Monday, July 6. I was ordered by Gen. Kilpatrick to take the advance and move to Hagerstown. When near that place, I ordered two squadrons of the 18th Pennsylvania (Co. K), and one of the 1st W. Va., to charge into and through the town, which they did in the most gallant manner, driving the enemy, in superior force, through and out of the town with heavy loss to the enemy, capturing at the same time the colonel of the 10th Virginia Cavalry.

The enemy, receiving heavy re-enforcements, rallied and drove our men back through the town, and were in turn forced to fall back. About this time a battery of the enemy, posted on an eminence about half a mile in rear of the town, opened fire upon us, doing, however, no damage. Lieut. Elder's battery immediately went into position, and fired several rounds at this battery, one of which blew up a caisson, or limber chest of the enemy. For two or three hours we contested the possession of the place most desperately, but were at last compelled, by the vastly superior force of the enemy, to fall back, which we did in good order for a distance of 2 miles, fighting over every foot of the ground, retiring two regiments and two guns, and holding the enemy in check with two regiments and two guns until those retiring again took position.

After fighting in this manner for an hour or more, the enemy pressed my command so closely as to throw it into considerable confusion, and one of his guns must have been lost but for the fierce determination with which Lieut. Elder and his men fought this piece, assisted by a few gallant officers and men of the several regiments who rallied in support of the piece. Four different times did the enemy charge this piece, which was placed upon the pike, and as often were they repulsed with heavy slaughter, Lieut. Elder pouring his canister into their ranks with most deadly effect. So close was the conflict, that No. 1 of the piece, turning his sponge-staff, knocked one of the enemy from his horse.

Too much credit cannot be given to Lieut. (Samuel S.) Elder (4th U. S. Battery), for the splendid manner in which he fought this piece; and the men of his battery are also deserving of special mention for their bravery.

The enemy, meeting so warm a reception at every fresh attack upon us, finally drew off the most of his force, and I retired with my command in tolerable good order in the direction of Boonesborough, marching about 5 miles and halting for the night. The brigade lost 2 officers killed, 3 wounded and 7 missing; 12 enlisted men killed, 41 wounded and 201 missing. The majority of casualties in this engagement were occasioned by the fire of the enemy's infantry, who, posted in almost every house, poured in a most destructive volley upon our men as they charged through the streets.

Tuesday, July 7. I returned with my brigade to Boonesborough, and went into camp near that place until the next day, when the enemy attacked us in heavy force.

Wednesday, July 8. Soon after the attack I received orders to move out the pike and take a position about the center of our line of defense, with which order I proceeded at once to comply. Upon arriving at the point indicated, I found the enemy in strong force in my immediate front, under cover of a thick piece of woods and large rocks. I immediately deployed

our regiment—the 18th Pennsylvania (Co. K)—dismounted as skirmishers, and advanced them at double-quick upon the enemy's position, and at the same time ordered one section of Elder's battery to take position and shell the woods, which they did most effectively.

About this time one gun of Pennington's battery (M Second U. S. Artillery), commanded by Lieut. (Robert) Clarke, came up and went into position, and by my orders also opened fire upon the woods, from which the enemy soon began a precipitate retreat. I then ordered the 1st Vermont to charge down the pike, which they at once did, and, taking the gun commanded by Lieutenant Clarke * * * started on the left of the pike in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, who made such excellent time that it was impossible for me again to engage him; so, withdrawing my command, I returned to camp. We lost 2 enlisted men killed, 5 wounded and 2 missing.

On the morning of July 9th, Col. O. De Forest, 5th New York Cavalry, having reported for duty, I was relieved from command of the brigade, and ordered with my regiment to Frederick, Md. * * *

I consider it my duty to make special mention of * * * Lieut. Col. Brinton, 18th Pennsylvania (Co. K) * * * who displayed in the most decided manner that gallantry and coolness so requisite in an officer. * * *

N. P. RICHMOND, Commanding.

Capt. Fite's Company, Gen. Humphreys to Gen. Sickles:

August 16, 1863.

* * * I submit the operations of my division (2d Division, 3d Corps, 115th Pennsylvania) * * * up to July 9, when I was appointed chief of staff at the headquarters of this army. * * *

Wednesday, July 1, 1863. When half way to Gettysburg, a dispatch from Gen. Howard to Gen. Sickles was delivered to me, in which the latter general was named to look out for his left in coming up to Gettysburg. As we approached the crossing of Marsh Creek, I was directed by Gen. Sickles, through a staff officer, to take position on the left of Gettysburg as soon as I came up.

For reasons that will be apparent, I concluded that my division should from this point follow the road leading into the main road to Gettysburg, reaching the latter road in about a mile and a half and 2 miles from Gettysburg; but Lieut-Col. Hayden was positive that Gen. Sickles had instructed him to guide the division by the way of the Black Horse Tavern on the road from Fairfield (also known as the Millerstown road or Hagerstown pike) to Gettysburg. Accordingly I moved the division in that direction, but upon approaching the Black Horse Tavern (near Marsh Creek on the Hagerstown pike), I found

myself in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, who occupied that road in strong force. * * * Accordingly I retraced my steps and marched by the route I have heretofore indicated, bivouacking at 1 a. m., on July 2, about 1 mile from Gettysburg and eastward of the Emmittsburg road.

Thursday, July 2, 1863. At an early hour of the morning, my division was massed in the vicinity of its bivouac, facing the Emmittsburg road, near the crest of the ridge running from the cemetery of Gettysburg, in a southerly direction, to a rugged, conical-shaped hill, which I find goes by the name of Round Top, about 2 miles from Gettysburg.

At 9 a. m. the 3d Brigade, with Smith's battery (Co. D, 115th Pennsylvania), joined the division, having been ordered up by Major Gen. Meade. We marched by the main road from Emmittsburg to Gettysburg.

Shortly after midday, I was ordered to form my division in line of battle, my left joining the right of the 1st Division—Birney, and my right resting opposite the left of Gen. Caldwell's division of the Second Corps, which was massed on the crest near my place of bivouac. The line I was directed to occupy was near the foot of the westerly slope of the ridge (cemetery), I have already mentioned, from which foot-slope the ground rose to the Emmittsburg road, which runs on the crest of a ridge nearly parallel to the Round Top ridge (cemetery ridge).

This second ridge (Emmittsburg road ridge) declines again immediately west of the road, at the distance of 200 or 300 yards from which the edge of a wood runs parallel to it. This wood was occupied by the enemy, whose pickets were exchanging shots from an early hour in the morning with our pickets thrown out beyond the road on the westerly slope. The front allotted to me admitted of my forming Carr's brigade, in line of battle, with one regiment of the Second Brigade (Brewster) on its left—the 71st New York.

The 2d Brigade—Brewster's, was formed in line of battalions in mass 200 yards in rear of the first line.

The Third Brigade—Burling (Co. D, 115th Pennsylvania) was massed 200 yards in rear of the second line, opposite its center.

On the east side of the Emmittsburg road, opposite the middle of my line, was a log house surrounded by an orchard. This I occupied with the 73d New York—Maj. M. W. Burns commanding. It was relieved by the 16th Massachusetts.

A series of peach orchards extended to the left along the Emmittsburg road some distance beyond the point where the road from Marsh Run crosses the Emmittsburg road.

The ground occupied by my division and in my front was open. Communication with all points of it had been made easy by removing such of the fences as were in the way.

Shortly after these dispositions were made, I was directed

to move my 3d Brigade (Co. D, 115th Pennsylvania) to the rear of the right of Gen. Birney's division and make it subject to his order for support, which was accordingly done.

About 4 p. m., in compliance with Gen. Sickles' orders, I moved my division forward, so that the first line ran along the Emmittsburg road a short distance behind the crest upon which that road lies. * * *

My infantry now engaged the enemy's, but my left was in air (although I extended it as far as possible with my 2d Brigade) and, being the only troops on the field, the enemy's whole attention was directed to my division, which was forced back slowly, firing as they receded. * * * At this time I received orders from Gen. Birney to withdraw to the Round Top ridge. This order I complied with, retiring very slowly; continuing the contest with the enemy, whose fire of artillery and infantry was destructive in the extreme.

Upon arriving at the crest of the ridge (cemetery) mentioned, the remnants of my division formed on the left of Gen. Hancock's troops, where artillery opened upon the enemy, about 100 yards distant.

The infantry joined, and the enemy broke and was driven from the field, rapidly followed by Hancock's troops and the remnants of my two brigades, who took many prisoners and brought off two pieces of our artillery which had been left after all the horses were killed. It was now near dusk, and the contest for the day was closed. Its severity may be judged by the fact that the loss in killed, wounded and missing of my division, 5,000 strong, was 2,092, of whom 170 were officers, and 1,922 were enlisted men.

The * * * 115th Pennsylvania, Maj. Dunne, were sent to the support of Gen. Ward's brigade.

* * * The enemy having been driven from the field, I formed my division on the left of Hancock's corps (Second) along the Round Top ridge (cemetery) where it remained during the night.

Friday, July 3, 1863. Third day. At daylight the enemy opened a brisk artillery fire upon my division, which, however, was soon abated. About sunrise, by order of Gen. Birney (who succeeded Maj. Gen. Sickles, who had been severely wounded near the peach orchard the day before), I moved my division to the left and rear, to resupply ammunition, distribute rations and bring up stragglers. My 3d Brigade (Co. D, 115th P. V.) joined me here. * * *

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Maj. Gen. Vols.

MINE RUN, VIRGINIA.

After the battle of Gettysburg, Gen. Meade followed Lee to the vicinity of Culpeper and remained there until late in the fall. On November 26 he crossed the Rapidan river at different

fordings, with instructions to the army to assemble at or near Robertson's Tavern on the Orange turnpike. The weather was bitterly cold and the roads were in a bad condition. Part of Meade's forces arrived at Robertson's but the main portion of his army came in contact with Lee at Mine Run three miles west of the tavern. There was some fighting on the 27th and 28th which was not severe. On the night of the 29th, preparations were completed for a general engagement. Gen. Warren was located on Meade's extreme left line of battle. The contest was to begin on the morning of the 30th and just about the time fixed for the attack Warren advised Meade against it, inasmuch as he could not succeed. Meade wired Gen. Sedgwick, Sykes and Wright who were on the right and center to "Suspend the attack until further orders."

Cambria county had three companies in this movement, two from Johnstown and one from Ebensburg, namely:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
Daniel D. Jones. A....	{	11th Pa. Reserves..	Third.	Third.	Fifth.
	{	Col. S. M. Jackson.	W. McCandless...	S. W. Crawford..	Geo. Sykes.
David Hamilton. K....	{	18th Pa. Cav.	First.	Third.	Cavalry.
	{	T. M. Bryan, Jr....	H. E. Davies, Jr..	Geo. A. Custer..	A. Pleasanton.
John B. Fite....D....	{	115th Pa. Inf.	Third.	Second.	Third.
	{	John P. Dunne.....	Gershon Mott....	Henry Prince...	D. B. Birney.

Very shortly after the order to suspend action was received, the corps commander met Meade at his headquarters and found him very angry at the failure of Warren. Meade left Sedgwick in command of the army and started to the extreme left to see Warren. On his return he was still in a very bad humor. He asked Sedgwick what his opinion of success would be on the right. Sedgwick had been sanguine in the morning but Lee had constructed formidable works during the day which caused Sedgwick to hesitate to approve of an assault at that time.

Gen. Meade then took the army back to the old camping ground near Culpeper on the north side of the Rapidan river and went into winter quarters. Some of the men dug caves and others built shelter tents. The winter was spent in such festivities as troops could devise, balls, horse races, cock-fights and greased pigs and poles. The long rest brought the army into a superb condition. Gen. Grant, who now had command of all the armies, reached Culpeper on March 26, 1864, and made his headquarters there. The army was re-organized into three corps: The 2d under Gen. Hancock; the 5th under Gen. Warren,

and the 6th under Gen. Sedgwick. The 1st and 3d corps were abandoned.

Capt. Fite's company was assigned to the 4th Division, under Gen. Gershom Mott, and the 1st Brigade under Gen. Joseph B. Carr, in Hancock's 2d corps.

The losses in the Mine Run movement were about 500 on each side. On May 4, Gen. Grant re-crossed the Rapidan and the campaign of 1864 was opened.

THE BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS, SPOTTSYLVANIA AND COLD HARBOR.

Cambria county furnished six companies—Capt. Jones, killed; Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Ryckman, Capt. Fox, Capt. O'Connell and Capt. Fite were all in this fierce campaign.

While Gen. Grant had the absolute command of all the armies of the Federal government in the beginning of the campaign of 1864, he remained with the Army of the Potomac.

On May 4 the army crossed the Rapidan river to meet Lee, who was intrenched a short distance back from the stream. Gen. Hancock's 2d corps (Capt. Fite) crossed at Ely's Ford, and Gen. Warren's 5th corps (Capt. D. D. Jones, killed) at Germanna Ford. Capt. Hamilton was with Sheridan's cavalry, which crossed in advance. Grant had 118,000 troops with 318 guns, and Lee had 62,000 with 224 pieces of artillery. Hancock's corps (Capt. Fite) proceeded to Chancellorsville, which placed it on Grant's left flank, or on the southeast side of the Wilderness field. Warren's corps (Capt. unknown), with Wilson's division of cavalry (Capt. Hamilton) followed the Germanna Plank road south-east to the Wilderness Tavern.

Lee had a magnificent position for a defense. The locality was always known as the Wilderness; it was primal forest, very uneven, with thickets and ravines right and left. It was impossible to use artillery excepting on the dirt roads which ran through it.

Warren began the fight at 7:15 a. m. by attacking Ewell at the Orange turnpike. Capt. Jones' company A was on Warren's left. Hancock had not come up from Chancellorsville when the battle began, and at 11 a. m. Meade informed him the enemy was coming down the Brock road, and that he must move up and connect with Warren, on his left. He promptly moved his column, but the enemy interposed on the Brock road where the fighting became very severe. The lines were exceedingly close and the musketry fire was continuous and deadly. Han-

cock intrenched and remained there that night. Warren fought all day and occupied the same ground in the evening as he had in the morning. The lines of Grant and Lee were intact after a fierce day's conflict. The only advantage either had was that of Grant, the attacking party, who held his ground. This was important.

Friday, May 6, 1864, Grant directed a general attack to begin at 5 o'clock. Just before that time Lee attacked Sedgwick on the right, when the battle began all along the line. Hancock pressed the enemy from his rifle pits on the Brock road and for awhile it seemed as if he had gained a victory, but at 8 o'clock Longstreet arrived and he with Hill held Hancock on the road, where desperate fighting took place. About 3:45 p. m. Hancock's men were out of ammunition.

Again the day closed as it began. That night Grant decided he could not dislodge Lee while he was in the tangled Wilderness. This was one of the decisive acts of Grant's entire career; finding he could not accomplish his object one way, he immediately began a new movement. In this particular, it was "Forward By the Left Flank." He proposed to get around the Wilderness and interpose between Lee and Richmond, and force Lee out in the field; and he succeeded.

Insofar as our companies were concerned, this ended the battle in the Wilderness, where Capt. Daniel D. Jones, of Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed in the first day's fight. This was the Company's second loss of its Captain, and in the terrible conflict Grant lost 18,387, and Lee 11,400 men.

SPOTSYLVANIA.

Grant intended to take position at Spotsylvania Court House, and had directed Warren to withdraw after dark on the previous evening, and move on the left of Hancock who was on the Brock road. At 8:30 he did so and moved his corps to Chancellorsville, thence to the Piney Branch Church road, where it intersects with the Brock road to reach Spotsylvania. However, he was delayed and Lee divining Grant's purpose and having the shorter distance, sent Longstreet to occupy the ridge before Warren. Warren came to Todd's Tavern at 3 a. m. and found the cavalry engaged with the enemy. Hancock (Capt. Fite) waited until the entire army passed and reached Todd's Tavern about 9 a. m. Warren (Capt. unknown) arrived at

Spotsylvania about 8 a. m. The day was taken up in maneuvering and taking new positions.

Monday, May 9, 1864. Mott's division of Hancock's corps (Capt. Fite) had been sent to Gen. Wright of the 6th Corps. Gen. Wright succeeded Gen. Sedgwick who had been killed by a sharpshooter. Mott was north of the Po river. At 3:45 p. m. Grant directed Warren (Capt. Co. A. 11th Reserves) to make the attack, which he did in person, leading the corps in full uniform. But the odds were against him and he was driven back. Hancock came up at 5:30 and another attack was made at 7 p. m. but they were again repulsed.

Mott's division (Capt. Fite) was on the left of Hancock, and at 5 p. m. Gen. Wright directed him to make an assault on the enemy on Spotsylvania ridge. This he did and succeeded in capturing the second line of Lee's intrenchments with its battery. Gen. Wright did not deem it proper to hold such an advanced position at that time and directed its withdrawal; however, they brought back 1200 prisoners and several stands of colors. Sheridan (Capt. Hamilton) was at Todd's Tavern, and cutting loose from Grant's army, started on his famous raid around Richmond. The next few days were spent in preparing for another struggle.

Captain Fite's Company in the Bloody Angle: Thursday, May 12, 1864.

Lee's line of works extended from the Shady Grove road, thence up to the Landrum house, thence back to the Po river. Spotsylvania Court House was within his lines. At the point near the Landrum house was the "Bloody Angle," the important salient captured by Gen. Hancock on this day, which is admitted to be a leading event in his brilliant career. He had broken Lee's center.

The salient was an angle of ninety degrees, defended by Gen. Edward Johnston's division. The evening before Hancock had moved his troops as near to the point of attack as was safe, and awaited the dawn to make the assault and capture the angle. Here the hand-to-hand fighting occurred which lasted most of the day. It will be noticed that space was limited to few troops within the lines, not enough for both Johnston and Hancock, but still they fought. Lee's line was broken and consternation prevailed throughout his army. It is evident that Lee was distressed beyond his usual calmness; it had not been the custom for the enemy to break his lines thus. Grant re-

enforced Hancock and Lee re-enforced Johnston wherever it was possible to place troops. Gordon's brigade had been ordered to make an assault and as it was about to start Gen. Lee rode up to the head of the column to lead it in the attempt to retake the important salient. Gordon protested for the safety of his beloved Chief, and his men took up the cry, "Lee to the rear," whereupon one of them respectfully taking hold of the general's bridle led the horse to the rear, and the charge was made, with a repulse.

Artillery could not be used in the angle, but ammunition and rations brought up in boxes were opened by officers and file closers and served to the men by pack mules, each carrying 3,000 rounds. Hancock's men were in the angle all day and were not relieved until late in the evening. So continuous and heavy was the fire that heads of the logs in the breast-works were cut and torn until they resembled hickory brooms. This kind of fighting kept up for almost twenty-four hours before Lee withdrew. General Johnston and 2,800 of his men were captured with twenty pieces of artillery. It was magnificent, but it was costly to human life.

On May 11th, at 8:30 a. m., Grant sent this telegram to Gen. Halleck: "We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. But our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. We have lost to this time eleven general officers killed, wounded or missing and probably 20,000 men. * * *"

Between May 13 and 18, the time was consumed in maneuvering, and Grant again decided to interpose at another point. He always held his ground but made little progress, except in compelling Lee to fall back. On the 19th the army was to start for the North Anna river, but Lee desired time and directed Ewell to attack Grant, which he did and was repulsed. Thus the movement was delayed until the 21st. In the meanwhile Lee retreated to that point and intrenched, he having the inside line with the shorter distance.

Warren (Capt. Co. A unknown) arrived at the North Anna on the 23, and Hancock (Capt. Fite) soon followed. The former crossed the river at Jericho Mill without much opposition, and came to Lee's intrenchments where a vigorous fight took place, with a repulse for the enemy. On the 26th Warren recrossed the river at Quarles' Mill. On the 30th the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves (Capt. Co. A unknown) discovered the enemy

at Bethesda Church. A severe engagement followed, which for a time checked the Reserves, but re-enforcements drove the enemy back with much loss.

On the 25th of May, Sheridan (Capt. Hamilton) returned from his Richmond raid which had been very successful. The primary cause for this raid arose from an incident occurring between Grant, Meade and Sheridan in a conference. Meade made some remark to which Sheridan took exception, when Meade instantly replied, as he laid his hand affectionately on Sheridan's shoulder: "No, I don't mean that." Gen. Sheridan who was always impatient and restless unless he was in a brisk fight, walking up and down the tent, said with some spirit: "If I am permitted to cut loose from this army I'll draw Stuart after me, and whip him, too." After he had departed Grant quietly said to Meade, "Let him do it."

On May 9th he started with 10,000 as fine horsemen as were ever mounted. The first event was the recapturing of 378 Union troops which had been taken prisoners a few days before and were then on the trains to be taken to Richmond. On the 11th within six miles of Richmond he found Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry at Yellow Tavern. Sheridan (Capt. Hamilton) attacked Stuart and defeated him, in which contest Stuart, Lee's great cavalry leader, was killed.

While Sheridan was making one of his night marches it was extremely dark and the men were in doubt as to the right road. While considering this proposition they came up to a lone man wrapped in a blue overcoat standing at a gate. He told them that Sheridan had left him there to show them the way. The troops entered the gate and soon found themselves in a trap and under the guns of one of the out-posts of Richmond. The guide was a confederate in a Union uniform. It is said that Col. McIntosh, who was commanding Capt. Hamilton's brigade, suspecting him, had kept near, and when the enemy's guns opened on them McIntosh shot the guide.

On the 30th Hancock (Capt. Fite) and Warren (Capt. Co. A unknown) discovered Lee in position near Cold Harbor. It was this day that Gen. Wilson, the division commander of Capt. Hamilton, having been sent to cut the Virginia Central Railroad, got into a fight at Hanover Court House with Young's cavalry and repulsed it.

At 10 o'clock p. m. May 31st, Grant directed Sheridan to return to Cold Harbor and hold it "all hazards." He did so,

and the next morning while they were at breakfast the great battle of Cold Harbor began.

The organization of Cambria Companies in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, Va. Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

Commander of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. General Geo. G. Meade.

Co.	Captain.	Regiment Colonel.	Brigade Commander.	Division Commander.	Corps Commander.
A.....	Daniel D. Jones	11th Pa. Res.	First.	Third.	Fifth.
	Killed.	S. M. Jackson...	Wm. McCandless.	S. W. Crawford.	G. K. Warren.
K.....	David Hamilton.....	18th Pa. Cav.	First.	Third.	Cavalry Corps.
		W. P. Brinton...	J. B. McIntosh..	Jas. H. Wilson.	P. H. Sheridan.
D.....	John B. Flite.....	115th Pa. Inf.	First.	Fourth.	Second.
		W. A. Reilly.....	R. McAllister....	Gershom Mott...	W. S. Hancock.

COLD HARBOR, VA.

A.....	Capt. Jones, K.	11th Pa. Res.	First.	Third.	Fifth.
	Successor unknown..	S. M. Jackson...	Wm. McCandless	S. W. Crawford..	G. K. Warren.
K:.....	Henry J. Blough....	18th Pa. Cav.	First.	Third.	Cavalry.
		J. W. Phillips...	J. B. McIntosh...	J. H. Willson....	P. H. Sheridan.
F.....	Rich'd Ryckman.....	21st Pa. Cav.	Second.	First.	Fifth.
		W. H. Boyd.....	J. B. Sweltzer....	Chas. Griffin....	G. K. Warren.
A.....	David F. Fox.....	55th Pa. Inf.	First.	First.	Eighteenth.
		Geo. H. Hill.....	G. J. Stannard...	W. T. H. Brooks.	W. F. Smith.
C.....	James Metzger.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
D.....	John B. Flite.....	115th Pa. Inf.	Third.	Third.	Second.
		Jno. P. Dunne...	Gershom Mott...	D. B. Birney...	W. S. Hancock.

COLD HARBOR.

On Wednesday, June 1, the advance forces began the great battle, but neither Grant nor Lee had his army in position. Grant was still pressing Lee back while within a few miles of Richmond.

Cambria county had six companies in this battle, four from Johnstown, one each from Ebensburg and Lilly, as follows:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
	A.....	11th Reserves.		Third.	
		S. M. Jackson....	Wm. McCandless	S. W. Crawford.	Fifth.
				H. H. Lockwood.	G. K. Warren.
This company was assigned to Second Division.					
David Hamilton...	K.....	18th Pa. Cav.	First.	Second.	Cavalry.
		J. W. Phillips....	J. B. McIntosh....	D. McM. Gregg....	P. H. Sheridan
R. Ryckman.....	F.....	21st Pa. Cav.	Second.	First.	Fifth.
		W. H. Boyd.....	J. B. Sweltzer....	Charles Griffin....	G. K. Warren
David F. Fox.....	A.....	55th Pa. Inf.	First.	Second.	Eighteenth.
		Geo. H. Hill.....	Geo. J. Stannard..	J. H. Martindale..	W. F. Smith.
James Metzger...	C.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
John B. Flite.....	D.....	115th Pa. Inf.	Third.	Third.	Second.
		Jno. P. Dunne....	Gershom Mott....	D. B. Birney.....	W. S. Hancock

On June 1 the line of battle was substantially as follows:

Lee.
 A. P. Hill. R. Longstreet, C. Ewell, Left.
 Wright. Smith, Right.
 Hancock, Left. Burnsides.
 P. H. Sheridan. Wilson.
 Grant.

Gen. Smith's corps (Capts. Fox and Metzger) did not arrive until the afternoon and took position on the right of the 6th corps, when Wright and Smith made an assault, carried the enemy's center, and forced them back, taking many prisoners.

When Capt. Ryckman's regiment arrived they were assigned to Gen. Warren as infantry as they were yet unmounted.

On the second day the line was formed as above given, with Hancock connecting with Wright and Smith on the right. Warren (Capts. Co. A and Ryckman) were farther to the right, with Burnside's Ninth corps, and Gen. Wilson's cavalry, on the right flank. Gen. Sheridan's cavalry (Capt. Hamilton) were on the left flank. Gen. Grant intended to attack on this day but on account of his lines not being completed he postponed it until the next morning at 4:30 o'clock.

Friday, June 3. Grant's artillery and musketry fire promptly began at the hour fixed, and such a fire was seldom heard in any war.

Lee had an unusually good position and when Grant pressed his center, the men received an enfilading fire from both of Lee's flanks. Grant's troops were being mowed. The fire was such that no soldier could stand against it, and the order to lie down passed along the entire line. There were some points where no shelter was possible, and in these cases the troops were withdrawn. A second charge ordered by Grant was weakly made by the three corps in the front and resulted as before. Realizing the impossibility of success the third assault ordered was obeyed by the men as they lay in their positions in the trenches.

About the noon hour Grant directed that operations cease, and the corps commanders were instructed to intrench "including their advance positions" and further directed that reconnaissance be made "with a view to move against the enemy's works by regular approaches." The work of intrenching could only be done at night, and continued for nine days and nights, both armies lying in their trenches. Rations and ammunition were brought through trenches, and some regiments whose term of service expired during this time left the field crawling on their hands and knees.

On June 15, Grant withdrew his army, successfully crossed the James river at Willcox's Landing, and entered upon his Petersburg campaign which came to an end at Appomattox on the ninth of April next. Some years after the war Gen. Grant very candidly said: "Cold Harbor is, I think, the only battle I

ever fought that I would not fight over again under the same circumstances. I have always regretted that last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made."

Capt. David Hamilton was seriously wounded May 31, at Hanover Court House, the day before the beginning of the battle of Cold Harbor, and was never able to return to the service. He was succeeded in command of Company K by Capt. Henry J. Blough, who was within a few months transferred to the Shenandoah Valley under Maj. Gen. Sheridan, with whom he served until the end. On June 7 General Sheridan started on his famous Trevilian raid around Richmond.

General Grant's losses from May 8 to 18 were 12,564, and Lee's 9,000. From June 1 to 12, Grant lost 14,931, and Lee, 1,700.

Capt. Ryckman. The 21st Cavalry Dismounted in Washington. Col. Boyd to Gen. W. F. Smith.

Washington, D. C., May 22, 1864.

Sir: I take the liberty of writing you a few lines to say I arrived here with a full regiment, over 1,200 men, fully armed and equipped, and well mounted and well drilled and disciplined, expecting to be sent to the front as cavalry. Today we were ordered to turn in our horses and arms and tomorrow to draw muskets and act as infantry.

I have been in the cavalry service now nearly three years and have done as much as many officers more favored. I feel the humiliation very sorely. Can you do anything for me? Can you have my regiment ordered under you or even have myself with you? I am anxious to be doing something. * * If you can do anything for me with Gen. Grant I will ever feel grateful. * * *

WM. H. BOYD.

Colonel 21st Penna. Cavalry.

MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

Gen. Hancock the corps commander of Capt. Fite's Company D, was the best type of an American citizen, possessing all the elements of a gentleman. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the great generals of the Civil war. He commanded the 2d Corps in which were Capt. Fite's Company of the 115th regiment.

His skill is shown all through the war, but there are some incidents, which do not always appear in the records, which disclose the character of the man much better than official reports. His soldiers highly honored him and would follow where-

ever he would lead. In the battle of Williamsburg, on the Peninsula, in 1862, he was directed to make an assault. When the line was ready to move, instead of giving the usual military command, he quietly and with dignity turned to his column and simply said, "Gentlemen, Charge." In his character there was no place for jealousy, as he wrote to General Meade: "I would sooner command a corps under you than have the supreme command. I have faith in you."

The troops had faith in him, too. When Gen. Reynolds was killed in the early part of the first day's engagement at Gettysburg, there did not seem to be any one in command of the entire field. Gen. Buford sent a telegram to Meade, saying: "For God's sake, send us Hancock" Riding thirteen miles he reached Gettysburg in two hours and immediately planted a battery on Hancock hill, commanding the officer to hold it at all hazards and not to leave without a written order from him.

Another instance of his valor, which occurred just before Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, is told by Gen. St. Clair Mulholland, who said: "At this tumultuous moment we witnessed a deed of heroism, such as we are apt to attribute only to Knights of the olden time. Hancock, mounted and accompanied by his staff, * * * with the corps flag flying in the hands of a brave Irishman, Private James Wells of the Sixth New York cavalry, started at the right of his line where it joins the Taneytown road, and slowly rode along the terrible crest to the extreme left of his position, while shot and shell roared and crashed around him, and every moment tore great gaps in the ranks of his side. It was a gallant deed, and withal not a reckless exposure of life, for the presence and calm demeanor of the commander as he passed through the lines of his men, set them an example which, an hour later, bore good fruit and nerved their stout hearts to win the greatest and most decisive battle ever fought on this continent."

Gen. Hancock was the gentleman on the field as well as at home. On May 12, 1864, when the terrible slaughter was made at the Bloody Angle, near Spotsylvania, the Confederate Gen. George H. Steuart was captured by Col. James A. Beaver, now a Judge of the Superior Court. Steuart was unknown to his captors and was sent to Hancock's headquarters. When he appeared Hancock held out his hand saying: "How are you, Steuart?" The latter replied, "Under the circumstances, I

decline to take your hand," and as quickly Hancock responded, "Under any other circumstances I should not have offered it." They had been former friends and Hancock desired to give him comfort without humiliation.

Gen. Grant said: "Hancock stands the most conspicuous figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a separate command. He commanded a corps longer than any other one man, and his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder. No matter how hard the fight, the 2d corps always felt that their commander was looking after them."

We have been permitted to publish a personal letter, which has a great value to the public in truly disclosing his admirable character. His sense of feeling neglected, as he did at the time, awakes in us a feeling of regret.

Plymouth, Va., Dec. 26, 1862.

My Dear Sir: I regret I have no personal acquaintance with you, to serve as an excuse for my troubling you. I am from Pennsylvania (Montgomery Co.), and ask your good offices in a matter which will not cause you much inconvenience in case you are on such terms with Mr. Stanton as to undertake the task. If you do not desire to ask him any favors it will not give you any trouble.

Before the meeting of Congress, a number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals were appointed, but as it was but a few days before the Congress met, it was considered (I understand) by the Secretary, indelicate to the Senate to distribute the appointments until they were confirmed. Still I have understood that if a member of the Senate would ask the Secretary for the appointment (they were made in the recess) in any particular case, it could be had. There have been examples of this kind.

I believe I was made a Major General. I have been with the army since its organization, have never left it: have been recommended for promotion both by General McClellan and General Burnside and all my superiors with whom I have served. I have never used any political influence. I have been a good deal neglected; now however, since I have been appointed for *services*, I wish the appointment. I have a Major General's command and for many reasons would like to have promotion. I therefore request you to ask the Secretary for my letter of appointment *if I have been appointed* a Major General.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

Brig. Genl. Vols.

To Hon. Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania. U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL WILSON'S CAVALRY RAID.

The siege of Petersburg began June 15. Gen. Grant's first move was to cut the railroad communications with the South. He directed Gen. James H. Wilson, commander of the 3d Division of Cavalry to undertake to destroy the "High Bridge," near Sailor's Creek on the South Side railroad, and the Roanoke Bridge on the Danville and Richmond railroad. He had two brigades from his own division (Capt. Blough) and four regiments (Capt. Skelly) from Gen. A. V. Kautz's division, in all about 5,500 men and 16 guns. Capt. Blough's company from Johnstown and Capt. Skelly's from Wilmore were in this expedition, namely:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Army.
James A. Skelly. G..	{	11th Pa. Cav.	Second.	Cavalry.	{ B. F. Butler.
		Geo. Stetzel.....	S. P. Spear...	A. V. Kautz....	
Henry J. Blough. K..	{	18th Pa. Cav.	First.	Thrd.	{ P. H. Sheridan.
		John W. Phillips.	G. B. McIntosh	Jas. H. Willson.	

The raiders started at 3 a. m., June 22, from the Mount Sinai church on the Blackwater river, for Burkesville, the point of intersection of these railroads. They crossed the Weldon railroad at Ream's Station, destroying the station and road at that point, and reached the Lynchburg road near Ford's station, 14 miles from Petersburg, destroying it as far south as Burkesville, a distance of 30 miles. They then turned and moved along the Danville road, destroying it to Staunton river, a distance of 30 miles. The object having been attained they began their return.

Wilson's division moved eastward 80 miles, passing through Christiansburg and Greensboro, crossing the Meherrin river at Safford's bridge, and reaching the Double bridges of the Nottoway on June 28. When near Dinwiddie Court House, Wilson was attacked by Gen. Wade Hampton's cavalry and the contest kept up until 10 p. m. The battle was continued on the 29th, when Wilson's command (Capt. Blough) became scattered. He reached Ream's Station at 9 a. m. and found Gen. Kautz (Capt. Skelly) there. Gen. Wilson expected to find the Army of the Potomac in possession of Ream's Station, but on the contrary he was nearly surrounded by the enemy. His ammunition was exhausted and he could make no defense. He destroyed his wagons and caissons. On June 29, at noon, he moved back by the Boydton plank road, intending to go around the enemy, but Fitzhugh Lee with two brigades of Mahone's infantry, attacked him in flank and rear. Gen. Kautz (Capt.

Skelly) being cut off, escaped and succeeded in getting into the Union lines. To do this, however, he had to abandon his artillery. He left 500 of his men with Wilson and brought 1,000 of Wilson's men with him.

Wilson was again attacked at Stony Creek, but he pushed eastward, and arriving at Jarratt's Station halted until daylight of June 30. He then proceeded to Blunt's bridge on the Blackwater river and found the bridge destroyed and the river not fordable. He repaired the bridge, crossed and then destroyed it, just as Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee came up on the other side. He arrived at Light House Point the afternoon of July 2, having been gone ten days and having marched 330 miles and destroyed more than sixty miles of railroad. It was a brilliant and successful affair.

FROM COLD HARBOR TO PETERSBURG.

After the terrible loss of life at Cold Harbor, Gen. Grant determined that it required too many sacrifices to break the lines of Lee, who always had the advantage of being in earth-works or intrenchments of some kind, and decided that he would operate against Lee's army from the south side of the James river. The main fortifications for the defense of Richmond were at Petersburg, twenty-two miles south of Richmond on the south side of the Appomattox river. These forts and intrenchments were formidable; they ran from the Appomattox river one mile east of the city to the City Point railroad; thence south to the Norfolk railroad; thence west to a point a mile west of the Weldon railroad, then north to the Appomattox river.

Inasmuch as this gigantic struggle for the abandonment of slavery took place in and around Petersburg during the last eight months of the war, covering a field thirty miles south of it and seventy-seven miles west, it is necessary to have in the mind the different locations and distances in which the movements were made.

Lee's and Grant's intrenchments and forts began near the Appomattox river, about one mile east of Petersburg, and took a southerly course for three miles, the forts appearing in the following order:

Lee's.
Colquitt's Salient.
Gracie's Salient.
Elliott's Salient (Mine).

Grant's.
Fort McGilvery.
Fort Stedman.
Fort Haskell.

Rive's Salient.

Fort Morton.

Fort Rice.

Fort Sedgwick.

Thence the line turned in a westerly direction for four miles:

Fort Mahone.

Fort Walker.

Pegram's Battery.

Thence they turned north to the Appomattox river for two miles:

Fort Lee.

Fort Baldwin.

Fort Gregg.

Gen. Grant had another line about a mile and a half south of Fort Lee, which included Forts Conary, Fisher, Welch, Gregg, (2d) Wheaton, Urmston, Tracy, Keene, and Wadsworth on the Halifax road.

Grant also had another intrenched line south of the Fort Conary and Fort Wadsworth line, of the distance of half a mile, whereon was situated the Peebles' Farm. These forts were Forts Siebert, Clarke, and Dushane, the latter being four miles from Ream's Station.

South of Fort Mahone, and east of the Halifax road and the Weldon Railroad. Lee had intrenchments but no forts, while Grant had Forts Howard, Alexander Hays, Davis, Prescott, Stevenson, McMahon and Davison.

Grant had another line east of the Jerusalem plank road which ran south from Petersburg; they were Forts Blaisdell, Patrick, Kelly and Ross.

Lee also had a line of intrenchments about six miles in length, running southwest from Fort Lee on the southeast side of the Boydton plank road, another on the south side of Hatcher's Run, along the White Oak road, running west from the Boydton plank road, and which extended up to Hatcher's Run; and still another line at Five Forks on the White Oak road.

Petersburg being the central point we give the distances to the important points which appear in all histories.

South, to Glove Tavern, 4 miles; Ream's Station, 10; Rowanty Creek, where it crosses the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, 12; Nottoway Creek, on same railroad, 25; Jarrett's Station, 30. Southwest, along the Boydton plank road; to Hatcher's Run, 8 miles; Gravelly Run, 12; Dinwiddie Court House, 15.

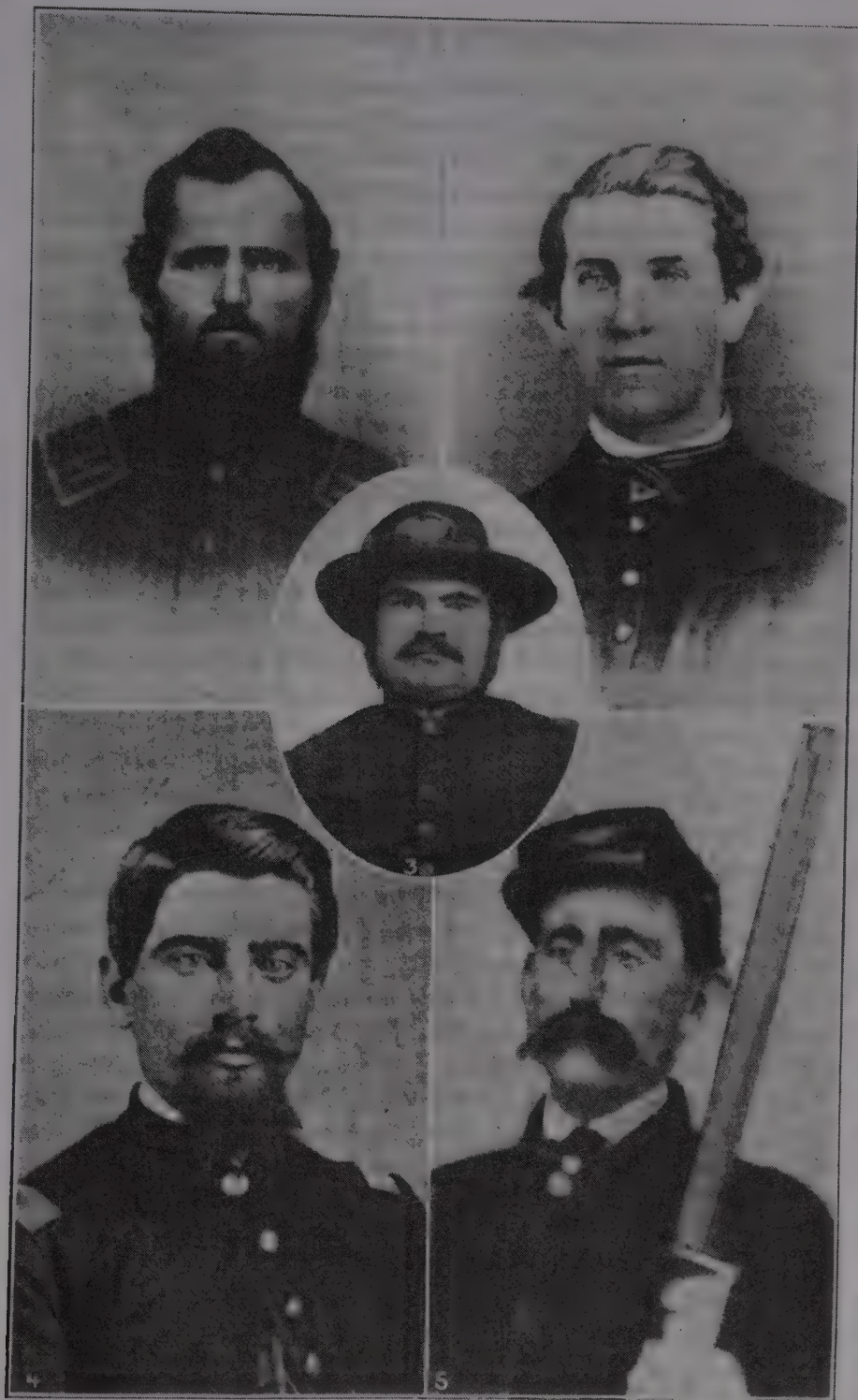
Five Forks is 6 miles north of Dinwiddie Court House and 8 miles southwest of Petersburg. West, along the South Side Railroad to Sutherland Station, 10 miles; Ford's Depôt, 18, and Wilson's Station, 25. Northwest, and south of the Appomattox river; Amelia Court House, 31 miles; Jetersville, 38; Deatonville, 43; Rice's Station, 48; Sailor's Creek and High Bridge, 53, and Farmville, 58 miles; then to Appomattox, where the surrender took place, 77 miles.

The Jerusalem plank road and the Nottoway river run southeast. The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad and the Halifax road run south. The Boydton plank road takes a southwesterly course. The South Side Railroad runs west, and the Appomattox river, Gravelly Run and Hatcher's Run flow in a westerly direction.

It was necessary for Grant to establish a base of supplies where there would be the least interference with his communications with the north. He controlled the James river from the Bay to Bermuda Hundred, where Gen. Butler's army was stationed, on the south side of that river. City Point is at the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, seventeen miles southeast of Richmond and nine miles northeast of Petersburg. Therefore, all things being considered Gen. Grant concluded that City Point should be his base from which to operate the army.

The advance of Grant's army started from Cold Harbor on June 12 and crossed the James river southeast of Richmond at Wilcox's Landing; his entire army having crossed were in the rear of Bermuda Hundred by midnight of June 16. Grant was then for the first time between Richmond and Lee's army. On June 15, Gen. W. F. Smith, with his 18th Corps, of which Capt. Fox's and Capt. Metzger's companies of the 55th Regiment, and Capt. Skelly's, of the 11th Cavalry, were a part, made an effort to capture Petersburg, but failed because of a misunderstanding among the corps commanders in following Grant's orders to send Smith reinforcements, which did not arrive in time.

It was in this assault of Smith's corps that Lieut. Emory Fisher, of Johnstown, was mortally wounded on the evening of the 15th, and died the next morning. Sergeant Emory Fisher was a member of Capt. Suter's Company A, of the 54th Regiment, and when the government decided to recruit and arm colored soldiers with white officers, it selected Sergeant



1. Captain Hugh Jones.
2. Lieut. Speer Orr.

3. Captain Patrick O'Connell.
4. Lieut. Emory Fisher.
5. Sergeant James H. Gageby.

Fisher and commissioned him second lieutenant of Co. D, 22d U. S. Colored Troops, under the command of Col. Joseph B. Kiddoo. It was in the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division of the 18th Corps. The Emory Fisher Post, No. 30, G. A. R., of Johnstown, was named in honor of Lieut. Fisher, and Speer Orr Camp of the Sons of Veterans of the same place was also named for Lieut. Speer Orr, who lost their lives in front of Petersburg.

The misunderstanding referred to may have changed the course of the campaign from fighting Lee in his intrenchments at Petersburg to an open field elsewhere. As early as May, '64, Grant had this movement in mind as a recourse in case he could not dislodge Lee, and ordered Butler to move up the south side of the James river and get as near Richmond as he could, keeping close to the river. General Butler got as far as Drewry's Bluff and intrenched there. Grant's order for the attack on the 15th was intended to secure possession of the fortifications at Petersburg before Lee's main army could get there. Failing for the reason assigned, it required a siege of more than seven months to dislodge him on April 1, 1865.

Grant still thought it possible to gain possession of these intrenchments and on the 16th he ordered Hancock with his 2d Corps (Capt. Fite) to make another assault. Hancock did so and carried both the redoubts at that point and their connecting works.

Again, on the 17th, he ordered a general assault which was made without substantial results, when Gen. Meade advised Grant there was "nothing to be gained by direct attacks." They were then discontinued, and the Petersburg siege began. Grant extended the intrenchments on his left across the Weldon Railroad to the South Side Railroad. Capt. Fite's company were in these intrenchments substantially during the months of August and September, excepting on some special occasions when they were taken to re-enforce some movement. For instance, they were taken to Ream's Station and were engaged in that conflict the day Gen. Beaver lost his right limb.

The Petersburg Mine Explosion took place at 4:40 a. m. on July 30, 1864, and ended in a failure as will be more specifically noted hereafter. Capt. Fox's company and that of Capt. Metzger were in this assault under Gen. Ord of the 18th Corps. The mine was located near Elliott's Salient on the east side of Petersburg, or on Lee's left, and almost opposite Fort Morton, on Grant's right wing.

On June 21st, Hancock's 2d Corps (Capt. Fite), Warren's 5th (Capt. Ryckman) and Wright's 6th, marched to Globe Tavern, and on the 22d attempted to seize the Petersburg and Weldon railroad and the South Side railroad, in order to cut off Lee's communications with Lynchburg. By referring to the history of the 54th Regiment it will be observed that Grant had sent Gen. Hunter to Lynchburg about the middle of June to destroy the railroad which was carrying supplies to Lee's army from the entire South. There Hunter had been defeated and had retreated across the mountains. Grant believed it would be easier to cut the communications at Lynchburg than near Petersburg, but within four days after Hunter's defeat this attack was forced upon him. It was ordered, made and failed. Hancock lost about 2,000 men, 1,700 of them being taken prisoners. On July 20, 1864, Grant had about 59,000 effective infantry and 12,000 cavalry, while Lee had about 38,000 of the former and 8,300 of the latter.

At this time Willcox's 9th corps was on Grant's right; Warren (Capt. Ryckman) in the center, and Hancock (Capt. Fite) on the left. Wright's 6th corps had been sent to interpose between Washington and Gen. Early, who was making a raid in that direction. On August 12, Grant directed that a movement be made on the north side of the James river to threaten Richmond. The troops designated for this purpose were Hancock's Second corps (Capt. Fite), part of the Tenth under Gen. Birney and Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry. Hancock's corps marched to City Point and there took steamers for Deep Bottom, sixteen miles up the river, where they landed on the morning of the 14th. The plan was for the infantry to open the way and Gregg to make a dash on Richmond, if he could reach that point, and if not, then to destroy the railroads. The effort resulted in a Union repulse and on the night of the 20th the troops were withdrawn. In this battle, known as Deep Bottom, Grant lost 2,161 in killed and wounded and 625 missing, and Lee lost 1,100.

Under cover of the Deep Bottom engagement Warren's corps (Capt. Ryckman) on the 23rd, after four days' severe fighting, succeeded in gaining and holding the Weldon railroad at Globe Tavern. Gen. Warren destroyed about seven miles of that road, which extended three miles south of Ream's station, when he was attacked by A. P. Hill's corps and driven back with a loss of 2,442 men, 12 stands of colors and 9 guns, and the

enemy lost 1,500. This is the engagement known as the battle at Ream's station of August 25, 1864.

On September 28, Grant ordered Gen. Butler to move on Richmond from the north side of the James river, for the purpose of keeping Lee's army in front of Petersburg, which would prevent him sending re-enforcements to Gen. Early in the Shenandoah Valley, where Gen. Sheridan (54th Regiment and Capt. Blough) was operating in and around Winchester. Grant's movements brought on the engagements at Poplar Spring Church, Peebles' Farm, Fort Harrison, Fort Gilmer and Chaffin's Farm. In these engagements Grant succeeded and held both forts. His losses were 2,685 and Lee's 900. The companies of Capts. Fox and Metzger were engaged at Fort Harrison and Fort Gilmer, while Capts. Black, Stackhouse, Fite and Skelly were in the action at Peebles' Farm and Poplar Spring Church, which are elsewhere minutely referred to. On October 7, 1864, General Kautz's division of cavalry (Capt. Black) was attacked by Field and Hoke and Gary's cavalry, when the former was driven back.

The first enlistment of Capt. Richard Ryckman's company was for a term of six months in the cavalry service. On the expiration of the service almost all re-enlisted for a period of three years in the same arm of the army, but they were not mounted and were equipped as infantry. This is the reason the company appears among Warren's troops as cavalry where the boys did good service. On October 18, 1864, they were mounted and fully equipped for that kind of service, and were assigned to Gen. D. M. Gregg's division of cavalry.

The following narrative of the movements of the 54th Regiment preceding and during the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, September 19, 1864, is by Col. Linton:

On Friday, July 15, A. D. 1864, the regiment marched from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry and on the evening of that day bivouacked near that place. On the 16th they crossed into Maryland and marched down east side of Potomac to a ford near Boston, and then again crossed the river into Virginia, below the mouth of the Shenandoah, and with the design, as was understood, of intercepting the retreat of Gen. Early, then falling back from the neighborhood of Washington pursued by the Sixth corps under Gen. Wright. Before daylight on the 17th we resumed our march and passing through Lovettsville, arrived

in the afternoon at Purcellsville at the base of the Blue Ridge near Snicker's Gap, where it was ascertained that the retreating rebels had already passed through the Gap, either on the 16th or the 17th inst. Gen. Sullivan had been superseded in the command of the whole force by Gen. Crook, and on the 18th inst. three brigades of the latter general's command passed over the Blue Ridge at the Gap above named and the regular ford across the Shenandoah, being originally defended by rebels, made a detour to the right and by rapid march and a hurried clash in clearing the rebels from the western branch we succeeded in crossing the river at a little frequented ford about one mile above the principal fording. Here took place what is known as the battle of Snicker's Ferry, in which three brigades of the army of West Virginia for a time contended against the whole of Early's force, but were eventually driven back across the river. The whole Union force was commanded by Col. Thornburn, and the brigades by Col. Wells, 34th Massachusetts, the 116th Ohio, and the 11th Pennsylvania. The 54th was included in the command of the latter officer and an idea of the severity of the contest may be inferred from the fact that of the six field officers present with the brigade, one was killed, one mortally, one severely and two slightly wounded. The original line of battle was formed parallel with the river and about six rods from it. The enemy attacked the right of the line on the flank, advancing up the river for that purpose, their line being formed at an oblique angle with the river. To meet this advance a change of front of the left of our line was ordered, which was gallantly executed under fire and the enemy for a time repulsed. But this change of front causing our left to be formed at right angles with the river, threw forward our left flank unguarded and "flying in the air." Upon this flying flank the enemy soon made an attack which resulted in the discomfiture of our troops, who were forced back over the river, forming on the eastern bank prepared to resist any advance of the rebels. In this battle the 54th occupied the right of the left brigade and was one of the last regiments to give away. Col. Frost, the brigade commander, was killed, and the loss in the killed and wounded in the regiment was heavy. Two days afterwards the army of West Virginia, and the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac crossed the Shenandoah, the enemy in the meantime having retreated, and on Friday, the 22d, our troops were encamped near Winchester, Virginia. A rearrangement of troops made at this place placed the 54th in the division of Col. Mulligan, 23d Illinois. On the 23d the enemy, having apparently learned of the withdrawal of the Sixth Corps and therefore of their numerical superiority, commenced demonstrating on our lines and lively skirmishing, in which the 54th participated and which resulted in the withdrawal of the rebels; it was kept up for the greater portion of the day. Early the next morning a vigorous attack

was made by the enemy, which increased in intensity and fury as the day wore on and which finally culminated in what was known by the troops engaged, in order to distinguish it from many other conflicts near this place, as "Crook's Battle" of Winchester. The heavy portion of the fighting took place in and around the village of Kearnstown, and was at first apparently favorable to our arms. Gen. Crook, finding that he was being outnumbered and outflanked, ordered our line to fall back. The 54th took a conspicuous part in the fighting of this day, sustaining many casualties. Being unable to cope with the whole force of Gen. Early, Gen. Crook retreated to the Potomac and crossed it at Williamsport on the 26th. During the whole of the remainder of July and all of August the 54th participated in a series of marches and countermarches, in Maryland and the Valley of Virginia, the exact object of which was known only to those attached to the forces concentrated under the command of Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, shortly after "Crook's Battle" of Winchester, and marched with that officer to Cedar Creek and with him fell back to the neighborhood of Halltown, near Harper's Ferry. While at this place, in the presence of the enemy, the regiment participated in the frequent reconnoissances made to develop his strength and purposes. On the morning of the 28th of August, the enemy having left our front, we broke camp at Halltown and marched beyond Charlestown, and on the 3d day of September left the latter place and advanced to Berryville.

On this day an unexpected and vigorous engagement took place at Berryville, lasting far into the night and ending in the repulse of the attacking rebels. For four days the Army of West Virginia bivouacked near Berryville and then were transferred from the extreme left of our line of infantry to the extreme right at Summit Point. We remained at Summit Point until September 19th, receiving and distributing supplies, and repairing as far as possible the ravages of an active campaign by receiving recruits and convalescents and those returning from furloughs.

On the morning of the 19th day of September, 1864, about daylight, the whole army was in motion, the 54th marching with its appropriate division across fields towards the crossing of the Opequon at the Berryville pike, the march being enlivened by the booming of cannon. We arrived at the crossing about 11 o'clock P. M. and the sound of the battle—Sheridan's last battle of Winchester—then fiercely raging beyond the small creek, being distinctly audible at the latter hour. Our regiment was ordered to advance and with quick step moved to the front, passing in our advance the wounded as they were being borne to the rear, and each moment nearing the scene of conflict, now temporarily lulled. We formed in line in the rear of woods some distance to the right of Winchester pike; we advanced in line through the woods and relieved a portion of the 19th Corps

lying at its western verge and facing the enemy. Just at this moment one of those peculiar critical situations in a great battle occurred, not often but occasionally: The whole line lay for a long time quiet, responding at brief intervals with random shots to the skirmish firing of the enemy in front. Suddenly, to our right was heard a loud cheer. It was the cavalry charging. Simultaneously we received the order to charge, and with shout and cheer the whole line rushed out of the verge of the woods into the open field beyond, and though many fell and many stopped through exhaustion, the line kept on driving the rebels before them and not suffering them to rally till they were driven in complete rout and confusion far beyond Winchester and the night was fast closing in. Two days afterwards the 54th composed a portion of the force that moved steadily along the side of South (or North) Mountain, outflanked the rebels at Fisher's Hill, and then with an irresistible charge swept down on their left flank, driving them from their guns and almost annihilated their army. The regiment took part in the chase of the retreating, following them up the Valley as far as Harrisonburg, and with the balance of the force then returned to Kearnstown, and went into what was thought to be and hoped to be winter quarters.

This sketch of the part borne by the regiment in the campaign of 1864 is necessarily brief. To have related all the incidents that occurred—all the skirmishes in which the regiment participated and all the minute details connected with the skirmishes—would swell these papers to an inordinate length. It is intended to be only a brief sketch.

(Oct. 18, 1905, this interesting article, without date or the purpose of its preparation, was copied from papers of the late Col. Linton, but it is presumed to have been prepared for some meeting of the regiment.)

Corporal Frederick Sharrets Dysart, of Company A, of the 54th Regiment, was as good a soldier as ever entered the army. He was one of the surprised soldiers at Cedar Creek, where the entire regiment was scattered to such an extent that it would have been difficult to find three together.

Shortly after the rout he met David R. Bryan on the pike northwest of Middletown with the colors of the regiment in his possession. He was much depressed by the defeat and said, "Let us rally the regiment here, right around our colors, because if we are beat Lincoln will not be re-elected." The regiment did rally and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon it helped Sheridan to win the great victory and Lincoln was re-elected.

Another instance of his patriotism took place at Bunker

Hill, on the retreat from Kearnstown, when Gen. Crook was driven back. The company had recently been recruited by new members. One of the new men was known as a Copperhead Democrat at home, but he had been drafted. He had voted against the soldiers having a right to vote while in the service; he was continually abusing Mr. Lincoln and all the Union leaders. In the retreat, Company A became scattered. Mr. Dysart, the drafted man, and another were together. When the enemy were seen approaching Dysart and the other Union man ran and left the drafted man, who was captured. While the enemy were taking him away Dysart got on a stump and flapping his arms up and down, midst numerous bullets, cried out: "Take him, take him; he belongs to you anyway."

BATTLE OF THE OPEQUON AND FISHER'S HILL.

To distinguish this battle from the many which took place at Winchester, it is officially designated as the battle of the Opequon. The field was about a mile and a half east of Winchester, on the Opequon creek. At sunrise on the morning of September 19, Gen. Early had his forces in line of battle on the Opequon. Gen. Sheridan had his at Berryville, six miles northeast of Gen. Early, and east of the Opequon. Sheridan moved Wilson's cavalry (Captain Blough) down the Berryville road and crossed the Opequon, clearing the way for the infantry. Wilson's cavalry formed on the left of Gen. Wright's 6th Corps. At noon, part of the 19th Corps formed on the right of the 6th. Gen. Crook's corps (54th Regiment) were held in reserve at the crossing on the Opequon. Sheridan moved his line forward and in a short time the forces met in a deadly struggle. Sheridan gradually pressed Early back, except Gen. Battle's brigade of Early's forces, moved through the woods and finding a weak spot in Sheridan's line, drove the latter back to the ravine. But Russell's division charged on the enemy's flank and drove it back with a heavy loss. Thus Sheridan's line was re-established. Gen. Bodes of Early's army and Gen. Russell of Sheridan's were killed about this time.

After Russell's charge, Gen. Crook's corps (54th Regiment) were brought to the right and, attacking Gordon's division, broke it. In the meanwhile Wilson's cavalry (Capt. Blough), which were on the left, had driven the enemy back to the pike, and Merritt's division of cavalry were on the right in a severe contest with Wharton's infantry, supported by King's battery.

Averell's cavalry came in the rear of Wharton, and about 2 p. m. the latter fell back to Winchester. Sheridan pressed his advantage, when Early's entire army began the retreat, which kept up until midnight, when they halted at Newtown, with Sheridan in close pursuit. The next morning Early fell back to Fisher's Hill.

Col. Linton, who was commanding the 54th Regiment, was severely wounded in this engagement. Sheridan lost 653 killed; 3,719 wounded, and 618 missing, making a total of 4,990. Early's losses were 5,500 with five guns and nine standards of colors. There were six companies from Johnstown in this decisive battle, namely:

	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Army of Shenandoah.
		{ 54th Pa. Inf	Third.	First.	
		{ Col. John P. Linton...	T. M. Harris....	Jos. Thoburn {	Geo. Crook.
		{ Col. E. D. Yutzy.....	Milton Wells....	T. M. Harris }	
R. Bryan.....	A....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Gageby.....	D....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
omew Kane..	E....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
unlap.....	H....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Camp.....	I....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
J. Blough...K...		{ 18th Pa. Cav.	First.		
		{ W. P. Brinton.....	J. B. McIntosh...	{ Third.	Cavalry Corps.
		{ J. W. Phillips.....	G. A. Purlington.	{ J. H. Willson...	Geo. Crook....

Capt. Blough's company were transferred from the Army of the James to that of the Shenandoah Valley in August, 1864, reaching Winchester on the 17th, when Gen. Sheridan was about beginning his Valley campaign.

Gen. Sheridan followed with Wilson's cavalry (Capt. Blough) on his left flank and Averell's on the right. On the afternoon of the 20th the 6th and 19th Corps crossed Cedar Creek. Crook's corps (54th Regiment) halted on the north bank of the creek. On the 21st Sheridan pushed through Strasburg, and Early's advance line fell back to Fisher's Hill, where he had formidable entrenchments. Sheridan sent Merritt's and Wilson's cavalry (Capt. Blough) up the Luray Valley on the east side of the Massanutton Mountain, to cross over to the west side at New Market to cut off Early's retreat. Early's right was extremely strong, too much so for a direct attack. Sheridan decided to make the assault on his left, which was accordingly done. This movement was only equaled by that of Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville.

As the 54th Regiment was a part of this brilliant maneuver, being on the Opequon, we quote Gen. Sheridan, who writes:

"In consequence of the enemy's being so well protected from a direct assault I resolved on the night of the 20th to use

again a turning-column against his left, as had been done on the 19th at the Opequon. To this end I resolved to move Crook (54th Regiment), unperceived if possible, over to the eastern face of Little North Mountain, whence he could strike the left and rear of the Confederate line, and as he broke it up, I could support him by a left-half wheel of my whole line of battle. The execution of this plan would require perfect secrecy, however, for the enemy from his Signal Station on Three Top could plainly see every movement of our troops in daylight. Hence, to escape such observation, I marched Crook (54th) during the night of the 20th into some heavy timber north of Cedar Creek, where he lay concealed all day of the 21st. * * * In the darkness of the night on the 21st, Crook (54th) was brought into a clump of timber behind Hupp's Hill till daylight of the 22d, when, under cover of the intervening woods and ravines, he was marched beyond the right of the Sixth Corps and again concealed not far from the Back road. After Crook (54th) had got into the last position Rickett's division was pushed out until it confronted the left of the enemy's infantry. * * * While Rickett was occupying the enemy's attention, Crook (54th) again moved unobserved into the dense timber on the eastern face of Little North Mountain and gained the rear of the enemy's works. As Crook emerged from the timber, the enemy discovered him, but it was too late—they having few troops at hand to confront the turning column. Loudly cheering, Crook's (54th Regiment) quickly crossed the broken stretch in rear of the enemy's left, producing confusion and consternation at every step."

Sheridan then advanced his line, and Early, leaving nearly all his artillery and other property, fled up the Valley toward Woodstock. All was going well in front, and Sheridan, with Merritt and Wilson (Capt. Blough) to cut off his retreat, expected to capture Early's entire army, but Gen. Torbert, who was in command of the cavalry, made only a feeble effort to carry out his instructions, and thus the plan failed. Sheridan says, "and to this day (1888) I have been unable to account satisfactorily for Torbert's failure." On the 23d Gen. Sheridan relieved Gen. Averell from his command for his failure to press the routed army. Mr. Lincoln congratulated the army and gave Gen. Sheridan a commission as brigadier general in the United States Army. Sheridan's losses were 509 and Early's about 1,400. (See Letters of Capt. Suter.)

Miss Rebecca M. Wright, the loyal friend of the Union at Winchester:

Gen. Sheridan did not have an efficient corps of scouts when

he began his Valley campaign. He desired the usual information which all commanders seek to acquire before getting into a fight. This information is procured by scouts or given by friends under cover, or even by deserters and prisoners, if the latter are voluble. The most important thing at that time was to have a loyal friend residing in Winchester. Sheridan made inquiry of Gen. Crook, who gave the name of Miss Rebecca M. Wright, the Quaker teacher of a small private school in Winchester.

The general succeeded in procuring an old colored man who toted vegetables to that town from his little place near Millwood to carry a note to her. On September 15, '64, Sheridan wrote thus: "I learn from Gen. Crook that you are a loyal lady, and still love the old flag"; then he indicates the information he desires as to the numbers and location of Early's troops. The note was delivered and on the following night the colored messenger returned with the answer: "I have no communication whatever with the rebels, but will tell you what I know. * * I will take pleasure hereafter in learning all I can of their strength and position, and the bearer may call again."

The information she gave was that on the evening of the 15th a convalescent Confederate officer visiting her mother's house had incidentally mentioned that Kershaw's division of infantry and Cutshaw's battalion of artillery had left Early's army and rejoined Gen. Lee. Miss Wright did not attach any importance to the statement until she received Sheridan's note. It was the very fact which he desired to know, and then and there he decided to make the attack on the 19th. This gave the Union cause the greatest victory it had had in the Army of the Potomac that year. By Gen. Sheridan Miss Wright is given the credit of bringing on the action.

CEDAR CREEK.

After the Fisher Hill engagement Sheridan pursued Gen. Early until September 25, when he halted near Cedar Creek. He continued the destruction of public property and laid the Valley waste, so that it could not furnish food for Lee's army. The enemy's cavalry were routed at Tom's Brook, October 9, and the following day the army halted on the north side of Cedar Creek.

There were six companies from Johnstown in this battle, which was commanded by Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan. Five of

them belonged to the Army of West Virginia, led by Brig.-Gen. George Crook, and one to Gen. George A. Custer's division of cavalry. They were as follows:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
		{ 54th Pa. Inf.	{ Third.	First.	
		{ Col. John P. Suter..	{ T. M. Harris.....	Jos. Thoburn.	{ Geo. Crook.
			Milton Wells.....	T. M. Harris.	
David R. Bryan.....	A....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Geo. W. Gageby.....	D....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Bartholomew Kane. E....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Henry Shick.....	H....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Geo. W. Camp.....	I....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Henry J. Blough....	K....	{ 18th Pa. Cav.	First.	Third.	Cavalry.
		{ Col. J. W. Phillips..	A. C. M. Pennington, Jr.	Geo. A. Custer.	P. H. Sheridan.

After the marvelous success of Sheridan in the Valley, the War Department, believing that Gen. Early was completely broken and his army scattered, ordered Gen. Wright to take his 6th Corps back to Gen. Grant. He had proceeded as far as Ashby's Gap when they were recalled and sent back to Cedar Creek, where they arrived October 14. Gen. Early had been reinforced by Kershaw's division of infantry and 600 cavalry, giving him about 18,000 men. Lee's imperative orders were to detain Sheridan in the Valley, so that he could not go to Grant in front of Petersburg. On the night of the 15th Gen. Sheridan started for Washington City for a conference with Secretary Stanton and Maj.-Gen. Halleck, leaving Gen. H. G. Wright in command. Sheridan took his cavalry (Capt. Blough) with him as far as Front Royal, intending to push it through Chester Gap to make a raid on the east side of the Blue Ridge. At Rectortown he was informed that a message to Early had been taken from the enemy's signal station, to the effect that Longstreet with his corps was on the way to reinforce him, and to be ready to crush Sheridan. Under these conditions the cavalry returned to Wright at Cedar Creek and Sheridan continued on his way to Washington City.

On the morning of October 19, Gen. Wright's army were resting complacently on the banks of Cedar Creek, with most of the men sleeping. At early dawn Gen. Gordon appeared in the rear of Crook's camp (54th Regiment), and forthwith made an attack. The surprise was complete. The men jumping out of their beds and gathering their clothes and arms, fled in great confusion when Gordon turned their own artillery on them. As soon as Gordon had created a panic in Crook's camp and put it to flight, Kershaw and Wharton made an assault on the Nineteenth Corps, which were mainly lying on the west side of

the pike, with a portion along the east side of the road, and put it to flight. Wright's Sixth Corps being farther to the north and west of the pike, had a little time to prepare and make a stand, around whom the panic-stricken men remaining on the field rallied. However, it was a disjointed line which fell back through Middletown. At 5 a. m. the 54th Regiment was about two miles south of Middletown, and at 4 p. m. it was about the same distance north, having been pushed back about four miles.

Gen. Wright withdrew his line to the north side of Middletown and formed on the west side of the Winchester pike, with the exception of Crook's infantry (54th Regiment), which rallied on the east side. Gen. Early also pushed his line to the north side of the town.

Gen. Sheridan slept in Winchester on Tuesday night. At 6 a. m. on the 19th an officer reported to him that he heard desultory firing in the direction of Cedar Creek. Upon further inquiry he could not believe it was an attack, thinking the Longstreet dispatch merely a ruse of the enemy. He tried to sleep again, but became restless and ordered that his breakfast be served and "Rienzi" bridled.

About 8:45 o'clock he and his escort started for Cedar Creek, and in passing out of Winchester he noticed the rapture of the women along the streets over some good news which had evidently come over the "grape vine telegraph." While he was entirely ignorant of the situation, he put his black charger on a quick step. After passing Mill Creek the stragglers leading the panic-stricken army burst upon him with the usual tales of a great disaster; that all was lost and the army in full retreat. It was disturbing, and the Longstreet message, "Be ready when I join you, and we will crush Sheridan," was uppermost in his mind. His first thought was to stop the army in the suburbs of Winchester and fight there. But as he was hastening onward it flashed through his brain to rally on the old camp. He believed his men had confidence in him, and that they would turn and go the other way if he should lead them. He decided to do this, and left Col. Forsyth and a few other officers to remain in the rear and do all that was possible to stop the runaways. "Rienzi" strained every nerve and muscle to carry his master to the front, galloping over the pike until it became filled with wagons and stragglers, when he leaped the fences and passed through the fields and meadows, bounding fences, ditches and small rivulets. Sheridan arrived at the front about 10:30, and immediately rode

to an eminence, took off his hat and bowed to his men, who instantly recognized their chief by cheer after cheer. That salute from Gen. Sheridan astride "Rienzi," standing between the enemy and his front line, was enough to make his men war-mad. After he was recognized, Sheridan says: "A line of regimental flags rose up out of the ground, as it seemed, to welcome me." They were mostly the colors of Crook's troops (54th Regiment).

After conferring with Wright, Crook, Emory and others, and looking over the field, he approved of the formation, except that he ordered Custer's cavalry (Capt. Blough) to the extreme right. It required some time to arrange the details, but the panic-stricken men were returning and taking their places in the ranks. About 3:45 p. m. Sheridan ordered the assault, and his line moved forward as of old. With a short, crisp fight Early's line was broken and Custer swept across the meadow and down toward Cedar Creek, taking many prisoners. By this time the enemy were falling back all along the line, being closely pressed. Sheridan says: "When I reached the Valley pike Crook (54th Regiment) had reorganized his men, and as I desired that they should take part in the fight, for they were the same troops that had turned Early's flank at the Opequon and at Fisher's Hill, I ordered them to be pushed forward; and the alacrity and celerity with which they moved on Middletown demonstrated that their ill-fortune of the morning had not sprung from lack of valor." The enemy were routed and Gen. Early's army was broken so that it never became a factor thereafter. A few weeks thereafter Mr. Stanton wrote to the general as follows: "That for personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of your troops, displayed by you on the 19th day of October at Cedar Creek, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, your routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster arrested, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed a major-general in the United States Army."

Sheridan's losses were: Killed, 588; wounded, 3,516; missing, 1,891; total, 5,995; the aggregate for Early's army was 4,200.

Col. Milton Wells,

Commanding Third Brigade.

Colonel: In compliance with your order calling for a report

Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 24, 1864.

of the conduct of officers on the 19th instant, I have the honor to submit the following:

There were no commissioned officers of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry sent to Winchester.

Capt. Davis and Franklin B. Long and Lieut. Dunlap were with me throughout the entire day, with the regiment. Capt. Moulton and Lieut. Rehr, Gageby, Troutman and McCracken were on different parts of the field with squads of men of this and other regiments of our brigade, doing service partly with the Nineteenth Corps, and joined their regiments in the afternoon and evening of the same day. This accounts for all the officers for duty in this regiment.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. SUTER,

Capt. Commanding 54th P. V. I.

Headquarters 54th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 25, 1864.

Col. Milton Wells,

Commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Army of West Virginia:

Colonel: In compliance with your orders asking a report of the part taken by the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the action of the 19th of October, I have the honor to submit the following:

On the morning of the 19th, before daylight, when I was first apprised of the picket firing in our front, I ordered the regiment to turn out under arms, which was done by the companies forming in their quarters and afterward marching up to the breastworks in our front. Before the line could be properly formed the enemy, apparently in a mass, were observed advancing along the whole front and already at the abatis.

My regiment opened and maintained a fire until the enemy, getting in our rear from the extreme left of the line of works, were compelled to fall back to avoid capture, and in so doing some 24 men taken prisoners, 2 killed and 5 wounded.

As there was no order given to fall back, a portion of the regiment was rallied at the skirt of the woods in the camp, and disputed the advance of the enemy for a time, during which Lieut. Joseph Peck, acting adjutant, was killed while urging the men to their duty.

Arriving in the turnpike, the regiment was partly rallied with the colors and formed with a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, after which it moved back to a point in rear of the 6th Corps, where a detachment of a few hundred of different regiments of the Army of West Virginia were rallied, after which it moved forward with said detachment and engaged the enemy in a skirt of woods, driving him out and holding it for nearly one hour, in which one man was seriously wounded.

Afterward again moved back with the detachment to a new position in rear of the 6th Corps. After this the respective brigades and divisions being again reformed, my regiment conformed to the movements of its own brigade during the remainder of the day, which was that of a reserve and support to artillery, until evening, when it advanced with the whole line to Cedar Creek, going into bivouac on nearly the same ground occupied before.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUTER,

Capt. Commanding 54th P. V. I.

Four companies from Cambria county were in the engagement at Poplar Spring Church and Peebles' Farm, Va., September 29 to October 2, 1864. They were:

Co.	Captain.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
G....	James A. Skelly..	{ 11th Pa. Cav.	Second.	Cavalry.	Eighteenth.
		Col. F. A. Stratton.	S. P. Spear.....	A. V. Kautz....	W. F. Smith.
F....	Richard Ryckman.	{ 21st Pa. Cav.	Second.	First.	Fifth.
		O. B. Knowles.....	E. M. Gregory.....	Chas. Griffin...	Warren.
D....	John B. Fite.....	{ 110th Pa. Inf.	First.	Third.	Second.
		William Stewart...	P. R. de Trobriand.	Gershom Mott.	W. S. Hancock.
F....	Powell Stackhouse	{ 198th Pa. Inf.	First.	First.	Fifth.
		Edwin A. Glenn...	H. G. Sickel.....	Chas. Griffin...	G. K. Warren.

Capt. Ryckman's company of cavalymen were yet dismounted and were equipped and fought as infantry. Capt. Stackhouse's company left Philadelphia with the regiment on September 19, 1864, and eleven days thereafter they were under fire, and, with Capt. Ryckman's company, two days later, rendered such service at Peebles' Farm as to merit the distinguished honors of Gen. Meade, who by an order, elsewhere appearing, authorized the 198th Regiment to have inscribed on their colors and guidons the significant words of "Peebles' Farm" and "Hatcher's Run," with these additions for the 21st Cavalry: "Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road and Belfield." It is not exactly accurate that the 21st should use the words "Peebles' Farm" on their colors, but it was authorized to use the words "Poplar Spring Church," and as will hereafter appear, it was substantially the same engagement. These companies and Capt. Fite's Co. D are the only companies from Cambria who have been specially distinguished in this manner; other companies were honored in a different way.

On September 30, at 7:30 a. m., these companies in Griffin's division, in pursuance to the order of Gen. Meade, moved out of

their entrenchments at Globe Tavern, on the Halifax road near the junction of the United States Military railroad and the Weldon & Petersburg railroad, and marched west to Poplar Spring Church, a distance of three miles. Here they found the enemy's picket line, which was driven in, and the advance continued until they came under a brisk fire at Peebles' Farm, a mile northwest of the church and near Fort Gregg. The enemy's works were held by A. P. Hill's infantry and Dearing's brigade of cavalry. Our troops made a gallant charge and captured the works, with a number of prisoners.

Gen. Sickles, the brigade commander, in referring to it, said that a regimental commander, not mentioning his name, had misunderstood the order, and filed his regiment into a piece of woods in the rear, leaving his left exposed. When the right of the line reached the enemy's works he found his flanks threatened, which might have resulted in disaster but for the discerning sagacity of Capt. John E. Parsons, adjutant-general of the brigade, who galloped through a storm of bullets, reformed the regiment and, directing the charge in person, routed the enemy. The result was a complete victory.

At the time of the engagement at Peebles' Farm and Poplar Spring Church, Capt. Skelly's Company G was a part of the Army of the James, under Gen. A. V. Kautz, but it was temporarily assigned to Gen. Warren by this order:

August 18, 1864.

Col. S. P. Spear: I am instructed by the general commanding to inform you that the * * * Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry were placed at the disposal of Gen. Warren, who can make such disposition of them as he wishes. * * *

M. J. ASCH, A. A. A. Gen.

HATCHER'S RUN.

This was the second engagement in which Capt. Ryckman's company, then commanded by Capt. Black, and the company of Capt. Powell Stackhouse, received distinguished honors for valorous and gallant services while in action. The Cambria county troops engaged were:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
Thomas D. Black..	F...	{ 21st Pa. Cav.	Third.	Second.	Ninth.
		{ O. B. Knowles..	Chas. H. Smith....	D. McM. Gregg.	John G. Parke.
Jno. B. Flite.....	D...	{ 110th Pa. Inf.	First.	Third.	Second.
		{ Wm. Stewart...	P. R. de Trobriand.	Gershom Mott..	W. S. Hancock.
P. Stackhouse.....	F...	{ 198th Pa. Inf.	First.	First.	Fifth.
		{ E. A. Glenn....	H. G. Sickel.....	Chas. Griffin...	G. K. Warren.

Gen. Grant desired to extend his lines to the South Side

railroad, and believing that Lee's works did not reach beyond the Boydton plank road, he ordered Hancock (Capt. Fite) and Warren (Capt. Powell Stackhouse) and part of the 9th Corps, with Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry (Capt. Black), to make the attack. Hancock had about 38,000 men, and moved in three columns to the scene of action. Warren's 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse) was on the left of the 9th Corps, and crossing Hatcher's Run, attempted to take possession of the bridge on the Boydton plank road where it crossed the stream, but they were repulsed.

Hancock's 2d Corps (Capt. Fite) and Gen. Gregg's cavalry (Capt. Black) forced their passage over Hatcher's Run on the Vaughan road, and reaching the Boydton plank road, moved down it to the Burgess Tavern. Near the bridge over that run the infantry was checked.

Just about the time Hancock had effected the crossing Gen. Warren was ordered to recross and assault the enemy in the rear, while Griffin's division (Capt. Stackhouse) were to make the assault in the front. Gen. Hancock was advised of this movement, and ordered his troops to attempt to carry the bridge in his front and gain some high ground beyond. At 4:30 p. m. Hancock was about to start his troops on this movement when suddenly Gen. Heth, with his division and a part of Mahone's, appeared. Having discovered an interval in the line, Heth penetrated it and made a vigorous attack on Hancock's (Capt. Fite) right flank, throwing it into confusion and capturing many prisoners. About the time Heth was attacking the right flank, Gen. Wade Hampton with his cavalry attacked Hancock's left and rear. The magnificent Hancock, who seemed to be always equal to the occasion, whether a victory or a defeat, reformed his lines, and with Warren (Capt. Stackhouse) and Gregg's cavalry (Capt. Black) made a charge. Gen. Egan with two brigades struck the enemy's flank and broke it, producing a complete rout. The object Gen. Grant desired to obtain having been defeated, the troops were withdrawn during the night and moved back into the intrenchments. Grant's losses were 1,902, and Lee's 1,000. .

The following are Gen. Meade's orders authorizing the award of merit to Capt. Ryckman's and Capt. Stackhouse's companies:

Army of the Potomac, March 7, 1865.

General Orders No. 10.

In accordance with the requirements of General Orders No. 19 of 1862, from the War Department, and in conformity with the reports of boards convened to examine into the services rendered by the troops concerned and by the authority of the lieutenant-general commanding armies of the United States, It is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of the following regiments and batteries serving in this army the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part, and as hereinafter specified: * * * Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry: Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road, Belfield.

By command of

MAJ.-GEN. MEADE.

Army of the Potomac, March 7, 1865.

General Orders No. 10.

It is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of the following regiments and batteries serving in this army the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part, and as hereafter specified: * * * One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers: Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

By command of

MAJ.-GEN. MEADE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

On December 6, Gen. Warren's 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse) and Gen. Mott's division of Hancock's 2d (Capt. Fite) and Gregg's cavalry (Capt. Black) started on a raid to destroy the Petersburg & Weldon railroad, and succeeded in doing so as far as Hicksford, on the Meherrin river. A. P. Hill's Confederate corps failing to intercept Warren, he completed the destruction and returned to his camps.

Grant and Lee went into winter quarters, and nothing was done during that period except that both armies extended and strengthened their lines. Lee extended his up the south side of Hatcher's Run, to the point where the Boydton plank road crosses it. A. P. Hill held the right wing from Hatcher's Run to Fort Gregg; Gordon and R. H. Anderson held it from Hill's left to the Appomattox, and Longstreet from the Appomattox to the extreme confederate left, north of the James river, at White Oak swamp. The entire length of his line was about 37 miles, eight of which were north of the James river, and on December 30 Lee had about 59,000 men to cover them.

THE BEGINNING OF APPOMATTOX.

The armies in front of Petersburg were apparently indolent during January, but it was not so elsewhere. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton in Washington and Gen. Grant at City Point were preparing their plans for the spring campaign which should end the war. Mr. Davis and Gen. Lee likewise considered the situation. Gen. Sheridan had annihilated Gen. Early's army in the Shenandoah Valley the previous fall and winter. Gen. Sherman had reached Savannah, and about the middle of January started to unite his army with Gen. Grant's in order to make the final assault. Mr. Davis and Lee came to a common understanding that the end was in view, so far as Virginia was concerned. The only hope Lee could give was that with Grant's non-interference he could escape from Petersburg, unite with Gen. Johnston, and destroy Sherman before he could join Grant. Gen. Sheridan and the Army of the Shenandoah joined Grant about March 27. At this time the Army of the Potomac numbered 124,700 men, with 369 guns. Lee had 59,000 and 190 guns.

The 54th Regiment, Col. Campbell's old company, which had served with Gen. Sheridan in the Valley campaign of 1864, was reorganized and reached the Army of the James about December 23, 1864, under the command of Col. A. P. Moulton.

Some of these soldiers had been in the first Bull Run conflict, and for four years had opposed the Confederacy. During that period many of the volunteers had been killed, and many more had been wounded; many had been taken prisoners and some had died in southern prisons; some were captured three days before Gen. Lee surrendered and were recaptured at Appomattox by Gen. Grant. These prisoners were the subject of consideration and action between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee in the McLean House at the time of the execution of articles of surrender. Lee's admission to Grant that he had about 1,000 prisoners with his army will be remembered; that owing to the situation he could neither send them to the rear nor to prisons, but had to keep them with his army, where there was no food. Then it was that General Grant requested that they be sent within his lines, and directed that 25,000 rations be furnished Lee for his troops. Of these prisoners six hundred belonged to the 54th Pennsylvania Infantry, which had been captured at High Bridge on April 6, which will be noted more specifically elsewhere.

In those four years Cambria county furnished about forty

companies to the Union army, one in the western branch and the others in the Army of the Potomac, or the eastern part of it, and of them thirteen were with Grant in the final struggle and surrender.

Grant's maneuvers and fighting in the last two months of the war were never surpassed in any conflict of arms. Few equal them, if any. The last few weeks, or beginning about March 25th, were brilliant for day and night marches, for assaults and general engagements, for military sagacity, endurance, patriotism and gallantry. No fiction can approach it, and no history excels it.

HATCHER'S RUN.

Gen. Grant desired to cut the Confederate line of communication running through Dinwiddie Court House to Petersburg by the Boydton plank road. On February 5 he directed Gen. Gregg's cavalry division (Capt. Black) to march to Dinwiddie early in the morning by the way of Ream's Station. He also ordered Gen. Warren's 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse) to cross Hatcher's Run and support Gen. Gregg. Gen. Humphreys of the 2d Corps (Capt. Fite) sent two divisions (Capt. Fite) of infantry to the crossing of the Vaughan road at the Run, and to Armstrong's Mill. Gen. Humphreys was to keep open the communications with Gen. Warren, who was four miles away.

After severe skirmishing Humphreys pushed Gen. Mott's division (Capt. Fite) to the south side of Hatcher's Run and established Smyth's division at Armstrong's Mill, on the north side. About 5 p. m. parts of A. P. Hill's and Gordon's forces attacked Smyth, but were repulsed. Smyth was reinforced by Gen. Hartranft's division of the 9th Corps. Gen. Gregg (Capt. Black) captured some prisoners and wagons and fell back to Warren (Capt. Stackhouse) early in the morning of the 6th.

About 1 p. m. Warren moved along the Vaughan and Dabney Mills road, with Gen. Gregg's cavalry (Capt. Black) in support. Gregg was attacked by a part of Pegram's division of infantry, but he held his own and with the support of Griffin's division (Capt. Stackhouse) drove him back. Reinforcements were made on both sides, however; the enemy advanced, driving Warren (Capt. Stackhouse) back in some confusion, but a part of his corps rallied around Wheaton's division and checked the foe. During the night of the 6th the enemy retired and in the morning Grant's lines were extended to Hatcher's Run at the

Vaughan road crossing. There were three companies from Johnstown in this engagement:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
Thomas D. Black...	F...	{ 21st Pa. Cav. Robert Bell.....	Third O. B. Knowles.....	Second H. E. Davies, Jr.	Ninth J. G. Parke.
John B. Flite.....	D...	{ 110th Pa. Inf. Isaac T. Hamilton.	First P. R. de Trobriand.	Third Gershom Mott...	Second A. A. Humphreys.
Powell Stackhouse..	F...	{ 198th Pa. Inf. E. A. Glenn.....	First H. G. Sickel, W....	First Chas. Griffin.....	Fifth G. K. Warren.

Gen. Grant's losses were 1,482, and Gen. Lee's about 1,200.

Capt. Stackhouse's and Capt. Black's Companies at Hatcher's Run, February 5-7, 1865:

February 13, 1865.

* * * The part taken by this brigade in the operations of the army on the 5th, 6th and 7th of February (Sunday, Monday and Tuesday).

Pursuant to orders we broke camp at 6:30 a. m. on the 5th instant, and marched west to the Weldon railroad, then south on the Halifax road about three miles, then southwest to a point on Hatcher's Run, where the column crossed, and was halted for a few minutes in an old earthwork, just previously abandoned by the enemy.

We were again put in march, heading northwest, on a road leading to Dinwiddie Court House, halting at 4 p. m. on the plantation belonging to Oliver Chappell, where we were until 11 p. m., when we returned by the same road to its junction with the Vaughan road, then marched north on the Vaughan road to the south bank of Hatcher's Run.

Upon arriving at this point we were directed by Maj.-Gen. Griffin to occupy the earthworks covering the crossing of that stream, in which position we remained until about 3 p. m. of the 6th instant, when I was ordered by Maj.-Gen. Griffin to report with the 1st Brigade (Co. F) to Gen. Gregg, commanding cavalry division, on the left of our lines, about five-eighths of a mile south of the Vaughan road.

Upon reaching the field occupied by the cavalry and reporting to Gen. Gregg I found Gen. Winthrop's brigade of the 2d Division of the 5th Corps fiercely engaging the enemy upon the open ground on the west side of the Vaughan road. I was directed by Gen. Gregg to support Gen. Winthrop, whose line at the time was being pressed by a vigorous assault of superior numbers. I immediately formed my brigade in line of battle, facing west, and marched forward in that order. On reaching Gen. Winthrop's line his troops retired. As I am informed, his men had exhausted their ammunition.

I at once ordered a charge upon the enemy's line, whose numbers, I believe, were equal, if not superior, to those of my own. This was executed in a most gallant style and with great steadiness, both officers and men conducting themselves in a man-

ner which would have done credit to the best veteran troops. The enemy broke at the first volley from our men and left the field in great disorder, leaving their killed and wounded in our hands, together with several prisoners. After pursuing them for some distance my line was halted, in consequence of the troops having exhausted their ammunition. This fact was communicated to Maj.-Gen. Griffin, then present, who directed me to hold the ground we then occupied and to throw forward a strong skirmish line, which was promptly done. In the meantime Maj. Ashbrook (ordnance officer) issued to the regiments a supply of ammunition.

It was now about 5:30 p. m. Rapid firing had commenced on my right and to the rear, where, by the direction of Gen. Griffin, my line was changed to face northwest. A brigade of dismounted cavalry, commanded by Col. Knowles (21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Co. F, Capt. Black) formed on my left facing west, and some of Gen. Winthrop's troops formed on my right, the right of the line resting on the Vaughan road.

At dark Gen. Winthrop received orders to withdraw his brigade from the position it was then holding and to form his line on the Vaughan road, when the command on the left devolved upon me, Gen. Gregg having previously turned over the command to Gen. Winthrop. At this juncture the cavalry also withdrew from the field, except one small company on our extreme left, picketing the Vaughan road, which remained on duty all night.

Finding my troops the only occupants of the field, I at once proceeded to establish my picket line, connecting on the right with Gen. Ayres' pickets at a point on the Vaughan road, and on the left with Gen. Gregg's cavalry. I then took up a new and more eligible line for defensive operations and remained under arms all night.

Our casualties during the engagement were comparatively small, consisting of 1 officer and 3 enlisted men killed; 3 officers and 24 enlisted men wounded, and 1 officer and 4 enlisted men missing. The enemy's loss was much greater.

On the morning of the 7th instant (Tuesday, February), the enemy's cavalry appeared on our left in considerable force, followed by a skirmish line of infantry, which for a time seemed to threaten an attack. Sharp firing was kept up between the two lines of skirmishers for three-fourths of an hour, in which two of my men were severely wounded. I reported these facts immediately to Maj.-Gen. Griffin, and, by his direction, to Gen. Gregg, who immediately sent to the left a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery was also sent to our support. About 7 a. m. a heavy rain and hail storm set in, when the enemy withdrew to cover of the woods.

At 11 a. m. my brigade was relieved by Gen. Gregg's cav-

alry, and by orders from Gen. Griffin we returned and reoccupied the works we had left on the previous day.

Among the officers who particularly distinguished themselves in this engagement, I am happy to present the names of * * * and Maj. Edwin A. Glenn, of the 198th Pennsylvania, both of whom displayed great coolness on the field and ability in the management of their troops. Indeed, the conduct of all the field officers was unexceptionably good, as also of the line. * * *

H. G. SICKEL, Bvt. Brig.-Gen.

Special honors to Sergeant G. W. Gooderham, Co. D, 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers:

3d Division, 2d Army Corps,

February 15, 1864.

* * * In compliance with the circular of the 10th instant from headquarters, Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the report of men in this command who distinguished themselves for gallantry and good conduct in the actions of the 5th, 6th and 7th of February:

Sergeant Michael Fether, Company H, 110th Pennsylvania; Sergeant G. W. Gooderham, Company D, 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers—they being the first to place the colors on the rebel works in the charge at Hatcher's Run, February 5th. * * *

R. TROBRAND, Brig.-Gen. Comdg.

FORT STEADMAN.

In order to join Gen. Johnston's army south of Danville, Gen. Lee had determined to evacuate Petersburg at the first moment the roads and weather would permit the moving of so large an army. In accordance with this plan Gen. Gordon on March 25th made a sudden attack on Fort Steadman at the almost extreme right of Grant's lines, or on the east side of Petersburg. Making the assault at four o'clock in the morning when the darkness rendered it impossible to distinguish friend from foe, Gordon captured the fort with about 450 yards of the main line of intrenchments and 550 prisoners, and turned the captured guns on the Union forces. Gen. Parke ordered Gen. Willeox to recapture the works, with Gen. John F. Hartranft (Capt. Hugh Jones) to support him. Captain Jones's company had been recruited at Ebensburg.

At 7:30 a. m. Gen. Parke had recovered a part of the line, and fifteen minutes later Gen. Hartranft (Capt. Hugh Jones) commenced the assault which soon resulted in the recapture of Fort Steadman, with 1949 prisoners and nine stand of colors.

First Lieut. Hugh Jones was in command of Company C, Capt. Samuel W. Davis being absent on furlough.

It is related by Col. Fredericks that as his regiment reached a ditch near where the enemy was shelling his men in the front and rear, "the gallant Capt. Hugh Jones fell, pierced through the heart by a musket ball." He adds, "I feel it my duty to make honorable mention of Sergeants Elbridge Stiles and Edward J. Humphreys, color-bearers of Company C, who were always to be seen in advance." Gen. Hartranft, who was in command at Fort Steadman, and personally led the troops, especially records the distinguished services of these soldiers. The hero Elbridge Stiles is dead, but Capt. Edward J. Humphreys is an honored resident of Ebensburg.

The 209th Regiment was made up of raw soldiers, to whom this was their first experience in battle, and to them great credit is due. Gen. Grant lost 911 men in this assault, and Lee, 2,681.

Hdqu's 209th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers,

March 28, 1865.

* * * Of the part taken by my regiment in the action at Fort Steadman on the 25th instant (Saturday):

About (4:30) a. m. I was requested by an aide of Gen. Willcox to form my regiment and move it to a point near the signal station, a short distance in rear of the Dunn House Battery. I was then conducted by the same aide to the front and right of the Dunn House Battery. I had scarcely got my regiment into position when the same aide informed me that it was Gen. Hartranft's order that I should immediately, with the 200th Pennsylvania Volunteers, charge the hill in my front, which was then held by the enemy. I at once gave the order to charge, and the regiment moved forward, under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, gaining a line of works running across the open field over which we were advancing.

Halting for a moment, we again advanced, gaining a ditch near the hill occupied by the enemy. Here we were shelled from both front and rear. It was here also that the gallant Lient. Hugh Jones, commanding Company C, fell, pierced through the heart by a musket ball.

We remained in the ditch for some time, when, noticing the enemy retreating, we poured into them a murderous fire, which was continued until I saw the 200th Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was on my left, preparing, as I supposed, to move forward. I immediately ordered my regiment forward, and forward we went, not an officer or man halting or faltering until our advance line was gained and our colors planted on the works, and I am satisfied that they were the first colors planted there.

My officers and men all did their duty so well that it would seem insidious to make any distinction; yet I feel it my duty to make honorable mention of Sergeants Elbridge Stiles and Ed-

ward J. Humphreys, color bearers (of Company C), who were always to be seen in advance. A considerable number of prisoners were sent to the rear, estimated at 350. * * *

(H. W. FREDERICKS, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

FORT SEDGWICK.

Fort Sedgwick was located at the southeast angle of Lee's lines of outer intrenchments at Petersburg, nearly opposite Fort Mahone. The former was known as "Fort Hell" and the latter as "Fort Damnation."

Gen. Hartranft was in command of the assault on Fort Sedgwick, made at the same time the general attack was commenced on Lee's intrenchments. Capt. S. W. Davis' Company C of the 209th Pennsylvania Infantry, from Ebensburg, was active in the fight. There were three charges made upon the fort before it was captured at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d. These troops entered Petersburg about 4:45 a. m. and Gen. Hartranft claimed that his command was the first to enter the besieged city.

QUAKER ROAD-GRAVELLY RUN ENGAGEMENT.

On the night of March 28, Gen. Grant ordered a general movement to destroy the railroads leading into Petersburg from the south, to force Gen. Lee out of his intrenchments. This action was the immediate beginning of the end of the war. Gen. Griffin's Division (Capt. Stackhouse) of Gen. Warren's 5th Corps moved at 3 a. m. on the 29th, on a double-quick step, crossed the Rowanty Run, and pushed westward on the Monk's Neck road to the Quaker road; thence turned north to reach the Boydton road at Rainies. Gen. Chamberlain's brigade (Capt. Stackhouse's Company F, of the 198th Pennsylvania Infantry, the only Cambria county company in this engagement) led the division and met the enemy's pickets at the crossing on Gravelly Run.

The picket line being driven back, the enemy was found posted behind earthworks near an old saw mill. A field about one thousand yards square was bordered with heavy timber on either side, in which sharpshooters were posted. Gen. Chamberlain placed the 198th Regiment on the right, dividing it into two battalions, with Gen. Horatio G. Sickel and Maj. E. A. Glenn in command of the respective battalions. He placed the 185th New York on the left with Col. Sniper in command, and Battery B under Lieut. Mitchell between the two regiments. The line

advanced on a double-quick under a galling fire, and the men were not permitted to return the fire until they got very close. The advancing column was twice checked by the fierce fire but the men renewed the assault. The left flank was in danger of being turned when the battery directed its fire to that point. The enemy then attacked the center, which stood firm, and then turned to the right of the 198th Regiment, which wavered under the fierce attack.

Under Gen. Sickel and Gen. Chamberlain, who had been wounded a few minutes previously, the regiment rallied and drove the enemy back into its works. Maj. Charles I. Maceuen was killed, and Gen. Sickel wounded. The enemy turned to the left with a terrific force, when Gen. Chamberlain changed the direction of the fire of the battery and also threw solid shot into their ranks. Col. A. L. Pearson's regiment was brought into the center, a splendid dash was made on the works and the enemy was routed.

The opposing forces consisted of Gen. Bushrod Johnson's and Anderson's divisions. The loss in the 1st Brigade was 367 killed and wounded, of which nearly one-half were from the 198th Regiment. Gen. Sickel very properly praised the courage of Gen. Chamberlain by saying: "General, you have the courage of the lion and the gentleness of a woman." Whereupon the general replied: "No, Sickel; it was your heroism and example that saved the day." It was a magnificent engagement which called for the congratulations from Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, Gen. J. L. Chamberlain and Gen. Charles Griffin, which follow:

First Division, Fifth Army Corps,
March 30, 1865.

Special Orders, No. 36.

The general commanding congratulates the troops of this division, and especially those of the 1st Brigade (198th), upon the gallantry displayed by them in the attack upon the enemy yesterday, and the firmness with which they met and repulsed a counter attack made by largely superior numbers. * * * The behavior of the entire division was such as to elicit the written commendation of the major-general commanding the army.

By Command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. GRIFFIN.

DINWIDDIE COURT HOUSE AND THE WHITE OAK ROAD, VIRGINIA:

Maj.-Gen. Sheridan was in command of Gen. Grant's left line of battle. On the 30th Sheridan's cavalry (Capts. Black

and Blough) were in the vicinity of Dinwiddie, and that morning Gen. Humphreys' 2d Corps (Capt. Fite) and Gen. Warren's 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse) closed in on the White Oak road on Lee's right. Willcox's Confederate division came out of the intrenchments, attacked Warren's corps (Capt. Stackhouse), but were driven back. Warren's advance line (Capt. Stackhouse) was then within 600 yards of the White Oak road. On the 31st, Lee ordered another attack, which was made by Hunton's and Wise's brigades in front and McGarvan's and Gracie's on the left. Ayres' and Crawford's divisions of Warren's corps were driven back in confusion upon Gen. Griffin's division (Capt. Stackhouse), which checked the advance. Gen. Miles with two brigades of Humphreys' corps (Capt. Fite) struck Wise's brigade on the left flank and drove it back, when the enemy retreated, and Warren (Capt. Stackhouse) pushed his advance across the White Oak road. On the 31st, the corps of Warren and Humphreys lost 1,311 in killed and wounded and 556 missing, while Lee lost 1,235.

On the night of the 30th Gen. George Pickett, in command of Gens. W. H. F. Lee, Rosser, and Fitzhugh Lee's divisions of cavalry with five brigades of infantry, marched down the White Oak road to Five Forks, between which and Dinwiddie Sheridan's cavalry (Capts. Black and Blough) were located. When the enemy came out Sheridan brought Custer's division (Capt. Blough) with two brigades of infantry and some artillery and barricaded the road about 4,000 yards northwest of Dinwiddie Court House, behind which Gibbs' and Gregg's cavalry (Capt. Black) rallied. Smith's brigade, which was pressed back, formed on the left.

On Friday, 31st, the 198th Pennsylvania Infantry (Capt. Stackhouse) moved out the Boydton Plank Road passing Mrs. Buller's house, where its division (Griffin's) massed. Their brigade then formed on the bank of Gravelly Run at the point where the bridge formerly stood. Gen. Chamberlain (Capt. Stackhouse) located several pieces of artillery for an anticipated attack. When Ayres' and Crawford's divisions were being driven back the enemy, flushed with some success, came to the very bank of a branch of the run, when Chamberlain changed the location of his batteries and brought the 198th Regiment, commanded by Maj. E. A. Glenn, into the interval facing the enemy's line and opened a heavy fire of artillery and musketry which checked its advance. At this moment Gen. Warren and

Gen. Griffin rode up to Gen. Chamberlain in unusual excitement and Warren said: "General, will you save the honor of the 5th Corps? Form your own plans and nobody shall interfere with you."

The water in the run was from three to four feet deep, flowing over a soft muddy bottom. Warren began to replace the bridge over the branch, but Col. Glenn, with the right wing of the 198th Regiment (Capt. Stackhouse), dashed through the stream, driving the enemy's skirmishers. The enemy was then driven back a mile or more to the field where the attack had been made on Ayres and Crawford in the morning. The enemy was intrenched. Chamberlain formed his line and gave the command to make an assault. The line moved out into the field and when it came in full view the enemy poured in a terrific fire of artillery and musketry, causing it to waver for a moment. Then, with every color flying and the officers leading, a dash was made across the field midst the volleys of destruction; the men were falling at every step but the line kept intact until the breastworks were reached; with a bound the boys were over it and captured almost an entire regiment.

Private Augustus Zeiber of Co. D, of the 198th Regiment, captured the battle flag of the 56th Virginia. Gen. Chamberlain declined to accept it, and gave it to the gallant Zeiber. This regiment lost about 75 men and the 5th Corps 1,433 in the assault.

Gen. Sheridan with Custer's division (Capt. Blough) held this position until morning, when he found that the enemy had withdrawn during the night. At 5 p. m. Warren sent Bartlett's brigade towards the Five Forks and at dark it had reached the house of Dr. Boisseau at the Gravelly Run crossing in the rear of the enemy.

About 10 p. m. on the 31st Warren ordered Ayres' division to join Sheridan, but the necessity of rebuilding a bridge over Gravelly Run prevented its reaching its position at J. M. Brook's house until daylight. The enemy was then falling back towards Five Forks. About 5 a. m., April 1, the 198th Regiment (Capt. Stackhouse) moved with Griffin's division in a southwesterly direction to Crumps, near the crossing of Gravelly Run.

On the 30th Gen. Humphreys' 2d Corps (Capt. Fite) connected with the 24th Corps on the right and on the left with Warren's 5th Corps. Its right was at the Crow house and its left on the Boydton road near the house of Mrs. Rainey. On the 31st it relieved a part of the line held by Warren (Capt. Stack-

house) on the left of the Boydton road. The four companies in these movements and engagements were:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
Henry J. Blough....	K...	{ 11th Pa. Cav.	First	Third	{ Cavalry.
		J. W. Phillips.	A. C. M. Pennington.	Geo. A. Custer...	{ P. H. Sheridan
Thomas D. Black....	F...	{ 21st Pa. Cav.	Second	Second	{ P. H. Sheridan
		O. B. Knowles	J. I. Gregg.....	Geo. Crook.....	{ Second
John B. Flite.....	D...	{ 110th Pa. Inf.	First	Third	{ Second
		F. B. Stewart.	P. R. de Trobriand..	Gershom Mott....	{ Humphreys.
Powell Stackhouse..	F...	{ 198th Pa. Inf.	First	First	{ Fifth
		E. A. Glenn...	H. G. Sickel.....	J. L. Chamberlain.	{ G. K. Warren

FIVE FORKS.

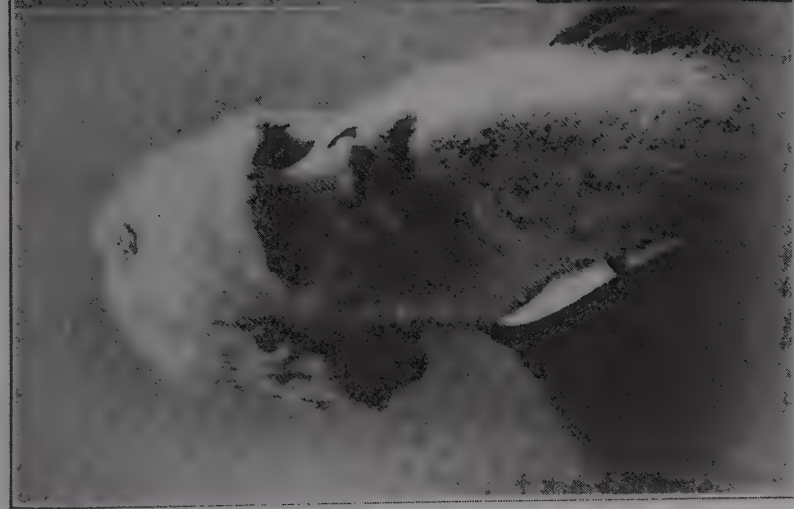
On March 30th, Gen. Grant's headquarters near Dabney's Mills were towards the right of his line. Gen. Horace Porter, one of his staff officers, says that Sheridan rode up to the tent, and dismounting, was asked about the situation on the left. Cheerful and optimistic, but restless and impatient, Sheridan finally said: "I tell you, I'm ready to strike out to-morrow and go to smashing things," all the while pacing up and down in front of Grant's tent, chafing like a hound in the leash.

Porter urged him to go in and speak thus before Gen. Grant, as Sheridan's feelings were those of all, but Sheridan declined to do so. However, through Porter's diplomacy, Gen. Grant called on Sheridan, who was in Gen. Ingalls' tent. In about twenty minutes Sheridan came out, mounted his white pacer, which had been captured at Missionary Ridge, and waving a goodby, was off to Dinwiddie.

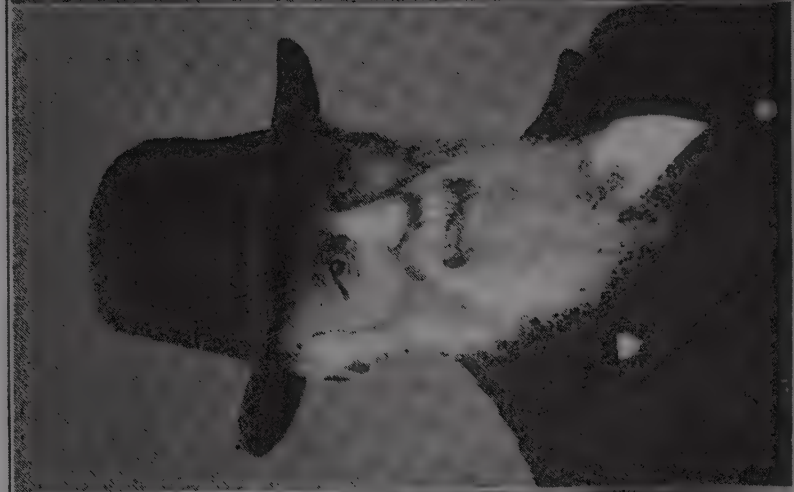
The engagements on the Quaker road on the 30th, and at Dinwiddie on the White Oak road and the marching on the 31st, brought on the decisive battle of Five Forks. Gen. Grant had instructed Gen. Sheridan to "go ahead and smash things." Of this brilliant combat Gen. Porter says: "It was one of the most interesting technical battles of the war, almost perfect in conception, brilliant in execution, strikingly dramatic in its incidents, and productive of immensely important results."

In the action there were three companies from Johnstown and one from Wilmore, with the 54th Regiment, Col. Campbell's old but reorganized companies, not far off. The four companies were:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
Henry J. Hads.....	G...	{ 11th Pa. Cav.	Second	{ R. S. McKenzie....	{ P. H. Sheridan.
		F. A. Stratton.	S. P. Spear.....		
Henry J. Blough....	K...	{ 18th Pa. Cav.	First	Third	{ P. H. Sheridan.
		J. W. Phillips.	A. C. M. Pennington.	Geo. A. Carter....	{
Thos. D. Black.....	F...	{ 21st Pa. Cav.	Second	Second	{ P. H. Sheridan.
		O. B. Knowles.	J. Irvin Gregg.....	Geo. Cook.....	{
Powell Stackhouse..	F...	{ 198th Pa. Inf.	First	First	{ G. K. Warren.
		E. A. Glenn....	A. L. Pearson.....	J. L. Chamberlain.	{ Chas. Griffin.



Col. Jacob Higgins.



Major David Hamilton.



Major Powell Stackhouse.

On the night of March 31st, Gen. Sheridan, without infantry, had his cavalry at Five Forks. At 10:15 p. m. Gen. Grant sent the following order from Dabney's Mills to Gen. Meade: "Let Warren (Capt. Stackhouse) move in the way you propose, and urge him not to stop for anything. Let Griffin (Capt. Stackhouse) go on as he was first directed." Grant informed Sheridan that Warren would arrive about midnight, and at 3 a. m., April 1, not having heard from him, Sheridan sent a dispatch to Warren to attack "at daylight anyhow."

At 1 a. m., Pickett, threatened by Warren's 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse) on his left, ordered a retreat to Five Forks to protect his communications with the South Side Railroad. Sheridan followed him at daylight with Devin's and Custer's (Capt. Blough) divisions, Crook's division (Capt. Black) being thrown on roads to the left. Pickett was found behind his intrenchments at Five Forks. About 1 p. m. Sheridan's cavalry had worked close up to Pickett's lines, when Sheridan ordered up Warren's 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse). McKenzie's cavalry division (Capt. Hads) advancing on the extreme right, drove Robert's cavalry and gained the White Oak road.

At 4 p. m. Warren formed Ayres' and Crawford's divisions in double lines, on the left and right of the Gravelly Run Church road. In a few minutes these divisions were on the White Oak road, where Ayres received a severe fire on his left and at once changed front and attacked the enemy in its entrenchments. Crawford continued to advance straight through the woods, with Griffin (Capt. Stackhouse) following. But Griffin saw the situation, and marching his division by the left flank, protected Ayres' flank, which had been thrown into confusion. Ayres finally connected with the cavalry on his left, made a gallant charge, carried the enemy's left, and swept down inside its works to and beyond Five Forks, capturing many prisoners. The enemy tried to make a stand on the road leading to the railroad, but the men were pursued so closely by Griffin (Capt. Stackhouse) and Crawford that they soon gave way.

Warren changed Crawford's division from the right to the left, and advancing in the rear of the enemy's infantry, with McKenzie's cavalry (Capt. Hads) on the right, drove them north of Hatcher's Run, taking four guns and many prisoners.

On the extreme left Custer (Capt. Blough) had a severe fight with cavalry and infantry, and gained but little ground until Devin and Ayres advancing from the rear, drove the in-

fantry out. The enemy retreated, and Custer (Capt. Blough), with a small body of infantry led by Gen. Warren in person, followed until long after dark. It was a total rout for Pickett, he losing over 5,000 men captured, with 6 guns and 11 colors. Sheridan lost 830 men, of whom 634 were of Warren's corps. The enemy's entire loss was 8,500.

Just before the assault was made, Gen. Chamberlain rode up to Maj. Glenn, who was commanding the 198th Regiment, and said: "Major, if you will take those works you shall have a colonel's commission." The major turned to his men, "Boys, will you follow me?" Their reply was a wild shout. Away they dashed with colors flying, and reached the breastworks, where a severe struggle ensued. Maj. Glenn received the brevet commission, but lost his life. As he was seizing one of the enemy's colors from the hands of the bearer, he fell mortally wounded, and died at City Point, April 4.

Because he did not march more promptly and did not show sufficient spirit in action, Gen. Sheridan was dissatisfied with Gen. Warren's movements, and relieved him. Whereupon Gen. Charles Griffin succeeded in the command of the 5th Corps.

About 11 a. m., April 2, the 198th Regiment with the 5th Corps and Sheridan's cavalry marched eastward on the White Oak road and defeated the enemy at Claiborne's road. Sheridan followed northward across Hatcher's Run to Sutherland's depot on the South Side railroad, when Miles' division, which had been with Sheridan, returned to the 2d Corps. The march continued late into the night, much of it on the double-quick, through dense thickets and swamps, with but a few short halts.

The victory at Five Forks caused President Davis to flee from Richmond, and Gen. Lee to give up Petersburg. His army marched out on the west side of the city on the night of April 2d, between 8 and 3 o'clock, to assemble at Amelia Court House. On April 3d, at 4:45 a. m., Gen. Willcox's 9th Corps (Capt. S. W. Davis) entered the city of Petersburg and took possession. On the same day Richmond was formally surrendered to Gen. Weitzel, who entered it from the north side of the James river.

In the first assault on Petersburg, April 2d, Gen. Grant lost 3,361 and Gen. Lee's estimated loss was 3,000.

The killed and wounded in Company F, 198th Pennsylvania:

Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864: Daniel T. Stineman, private, killed.

White Oak Road, March 31, 1865: John Kagarice, private, killed. Wounded: Gilson Boler and Augustus Keiflin, privates.

Lewis Farm, March 29, 1865: Wounded: Sergeant William J. Jefferson, Corporal Edward C. Thomas, Privates John D. Allstadt, John Custer, Henry Dible.

Five Forks, April 1, 1865: Wounded: Private John Gillinger.

ASSAULT ON BATTERY GREGG.

This was one of the assaults made in pursuance to the general attack made by Gen. Grant on Lee's intrenchments after the battle of Five Forks. It was a desperate hand-to-hand conflict, and Johnstown had five companies in the action.

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
John L. Decker.....	A...	54th Pa. Inf.	Second	Independent	Twenty-fourth
		A. P. Moulton..	W. B. Curtis.	John W. Turner.	John Gibbon.
Geo. B. Stineman...	C.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Bartholomew Kane. E....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
John McCune.....	H.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Henry Shick.....	I.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.

It is usually known as Fort Gregg, but it is properly designated at Battery Gregg. There were three strongholds at Petersburg called Forts Gregg, two of them Union and one Confederate, the latter being on the outer line of Lee's intrenchments. The principal one under Gen. Grant was less than a mile west of Fort Lee, at the southwest angle of Lee's powerful line of defenses, and the other one was two miles south of it, near Peebles' Farm. The battery known as Fort Gregg was located west by north of Fort Lee, north of Grant's Fort Gregg and west of Indiantown creek, which flows north into the Appomattox river.

At 1 p. m. the assault was made. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Duncan with about 300 men and two rifled cannon made a desperate defense, but in a half hour the assaulting column had taken the parapets; then a bloody hand-to-hand struggle continued until 2:30 p. m. Fifty-seven of the enemy were dead and about 250, including the wounded, were taken prisoners. Maj. Nathan Davis had been wounded early in the combat, but he gallantly led his men and had surmounted the parapets when he was killed. Color Bearer James P. Ryan was also killed as he was planting his flag on the rampart. It was on this day that Capt. Decker was promoted to major and John McCune was commissioned Captain of Company H.

Headquarters Second Brigade,
Independent Division, 24th Army Corps.

April 3, 1865.

Capt. C. H. Hurd, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the assault and capture of Battery Gregg, near Petersburg, Va., on the 2d instant, by the 2d Brigade, composed of the 12th West Virginia, 54th Pennsylvania and 23d Illinois Volunteers.

This brigade formed on the left of the line and was the first to mount the parapets and enter the work, capturing the entire garrison of 300 men, 56 of the number being killed. The colors of the 12th Regiment West Virginia Volunteers were the first planted upon the parapets, and the color-bearer, Private Joseph R. Logsdon, Company C, was shot down just as the flag-staff was fixed in the ground. Three pieces of artillery were taken in the fort, and immediately turned upon the enemy in another quarter. Capt. William A. Smiley, Co. D, 12th W. Va. Volunteers, received the surrender of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Duncan, who commanded the fort. James P. Ryan, color sergeant, 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed in the act of planting his colors. Two rebel flags were captured, one each by Privates J. W. Johnston, Company B, and Charles A. Reeder, Company G, Twelfth W. Va. Volunteers (awarded a medal of honor).

Maj. Nathan Davis, 54th Pennsylvania, nobly led on in the charge after being severely wounded, and was killed after climbing the parapet. Second Lieut. Joseph Caldwell, Company C, Twelfth W. Va. Infantry, was one of the first to enter the fort, when he was instantly killed with a bayonet. The resistance of the enemy was desperate. Those who were foremost in entering the fort were shot down or bayoneted, and several men killed on the top of the parapet in the act of leaping inside. The officers and men of the entire command acted with the greatest bravery.

Altogether the number of prisoners taken by this brigade amounted to 440 men, as reported by the provost guard. Part of them were captured on the skirmish line.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. B. CURTIS, Col. Com'dy.

THE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG.

Gen. Grant was fully aware that the war would end very soon, if proper caution were exercised; however, he was apprehensive that Lee might escape and join Gen. Johnston. Gen. Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah Valley had joined him at City Point, March 27th. Grant now had 124,700 men and 369 guns, and Lee had 57,000 men with 190 guns. Gen. Grant's plans were to move before Lee could attempt escape; therefore, on

the night of March 27, the Army of the James, under Gen. Ord (Capt. Hodge, Capt. James Burke, and the 54th Regiment) were secretly moved from the right flank to the left. This placed them on the west side of Petersburg.

On the morning of the 29th Sheridan's cavalry (Capts. Blough, Black and Hads), with the 2d Corps (Capt. Fite) and Warren's 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse) were also moved to the left flank. For the movements of Sheridan's cavalry for the next three days see the maneuvers and engagements at Dinwiddie Court House and Five Forks.

At 9 p. m., April 1, when Grant heard of Sheridan's success at Five Forks, he immediately ordered an assault all along Lee's lines to begin at 4 o'clock the next morning, but a little daylight being required, the bombardment was delayed until 4:45, when the thunder of hundreds of guns shook the earth. All the troops were engaged. At 5:15 a. m. a message came from Gen. Wright that he had carried the enemy's line and was pushing on. Gen. Parke (Capt. S. W. Davis) had captured the outer works in his front, with twelve pieces of artillery and 800 prisoners. Gen. Grant sent a telegram to Mr. Lincoln announcing these victories, and also that Sheridan with his cavalry (Capts. Black, Blough and Hads) and with the 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse), which "I sent him, is sweeping down from the west." At 7:30 Gen. Humphreys (Capt. Fite) sent a dispatch that he had carried the line in his front. All the news was cheering, and by noon all the outer works were taken, except Forts Gregg, Sedgwick and Whitworth. (See engagements at Forts Gregg and Sedgwick.)

Gen. Parke (Capt. S. W. Davis) entered Petersburg at 4:45 a. m., April 3d. Lee had evacuated the city between 10 and 3 o'clock that night. Gen. Grant went into the city about 9 a. m. and made his headquarters on a front porch while waiting for Mr. Lincoln, who, with "Tad," soon came. It was probably the happiest moment of his life. With a long and rapid stride and his countenance beaming with delight, President Lincoln came up to Gen. Grant, and grasping his hand said: "Do you know, general, I have had a sort of sneaking idea for some days that you intended to do something like this, though I thought some time ago that you would so maneuver as to have Sherman come up and be near enough to co-operate with you." Grant took leave of Mr. Lincoln; he and Meade joined Ord at Sutherland Station that evening.

Tuesday, April 4, the army took a few hours' sleep, and at

3 a. m. were again in the pursuit, which now became a foot race. That night Grant camped at Wilson's Station on the South Side railroad, 27 miles west of Petersburg.

Wednesday, April 5, Grant marched with the Army of the James under Gen. Ord (Capt. Hodge, Capt. Burke and 54th Regiment). At noon he had reached Nottoway Court House, about ten miles east of Burkesville, when he halted for a few hours' rest. The army then moved westward along the roads parallel with the South Side railroad. At dusk a lone soldier dressed in a Confederate uniform suddenly appeared from the bushes on the side of the road. A number of persons were in the act of seizing him, when Gen. Porter recognized him as Campbell, one of Sheridan's scouts, who had brought a dispatch for Grant. Campbell took a wad of tobacco from his mouth and breaking it pulled out a little ball of tinfoil, in which was the message, ending thus: "I wish you were here yourself." Grant dismounted from his black pony, "Jeff Davis," and called for his big bay, "Cincinnati," and started with Gen. Porter and a few others to meet Sheridan, whom he reached about midnight.

AMELIA COURT HOUSE.

Gen. Lee evacuated Petersburg on the night of April 2. Gen. Sheridan, who was in command of the left wing of Grant's army, had received information that Lee had ordered his forces from the north and south sides of the Appomattox river to assemble at Amelia Court House, on the Richmond & Danville railroad, which is about 31 miles northwest of Petersburg, where he expected to get supplies for his army. On April 4 Sheridan ordered Gen. Crook (Capt. Black) to take his command and strike the railroad between Jetersville and Burkesville, and then move south along the railroad. On the same day he directed Gen. Merritt's division of cavalry (Capt. Blough) to move towards Amelia Court House, and sent Griffin's 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse) to Jetersville. Gen. Sheridan reached the latter village before the arrival of the corps, and while awaiting his small escort arrested a man heading for Burkesville, riding a mule. The following dispatch was found on his person, signed by Gen. Lee's commissary general: "The army is at Amelia Court House, short of provisions. Send 300,000 rations quickly to Burkesville Junction." Sheridan at once changed his plans. to meet the convincing information, by ordering Crook (Capt. Black) to come towards him instead of going south. He

directed Merritt (Capt. Blough) to close in at Jetersville, and ordered Gen. McKenzie (Capt. Hads) to follow Lee. He also sent staff officers to hurry up Griffin's corps (Capt. Stackhouse). In his Memoirs he says the corps arrived that evening "tired men," who had "redoubled their strides." Gen. Merritt and Gen. Crook with their commands also arrived at the same time.

Gen. Humphreys with his 2d Corps (Capt. Fite) arrived at 3 p. m. on April 5. Gen. Meade reached Sheridan about an hour earlier than Humphreys' corps, but he was ill, and requested Sheridan to put his troops in position. Griffin's corps (Capt. Stackhouse) was intrenched across the Amelia Court House road, facing north. The 6th Corps was placed on its right and the 2d (Capt. Fite) on its left.

Gen. Davies' brigade of cavalry, sent on a reconnaissance, found that Lee was trying to escape by moving westward north of Amelia Court House. Gen. Grant was then with Gen. Ord, who was in the advance in the pursuit of the retreating army. Gen. Sheridan sent a dispatch to Grant stating the situation, and expressed a wish that he were with him. Grant immediately started to meet Sheridan, reaching his headquarters about midnight. Grant, Meade and Sheridan held a conference, when Meade requested that Griffin's 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse) should be returned to him. This was done the next morning.

ENGAGEMENT AT SAILOR'S CREEK.

Gen. Sheridan declares this battle one of the most severe combats of the war, but owing to the surrender of Gen. Lee three days thereafter it has been overshadowed by those eventful days. It resulted in the capture of Gen. Ewell and his corps, which included five other general officers.

It has been observed that Gen. Grant and Gen. Sheridan were so vigorous in their pursuit and attacks on Gen. Lee that he could not assemble his army at Amelia Court House, but the night of the 5th passed by it to the north, in his efforts to reach Lynchburg. At this time Sheridan's cavalry (Capts. Black, Hads and Blough), Humphreys' 2d Corps (Capt. Fite), Griffin's 5th Corps (Capt. Stackhouse), and the 6th Corps were at Jetersville. On the morning of the 6th Gen. Humphreys' corps (Capt. Fite), discovering that Lee was passing to the north of Amelia Court House, moved to Deatonville. Gen. Griffin (Capt. Stackhouse) passed through Painesville on the right of Humphreys. Sheridan's cavalry was on the extreme left flank of Grant's army,

keeping parallel with Lee's retreating army. Longstreet's corps was in the advance, and reached Rice's Station, on the Lynchburg railroad, where it awaited the arrival of the remainder of Lee's forces.

Gen. Humphreys' corps (Capt. Fite) was checked at Flat Creek to repair a bridge, but soon overtook Gordon, who was covering Lee's rear columns, and a running fight was kept up for fourteen miles. Gordon crossed Sailor's Creek and made a stand, but was defeated. Humphreys' corps (Capt. Fite) also crossed the creek and marched towards the High Bridge of the Lynchburg railroad, which crosses the Appomattox river a few miles east of Farmville.

While Grant was pressing Lee, as noted, Sheridan also crossed Sailor's Creek and discovered an opportunity to plant his force of cavalry (Capts. Black and Blough) in front of Lee's army. The two companies from Johnstown in this brilliant movement were:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade	Division.	Corps.
Henry J. Blough..K....	{	18th Pa. Cav.	First	{	Third
	{	J. W. Phillips.	A. C. H. Pennington.	{	W. Merritt....
					Geo. A. Custer.
					{ Cavalry.
					{ P. H. Sheridan.
Thomas D. Black. F....	{	21st Pa. Cav.	Second	{	Second
	{	O. B. Knowles.	J. Irvin Gregg	{	Geo. Crook....
			S. M. B. Young.....		Cavalry.
					{ P. H. Sheridan.

After crossing the creek, which flows northwest, and the road leading from Deatonville to Rice's Station, Sheridan directed Merritt (Capt. Blough) to shift his division to the left and take possession of the road. The order was obeyed and Lee's wagon trains were destroyed. In the meanwhile Gen. Crook (Capt. Black) posted his division squarely in front of Ewell's corps. These movements completely blocked Ewell, whose men fought like tigers to escape in a westerly direction through the woods. In order to prevent this, Crook (Capt. Black) dismounted two brigades of his cavalry and with one mounted brigade made an assault all along his line, while Merritt (Capt. Blough) fiercely attacked on Crook's right. It was a desperate fight between infantry and cavalry, but the latter held the enemy in check until Sheridan succeeded in getting Seymour's and Wheaton's divisions of infantry to close in on Ewell from the north and west, when they made a general attack. This took place about 5 p. m., and before dusk the battle was over and Ewell had surrendered with over 8,000 troops and five of his generals, namely: Kershaw, Barton, Corse, Dubose and Curtis Lee.

In Gen. Sheridan's report to Gen. Grant that night he said: "If the thing is pressed, I think that Lee will surrender." This advice was immediately wired to Mr. Lincoln, who promptly congratulated the army and included the well known laconic message, "Let the thing be pressed."

HIGH BRIDGE, APRIL 6.

While those stirring events were taking place on Sailor's Creek, the 54th Regiment (Capt. Decker, Capt. McCune) were in conflict with the enemy in one of the most gallant actions of the war, a few miles east of the creek. The companies from Cambria county were:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
John L. Decker....	A....	{ 54th Pa. Inf.	Second.	Independent.	Twenty-fourth.
		A. P. Moulton.	N. B. Curtis.	John W. Turner.	John Gibbon.
George B. Stineman	C....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Bartholomew Kane.	E....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
John McCune.....	H....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.
Henry Schick.....	I....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.

The 54th Regiment was a part of the Army of the James, commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord. Early on the morning of April 3, following the desperate hand-to-hand combat the day before in the capture of Fort Gregg, it took the lead in Gen. Grant's army in the pursuit to intercept Gen. Lee in his flight to the west. The regiment started from Petersburg on the Cox road, being parallel to and south of the South Side railroad. Gen. Grant was with Gen. Ord's command until he reached a point beyond the Nottoway Court House, when he left it to meet Sheridan at Jetersville. Before taking his departure Grant directed Ord to proceed in all haste and get in front of Lee's army to cut the High Bridge which crosses the Appomattox river on the Lynchburg railroad.

Two other companies from Cambria county were in Gen. Gibbon's corps, but they were not in the High Bridge engagement, namely:

Captain.	Co.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.
P. F. Hodge..A....	{	55th Pa. Inf.	Fourth.	First.	Twenty-fourth.
		Geo. H. Hill.	H. S. Fairchild.	R. S. Foster.	John Gibbon.
James Burke.C....		Same.....	Same.....	Same.....	Same.

On the night of April 5 these seven companies from Cambria county were at and in the vicinity of Burkesville. They had marched thirty miles that day and were then in front of and west of Lee's army, which was between Gen. Grant's army and the Army of the James.

At an early hour on the morning of April 6th Gen. Turner

directed the 54th Regiment and the 123d Ohio, with four companies from the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, to proceed to the High Bridge and destroy it, to prevent Lee crossing the Appomattox or using it for railroad purposes. The regiments were small, as there were not over eight hundred men in the entire expedition. They started immediately, but a short distance from the bridge they came into contact with Lee's advance pickets. After a brisk skirmish the pickets were driven back, but when less than a mile from the High Bridge the little command was almost surrounded by Gen. Rosser's division of cavalry, with Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry corps and Longstreet's corps of infantry in support. A reference to the detailed reports shows that Gen. Washburn, who was in command, made a gallant attempt to break through to reach the High Bridge that he might carry out Gen. Grant's direct order.

Making charge after charge and fighting until there was not a single officer to lead the little squad of cavalry, and being completely surrounded, they at last surrendered. Gens. Washburn and Read were mortally wounded. It was a magnificent effort. The men were taken back to Longstreet's corps, and were the 1,000 prisoners to whom Gen. Lee referred in his conversation with Gen. Grant while in the McLean House agreeing upon the articles of surrender, three days thereafter. During their captivity each of the men received only a cup of cornmeal and a piece of bacon about two inches square.

The following is a list of members of Company A, 54th Pennsylvania Infantry, taken prisoners at High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865, written by First Sergeant David R. Bryan, at Sailor's Creek, soon after his capture:

Capt. John L. Decker, 1st Lieut. John McCune, 1st Sergt. David R. Bryan, 2d Sergt. William Stearn, 4th Sergt. Edgar P. Ditzler; Corporals Joseph Shaffer, George S. Attie, F. S. Dy-sart, William Helsel, William Keiper and John McBride.

Privates: Peter Albright, Aaron Bennett, Martin Boyer, Josiah Bittner, William J. Cauffield, John Davis, George W. Fowler, Allen L. Garwood, James H. Harker, John F. Helsel, Goswin Keiper, David McKinney, Franklin Penrod, Joseph Schrenk, Charles W. Riley, Charles Barkley, Thomas Brenn, Jacob Bowman, Jacob R. Callihan, Michael Carr, Charles Donohoe, John Fisher, Daniel Good, Charles Hauck, Jacob James, William Lightner, Daniel McAvoy, Charles E. Smith, John W. Thomas, Jacob Hemminger, Henry Brauck, John L. Benfer, Samuel Bowman, David Callihan, George S. Duncan, William Edmunds, John H. Fisher, John Hissong, William T. Jones,

Benjamin F. Minnick, Henry Oldham, Conrad C. Smith and James I. Watkins. Musician, Adam G. Fockler. Total, 54.

These names were originally written in alphabetical order, excepting those of Frank Penrod, Adam G. Fockler, Charles W. Riley and Jacob Hemminger, who at the time were presumed to have escaped capture, but being brought in after the list was finished, their names were added at the foot. A Confederate gave the sheet of paper to Mr. Bryan, who prepared it for the purpose of sending it back into our lines by the chaplain, who, it was then understood, was to be paroled. This information was never given to the friends of the prisoners, as the chaplain was not paroled, and Mr. Bryan still possesses the original roll. At the time of the capture Capt. Decker had been commissioned major of the 54th Regiment, and Lieut. McCune, who was acting adjutant of the regiment, had been commissioned captain of Company H. Neither was mustered in as such officer, as the war closed three days thereafter.

After the prisoners were taken back the first thing the enemy did was to divest them of all clothing, boots and shoes, money and other valuables, and give to them the tattered clothes.

A squad of Company A, consisting of Sergeants David R. Bryan and William Stearn, and William J. Cauffield, Jacob James and John McBride, were not with the company when it was captured, but were on their way to fire the High Bridge, which they reached after the enemy had taken possession of it. At this time a confederate major rode up to the five soldiers, demanded their money and fired a revolver into the crowd. The fire was returned by these men who had not yet been taken prisoners, and the major was mortally wounded.

However, it was not long until they were captured, stripped of all their money and clothing, and taken to Gen. Longstreet's headquarters on the charge of murdering the major, Sergeant Bryan being taken into Gen. Longstreet's presence first. That the major was dead was admitted; but Bryan's defense was that the men not having yet been captured and having their arms, had a right to defend themselves as well as their country. Mr. Bryan was led out of the tent and Serg. Stearn was taken before the general, who was just about to begin the examination when Gen. Sheridan's cavalry came dashing over the hill. Gen. Longstreet and all his staff made a hasty departure. Gen. Sheridan captured his headquarters, but the prisoners were

taken with the enemy when they vamosed. The inquiry was never revived.

APPOMATTOX, THE END OF THE CHASE.

The morning of the 7th, Gen. Sheridan directed Gen. Crook (Capt. Black) to move to Farmville, and ordered Gen. Merritt (Capt. Blough) and Gen. Mackenzie (Capt. Hads) to Prince Edward's Court-House to frustrate Gen. Lee's attempt to retreat towards Danville. Gen. Crook found the enemy at Farmville and Gen. Gregg's brigade (Capt. Black) promptly attacked, but was fiercely assailed and forced to recross the Appomattox, losing a number of prisoners, including Gen. J. Irwin Gregg. That night Gen. Sheridan formed his cavalry in the path of Lee's retreat, locating Crook (Capt. Black) at Prospect station, Gen. Merritt (Capt. Blough) at Buffalo Creek, and sent Gen. MacKenzie (Capt. Hads) on a reconnaissance along the Lynchburg railroad.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade were with the army in the vicinity of Farmville. At noon Grant became satisfied that further bloodshed could not be justified by Gen. Lee, as he was facing the inevitable. Gens. Ord and Gibbon (Capts. Hodge and Burke) visited Gen. Grant, who spoke to them in reference to opening negotiations with Lee to stop the further useless sacrifice of life. Of this they fully approved. At 5 p. m. Gen. Grant sent the historical communication to Lee, asking for his surrender, through Gen. Humphrey's corps (Capt. Fite), which lay the nearest to Lee's line. Lee replied within an hour, but Grant did not receive it until nearly midnight. It was followed by other communications until the final surrender. On the afternoon of the 8th, Gen. Grant left Farmville and crossed the Appomattox, camping with Gen. Meade at Curdsville that night.

THE SURRENDER.

It will be recalled that Lee evacuated Petersburg Sunday night, April 2. On Monday morning Gen. Griffin's 5th Corps (Capt. Powell Stackhouse) was at Sutherland's Station, ten miles west of Petersburg. Gen. Humphreys' corps (Capt. Fite) and Gen. Parke's 9th Corps (Capt. Samuel W. Davis), which had lain southwest of Petersburg, took up their march in the rear of Gen. Ord's Army of the James (the 54th Regiment, Capt. Hodge and Capt. Burke) in the pursuit. On the 6th nearly the entire army was in the vicinity of Jetersville, excepting Gen. Ord,

who, being in advance, had discovered Lee trying to cross the Appomattox river near the High Bridge. Ord attacked at once, but he was brushed aside by the superior force. About this time the 54th Regiment was captured.

At daylight on the 7th, Lee had crossed the river and set fire to the bridges, but Gen. Humphreys (Capt. Fite) arriving in time to save one of them, followed, coming up to Lee's army entrenched about five miles north of Farmville on the Lynchburg plank road. Gen. Humphreys (Capt. Fite) attacked in front and on the left and suffered a loss of about 500 men. Gen. Mott, Capt. Fite's division commander, was severely wounded. That night Lee continued his retreat.

On the 6th the 198th Pennsylvania Infantry (Capt. Stackhouse) marched thirty-two miles and rejoined Gen. Humphreys' 2d Corps near Jamestown. The pursuers were marching with enthusiasm and cheerfulness; up hills and down ravines, over marshes and through briar swamps, sometimes plunging into water and fording deep streams, at other times double-quicking along the roads.

On the morning of the 8th the whole army moved at day-break. Gen. Meade with Humphreys' (Capt. Fite) and Wright's corps pushed northward, while Gen. Griffin's (Capt. Stackhouse) and Gen. Ord's Army of the James (Capts. Hodge and Burke, and the 54th Regiment) and Gen. Parke's 9th Corps (Capt. Davis) followed Gen. Sheridan to head off Lee in his attempt to reach Lynchburg. Sheridan overtook the advance at Sailor's Creek and blocked the retreat. The army marched all day and night Saturday and on Sunday morning were in the vicinity of Appomattox Court House.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning Gen. Horace Porter found Gen. Grant pacing up and down the yard, holding both hands to his head and who, upon inquiry, said he was suffering severe pain and had slept very little. After having breakfast with Gen. Meade he directed the whole army to close in on Lee at every practicable point, then mounted "Cincinnati" and started to meet Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters on Saturday night were in a little frame house south of the Appomattox Station. Before sun-up Gen. Ord (Capt. Hodge and Capt. Burke, arrived and informed Sheridan that his army was approaching after marching all night.

On Saturday night Lee had still hoped to escape and the result of the conference held with his principal generals was

that Gordon should undertake to break through Sheridan's cavalry. This movement was begun at daylight with firing in front of Crook (Capt. Black) and Mackenzie (Capt. Hads). In order to give Gen. Ord (Capt. Hodge and Capt. Burke) and Gen. Griffin's 5th Corps (Capt. Powell Stackhouse) time to form on the field, Sheridan directed Gen. Merritt (Capt. Blough) to gradually fall back, and in so doing to shift Devin's and Custer's (Capt. Blough) divisions of cavalry to the right to let Ord's and Griffin's troops come in line, with the latter on the right. Griffin's corps (Capt. Stackhouse) after an hour's rest on Sunday morning, started at dawn, marched two miles before breakfast, and then continued the pursuit, soon coming up to Sheridan's dismounted cavalry (Capt. Blough), which was slowly falling to the rear and side to make room for them and Ord's troops. As soon as the cavalry moved back, Ord (Capts. Hodge and O'Connell) and Griffin (Capt. Stackhouse) formed, and on a double-quick to the right soon faced the enemy in a solid line of battle with cavalry on either flank, their bayonets gleaming and flags flying ready for the order. Sheridan's line of battle was now completed and he gave the order to charge. This formation was made in full view of the enemy and they knew what was coming. Gen. Custer (Capt. Blough) was ready to start, but some detail elsewhere held the line for a few moments. Just as the line was about to move Lee ran up the white flag, and Peace came on that beautiful Palm Sunday morning.

Gen. George A. Custer (Capt. Blough) sent a staff officer to Gen. Sheridan with this dispatch: "Lee has surrendered; do not charge; the white flag is up." The surrender had come so suddenly that many of Lee's troops had continued their firing after the flag had been run up, and to a group of Confederate officers riding near him, Sheridan said, addressing himself with some impulsiveness to Gordon, "General, your men fired on me as I was coming over here and undoubtedly they are treating Merritt and Custer (Capt. Blough) the same way. We might as well let them fight it out." Replying, "There must be some mistake," Gen. Gordon directed his staff officers to stop it. When quietness was restored, Gordon said to Sheridan, "General Lee asks a suspension of hostilities." "I will entertain no terms except that Gen. Lee shall surrender to Gen. Grant on his arrival." Being assured that Lee's army was exhausted and that his surrender to Gen. Grant would fol-

low without doubt, Gen. Sheridan sent Col. Newhall with a dispatch to Grant, advising him that the surrender was awaiting his arrival.

The articles of surrender were executed in the McLean house in the little village of Appomattox Court House, where it had been arranged by Sheridan, Gordon and other officers, that Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee should meet at 1:30 p. m.

Col. Charles Marshall was the only Confederate officer with his chief, while Maj.-Gens. P. H. Sheridan, E. O. C. Ord, Rufus Ingalls, Seth Williams, John G. Barnard; Brig.-Gen. John A. Rawlins, chief of staff; Cols. Horace Porter, Theodore S. Bowers, Frederick T. Dent, O. E. Babcock, Ely S. Parker and Adam Badeau were with Gen. Grant. At 4 p. m. the terms of surrender were concluded, and Gen. Grant started for Washington City without having entered the enemy's lines.

Having endeavored to bring the war to a close with as little humiliation as was possible, the terms proposed by Gen. Grant had created a rather pleasant sentiment among the Confederates. Lee's officers tried to arrange the formal surrender so that their men should stack their arms in their own camps, which would necessitate the victors going for them. Such a plan was not consistent with the dignity of the occasion, and it was then agreed that the Confederates should march out and lay down their arms and colors in the presence of a portion of Gen. Grant's army. This agreeable duty was sought after by so many of the officers and men, that it was necessary to decide by lot upon whom should fall this honor. Gen. Griffin's 5th Corps of Infantry (Capt. Powell Stackhouse) and Gen. Mackenzie's division of cavalry (Capt. Hads) were thus chosen, and Gen. Chamberlain (Capt. Stackhouse) was designated to preside over these proceedings.

The Confederates formed in line with their battle flags unfurled, approached with a slow step, and halted at "present arms." In the intense quietness which prevailed, they faced the 5th Corps and Mackenzie's cavalry (Capts. Stackhouse and Hads), who stood at "shoulder arms." After dressing line and fixing bayonets, the Confederates advanced, stacked their arms, hung their cartridge boxes on the bayonets, and then sadly furled their flags and laid them down, some of them kneeling and kissing their colors in tears. It was then that the hearts of the victors went out to their late antagonists in deep sympathy.

EMORY FISHER POST, NO. 30, G. A. R.

The veterans of the Civil war organized this post July 19, 1877. The charter members were: George W. Arnold, Jacob M. Campbell, Virgil C. Elder, A. G. Fockler, J. M. Fockler, George W. Gageby, Irwin Horrell, William A. Kramer, Henry H. Kuhn, John H. Lenhart, Robert Litzinger, George F. Randolph, Frank H. Singer and George T. Swank. The Post purchased the ground and building which is now occupied by the Citizen's National Bank, and occupied it for several years, when it was sold and a new building was erected on the southwest corner of Locust and Park Place, opposite to the City Park. Here are also the headquarters of the Speer Orr Camp of the Sons of Veterans.

CHAPTER III.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Prior to the act of 1834 an education in the county of Cambria was to be gained only by attending private schools, which belonged to the masters who taught them, church schools, or under a tutor.

The first school in the county is said to be one opened in 1800 by Rev. D. A. Gallitzin, in connection with his church at Loretto. The teacher was a Mr. O'Connor, who was succeeded by James Leavy in 1806. The second one is claimed to have been opened at Beulah in 1802 by the Rev. Henry George, a Baptist minister, and the third in Johnstown in 1805, as elsewhere noted. Tradition records that James Maloy taught the first school in Ebensburg in 1810. John Thomas, born in Ireland in 1794, opened a subscription school in the village of Munster in 1825. He received \$1.50 per quarter for each pupil, and boarded among the patrons, some of his scholars coming six miles to attend the school.

The first academy in the county, established in Ebensburg by the Act of March 27, 1819, was under the direction of fourteen trustees. This board of control consisted of Protestant and Roman Catholic ministers and laymen, who were: Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin, George Roberts, Abraham Hildebrand, James C. Maguire, John Murray, Moses Canan, James Maloy, Charles B. Seally, John Agnew, William O'Keefe, Cornelius McDonald, Richard McGuire and Samuel McAnulty. The charter provided that the state should pay \$1,000 per annum for its maintenance, in consideration whereof five poor children were to be taught free of charge for a period of two years, so long as it would continue.

The first effort which might be classed as one toward free common schools was the Act of 1809; however, its basic principle was so objectionable that it was known as the "Pauper School Act." Under the authority of this act the children of poor parents might be sent to any school, the tuition for which the county commissioners were authorized to pay out of the public treasury, if the parent made affidavit that he was too poor to pay

the same. It was not, of course, a success, and very little money was ever paid by the county, but some was accepted, as appears by this bill:

Cambria County to Archibald Christy. Dr.		
For the schooling of the poor children of.....		
To Sarah Ann, 48 days.....	\$1.44	
To Bridget, 49 days.....	1.47	
To Cecily, 7 days.....	.21	\$3.12

The first substantial act authorizing the common school system was that of April 1, 1834, when the state appropriated \$75,000 to assist the townships and boroughs in adopting it. It authorized the election of six directors at a special election to be held in September of that year; that one director from each district should meet with the county commissioners in November, and a majority thereof should determine whether a school tax should be levied.

The first meeting of the directors and the county commissioners took place November 4, 1834. The latter were David Somerville, David Davis and Michael Leavy. The directors who met them were Daniel Brown for Cambria township, Henry J. McGuire for Allegheny, Robert P. Linton for Conemaugh, John McGough for Summerhill, Thomas Lilly for Clearfield, John McConnell for Susquehanna, and Jacob Rager for Jackson township. Richland township was not represented. All the members of the convention, excepting Mr. Rager, voted for an assessment of six mills to be levied and collected by the county for school purposes. On May 4, 1835, another meeting was held at the commissioners' office to determine what should be done for that year. David Davis and Michael Leavy represented the county. The directors were: Dr. J. Duane Stark, of Allegheny; William Wherry, of Cambria; Christian Good, of Conemaugh; Thomas Lilly, of Clearfield; Michael Kennedy, of Susquehanna; Philip Heading, of Richland; and Daniel Brown, of Washington. There was no director from either Summerhill or Jackson present on this occasion. The convention voted five for and two against levying a tax for that year. In accordance with the Act of Assembly, the convention fixed Saturday, May 23, for the people of the several districts to vote on the question whether any of the respective districts desired to increase the levy. The vote was to be taken at the several polling places, excepting that for Washington township, which was to be held at Brown's Mill. On May 2, 1836, the convention again met Michael Leavy and David Todd. On this occasion the directors were: Richard

Scanlan, of Allegheny township; Moses Canan, Esq., of Cambria; Samuel Kennedy, Esq., of Conemaugh, which included Johnstown; Ephraim Crum, of Summerhill; Thomas Lilly, of Clearfield; John McConnell, of Susquehanna; John Murray, Esq., of Jackson; William Slick, of Richland, and John McGough, of Washington. Mr. Murray was chosen chairman, and Mr. Canan secretary. There was a unanimous vote for levying the taxes for this year, and the common schools for Cambria were fairly launched. No serious opposition has ever been made to the system.

The records do not disclose the names of all the directors for 1834, but four of those from Conemaugh township were Robert P. Linton, Adam Cover, George Bheam and Edwin A. Vickroy. In the following spring Paul Benshoff and Peter Levergood were elected. At the latter election David Todd and William Wherry were chosen without opposition for Cambria township; Jacob Griffin and Philip Heading for Richland; Ephraim Crum and John Pringle for Summerhill township, and William Douglass and William Gifford for Susquehanna. Munster township seems to have elected six that spring, who were John Luckett, John McGough, Joseph Lilly, John Noel, Charles Kennedy and James Fenlon. On the 20th of April Washington township selected their directors at a public meeting duly organized, with James Fenlon, inspector; Robert Burgoon and Charles McManamy as judges, and Bernard McClosky, secretary. The vote was unanimous for Daniel Brown, William Brown, Samuel D. Lilly, William Hudson, John Fisher and Michael McCue. In 1836 William Todd and Richard Scanlon represented Allegheny township, and Charles Wilson and Samuel Good, Jackson.

In the General Assembly for 1835 a concerted attempt was made to repeal the school law thus adopted; the repealing act passed the Senate and seemed to have the right of way in the House without much opposition until Thaddeus Stevens suddenly appeared and defeated its repeal in the greatest parliamentary fight ever made in our state. At this time there were but nine schools in the county.

The first teacher in the public schools of Ebensburg was Randall Morton, born in Whately, Mass., in August, 1817. He now resides in Pittsburgh, where he and Mrs. Morton will celebrate their sixty-seventh wedding anniversary in August, 1907. In his ninetieth year, he enjoys excellent health and the com-

panionship of the many friends he made while he was for so many years engaged in active service in the schools of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Morton came to Johnstown early in 1837, and the directors of Ebensburg not being able to find a teacher for the school which they desired to open, Moses Canan suggested that Mr. Morton apply for the position. The youth was afraid he could not stand the examination. However, after much urging, and armed with a letter from Mr. Canan to Johnston Moore, he started for Ebensburg early one morning in August. He rode an old canal horse, over the roughest of roads, scarcely more than a trail through the mountain wilderness. He presented his letter to Mr. Moore that evening, and the next evening appeared before the school board for examination with fear and trembling. The board, composed of six men, smoked and talked of everything except school matters, until at last one inquired if they had not better ask the young man some "literary questions"—silence and continued smoking. Then another member suggested that Michael Dan Magehan, being the literary member of the board, had better put the questions, whereupon Michael Dan bringing down his fist upon the table said emphatically, "What the devil shall I ask him? Put him to work." So ended the much dreaded examination, and to work he went, and organized the first public school in that place, in the old Academy building, September, 1837. Mr. Morton received a salary of \$25 a month and paid \$2 a week for board. As there was only enough money in the treasury to pay a teacher for three months, at the end of that time the school was closed. Mr. Morton then proposed opening a subscription school, and inquired of Mr. Moore what charge he thought he ought to make. Mr. Moore, who wanted the school to be exclusive, because his children would attend it, told him to "ask a good, stiff price, one dollar a month for each pupil." Mr. Morton did so, and to the surprise of both, enrolled sixty pupils. After two terms of this, the town treasury having been replenished, the public school was again opened for one term, pupils and teacher returning to it. The subscription school alternated with this for two years, when Mr. Morton accepted a more lucrative position in Somerset.

The office of county superintendent of schools was established in 1854, the late Judge Robert L. Johnston being the first incumbent. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded on October 6, by S. B. McCormick, of Johnstown, who was re-

elected in 1857 for a three-year term. Mr. McCormick died in Oakdale, California, May 1, 1903.

The superintendents who followed were: Thomas A. Maguire in 1860, succeeded by James M. Swank, February 7, 1861, who resigned within a year. William A. Scott, of Ebensburg, who was appointed January 4, 1862, was killed at Fredericksburg the next December. Henry Ely was commissioned August 13, 1862. J. Frank Condon was elected in May, '63, re-elected in '66, and resigned in the next year. Thomas J. Chapman completed the unexpired term, and was elected in May, '69, and re-elected in '72. Hartman Berg was chosen in May, '75, and was re-elected in '78. Lewis Strayer, chosen in '81, was re-elected in 1884. W. J. Cramer, elected in May, 1887, and died in the following January, when J. W. Leech was appointed to serve the unexpired term. Mr. Leech was elected in May, '90, and re-elected in '93. T. L. Gibson was elected in May, '96 and '99. Herman T. Jones who succeeded in 1902, was re-elected in 1905.

The salary of \$400 was paid for the first three years, but in 1857 it was increased to \$800; in 1866 to \$1,000; in 1884 to \$1,500; in 1893 to \$1,700, and in 1905 to \$2,000.

The earliest record is that of 1853, which shows seventeen districts in the county; the average number of months the schools were open was four; the average salary for men was \$21.37, and for women, \$15.06 per month. There were 110 schools for 4,561 scholars. In 1877 there were thirty-nine districts, with 170 buildings and 215 teachers, for an average attendance of 7,000 scholars. The wages had increased to \$37 and \$31, respectively. The total expenditure for school purposes in 1876 was \$74,613.86.

Mr. Swank was commissioned superintendent of the common schools February 1, 1861, and during the next six weeks visited twenty-one of the twenty-six districts. The schools in Johnstown, Ebensburg and Richland township were not in session a sufficient length of time after that to permit him to visit them without skipping more important duties. In Conemaugh borough they had been closed the previous fall, and in Blacklick and Chest townships and Summitville borough they had closed before he reached these districts. The terms were from three to five months. In the nineteen remaining districts he found the condition of the schools and public sentiment as follows:

Wilmore.—There was one school with Adam George as teacher; 50 pupils present and 114 enrolled. The system was popular.

Carrolltown.—Charles Fagan was the only teacher in the district; he had 36 present and 57 enrolled. There was some opposition to the system.

Susquehanna township.—John Powers was the teacher, and had 20 pupils present, with 50 on the roll. The system was popular.

White township.—He visited two schools. The one at Rose-land, (Gideon D. Byers, teacher, had 11 present, with 29 on the roster. Diphtheria prevented a better attendance. At the Fallen Timber school house Thomas A. Powers was in charge; the superintendent found the school closed for the want of fuel, because the contractor had failed to deliver it. He visited George W. Bowman, the secretary. The schools were popular, but the district was heavily in debt. (Mr. Bowman served as a director for White and Reade townships for more than twenty-five years.)

Clearfield township.—He visited two schools. John A. Kennedy was teaching at No. 9 school, and had 26 present and 42 enrolled. At St. Augustine Miss Sue E. M. Cantwell was in charge, and had 25 present and 23 absent. There was some opposition to the schools there.

Carroll township.—Three schools were visited. Hugh R. McMullen was the teacher at the Buzzard school, with 22 present and 40 enrolled. At Luther's school house there were 21 present and 39 absent. James A. Luther was the teacher. At the Fulmer school Thomas Hoover was in charge, with 30 present and 15 absent. The superintendent found some opposition in portions of the district.

Cambria township—He visited three schools. Daniel J. Jones was teaching one near the Yellow Church, with 25 in attendance and 11 absent. The Pensacola school was in charge of Thomas Davis, with 18 scholars present and 25 absent. At the school near Marletts there were 36 present and 14 absent Orlando Brookbank was the teacher. The system was popular.

Chest Springs—One school in the borough with Lizzie Roberts teaching. She had 36 present and 75 on the roll. The schools were appreciated.

Allegheny Township—He visited two and makes this note: "I reached the schoolhouse at 8 o'clock in the morning; remained until 9½ o'clock without a fire, when, the teacher not making his appearance, it was deemed advisable to adjourn. We accordingly left in company with the half frozen scholars.

Where was Mr.?" William Adams was teaching at the Weakland school, and had 10 pupils present and 32 absent. There was some opposition in this district.

Loretto Borough—Only one school. The boys were taught by Brother Vincent, who had 30 present out of a total of 33, and the girls were in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who had 40 enrolled.

Croyle Township—Two schools visited. George Sharretts was in charge of the Summerhill school, with 40 in attendance and 25 absent. At school No. David Lamb was the teacher, who had 12 out of 30 present. Mr. Lamb stated the slender attendance was due to the maple sugar season. There the superintendent found a favorable sentiment.

Summerhill Township—He visited two schools. No., located near Oliver Crum's, was taught by Miss Kate G. Young, now Mrs. Smith of Johnstown. There were 6 absent out of a roll of 26. The other school, designated by number but not given, was taught by Albert G. Collier who, on account of the maple sugar boiling, had but 14 present out of an enrollment of 61. The people were in favor of the system.

Washington township had only one school open, which was near the Summit. Miss Susan Magehan had 20 scholars in attendance and 13 absent. The district was in debt, and the people were disheartened by reason of some mismanagement of the finances.

Munster Township—William Levy was teaching at the Glass school, with 40 present and 20 absent. The Red Schoolhouse was taught by A. D. Criste, who was subsequently elected county treasurer. He had 45 in attendance out of 60 enrolled. The system was appreciated by the people.

Conemaugh Township—This school was in what is now Franklin borough, and was taught by T. J. Chapman, who had 55 present out of an enrollment of 75. The school known as Mineral Point was taught by Miss Sallie Coleman, who had 21 out of 40 present. He unqualifiedly stated the system did not have a known opponent.

Taylor Township—There were three schools in this township. The one at Conemaugh station was taught by William A. Scott, of Ebensburg. There were 40 present out of a roll of 57. The Angus school was taught by Miss Martha Nesbit, who had 41 present, almost the entire enrollment. Cambria Furnace was in a bad condition, there being only 8 present out of 29. The

situation could not be properly considered in the report. The system was popular but the finances were deranged.

Yoder Township—There were four schools. Cambria City was taught by Erhard Beuttner, who had 60 out of 93 present. There was some opposition at this place. R. H. Pike was teaching the Bheam school, now in the Morrellville district, and had 40 present and 16 absent. The Younker school was taught by John F. Allen, who had 20 out of 34. The Stutzman school, which was in charge of Jacob A. Stutzman, had 26 present and 41 enrolled.

Jackson Township—Christian Harrison was teaching at Albaugh's, and only had 15 present out of 45. Mr. Harrison said it was on account of the spring work on the farms. The school at Brown's was taught by James M. Singer, who several years thereafter was elected recorder of the county. He had 25 present and 15 absent. Timothy Davis was teaching the Harris school, where there was an average attendance for the month of 26 out of an enrollment of 40. The system was popular there.

Millville Borough School No. 1 was taught by Henry Ely, who had an average attendance of 80 out of 104; Jacob A. Harrold, who later was coroner of Cambria taught No. 2, and had 75 present out of 128; James Eldridge had charge of No. 3 school with 60 present and 20 absent. The schools were liberally sustained by the people of this district.

In 1906 there are two townships which have High Schools. The School Board for Reade township established one in 1899, which has been very successful, it now having a four-year course of study. Adams township organized the second last year, and also employed a township Superintendent, the first district to do so. The boroughs of Barnesboro, Dale, East Conemaugh, Ebensburg, Franklin, Gallitzin, Hastings, Patton, Portage and South Fork also have high schools.

For the year 1905-06 there were 599 teachers employed, 162 of them in Johnstown; the next largest were Adams and Reade, each having 22; Carroll township 21 and Patton next with 16. All these teachers had charge of the 12,638 boys and 12,682 girls enrolled, with an average daily attendance of eighty-three per cent. The average cost per pupil per month was \$1.46. The term in Johnstown, Patton and Westmont was nine months; in Barnesboro, Cresson township, East Conemaugh, Ebensburg, Ferndale, Franklin, Gallitzin, Hastings, Lilly, South Fork,

Spangler and Lower Yoder, eight months, and all others were seven months terms, the average term being 7.81 months. During that period the average salaries were: Adams, \$44; Allegheny township, \$35; Barnesboro, \$54; Carroll, \$39; East Cene-maugh, \$64; Ebensburg, \$69; Gallitzin, \$60; Hastings, \$65; Reade, \$46; Johnstown, \$76; Patton, \$75; South Fork, \$78; Westmont, \$70; Lower Yoder township, \$41. The average paid to men in the county was \$54.12, and to women, \$41.61. The aggregate amount expended was \$427,801.72, of which \$168,802.75 was disbursed in the city of Johnstown.

The first Teachers' Institute in the county was organized in Johnstown February, 1856, and another meeting held the following October. Being a permanent organization, its sessions were usually convened in Johnstown, Jefferson, now Wilmore, and Ebensburg. On November 12, 1857, it met in Seminary Hall, a building in the rear of the Presbyterian church, at which time the officers and members were: President, Abraham Kopelin; Vice-President, Henry Ely; Recording Secretary, John P. Linton; Corresponding Secretary, S. B. McCormick, and Treasurer, A. L. Guss. Among the members were: Jacob A. Stutsman, John F. Barnes, T. L. Keeseey, Samuel Harshberger, James Gray, Joseph J. Stutsman, Elias K. Wasser, James D. McConnell, John H. Fisher, Joe H. Gadd, William L. Shryock, George S. King, Jr., George W. Stutsman, G. W. Miles Rigor, Joseph Holsopple, General James Potts, A. H. Sembower, J. Evans Myers, Emanuel Shaffer, A. S. Prosser, Emma Gadd, Maria A. Nesbit, Elizabeth Nesbit, Mary A. Burk, Mary M. Sheperd, John T. Cooney, Thomas Vickroy, Edward S. Mechesney, William B. Mechesney, J. R. Weaver, J. A. Kirkpatrick, Eliza Minnick, Margaret Levergood, who became the wife of Thomas E. Watt; Amelia Boggs, whose husband was George F. Randolph; Jennie Long, and Mary M. Swank, who became Mrs. William Turner.

On this occasion William R. Hughes, William H. Gardner and William Palmer of Jefferson were elected honorary members. The Institute adjourned to meet at Jefferson (now Wilmore), on the second Thursday of February, 1857. These institutes have continued annually, the fortieth being held in Ebensburg, in November, 1906. The city of Johnstown has been separated from the county institute since 1900.

The first institution of learning in Johnstown was a little log house about 18 by 20 feet, built in 1805 on the lot at the northeast corner of Vine street and Park Place, by the Rev. John

Mineely, who there presided over a subscription school, the tuition of which ranged from fifty to seventy-five cents per month of six days in a week for each scholar. Rev. Mineely married Harriet Morgan, and lived and died on a farm above Franklin borough, which was known as the Emerson farm for many years. Rev. Mineely was classed among the Dunkard preachers.

The teachers following him were: George Gordon, a Mr. Carrollton, John Beatty, David Garber, Joseph Berry, Hiram Folsom, and B. D. Doty, who taught from 1832 to 1834.

William McKee, who died recently, came to Johnstown in 1822, where he served as burgess, justice and alderman for many years. He attended a pay school in 1827, when David Garber taught in the "old black" schoolhouse, which, Mr. McKee believed, was erected about 1812. He also attended school in a building which stood on the site of the United Brethren church, on Vine street, when the teachers were Hiram Folsom and Jonathan Bowen. The books used were "Pike's Arithmetic and Western Calculator," "English Reader," "United States Spelling Book," and the "Testament." He states that he graduated there in 1834 by learning to solve simple fractions, because the teacher, never having studied it, could not help him in vulgar fractions. However, his education, which was considered excellent at that period, was completed in a school taught by Homer Hart at the "Bucket Factory" below the town, where he mastered the problems in vulgar fractions.

In accordance with the school act passed in 1834, the public schools were organized in the borough of Johnstown, and the teachers selected by the board of directors were: Samuel Douglass, 1834-37; Orson H. Smith, Jonas J. Huber and David F. Gordon, 1839-41; Samuel Douglass, 1841-44; Charles Meegan, Cyrus L. Pershing in 1845. Then annually, J. B. Breckinridge, C. E. H. Richardson, a Mr. Caldwell, George M. Reade, Andrew Gohn, Samuel Douglass, and James F. Skyles and S. B. McCormick, from 1853 to 1855.

About the time of the completion of the Union School building, the borough of Johnstown was authorized, November 22, 1855, to elect a principal for its schools. Henry Ely was the successful candidate, and was elected for a term of three years, but in 1858 the position was raised to that of superintendent, and A. H. Sembower was chosen, who served for two years. In 1860, Edward H. Mauck was elected; 1861, S. B. McCormick;

1862, J. Frank Condon; Condon resigned and Mr. McCormick served that unexpired term. In 1863 Henry Ely; 1864, J. W. Schwartz; 1865-68, A. C. Johnson, excepting the latter part of the term Mr. McCormick succeeded. From 1869-72, George W. Cope; in 1872, J. R. Hykes; 1873-75, B. H. Patterson; then H. S. Phillips for one year; 1876-79, N. N. Keener; in 1879 A. S. Brubaker; 1880, M. E. Scheibner. He was followed by T. B. Johnston, Borough Superintendent from 1881 to 1890. In 1890 Mr. Johnston was elected city superintendent and served until 1896, when he was succeeded by J. M. Berkey, who served for three terms. James N. Muir, the present incumbent was elected in 1905.

Thirty-four years prior to the adoption of the common school system, Joseph Johns seems to have had prescience of what they should be and what they actually are after one hundred years, inasmuch as when he gave the charter for the town of Conemaugh, now the city of Johnstown, dated November 3, 1800, he dedicated to the people the large piece of ground on the corner of Market and Carr streets, on which the high school building is erected, "for the purpose of erecting school-houses and houses of public worship, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever."

Ten years thereafter on the northeast corner of the grounds, a little one-story log schoolhouse was erected which was subsequently weatherboarded, but never painted, and by the boys named "Old Blacky." It was paid for by public subscriptions, and was the first place of worship and, until 1854, was used for school purposes.

In 1836 the "Little Brick" was built on the southwest corner and was likewise used as a place of public worship. In 1837 Judge Easley built what was always designated the "McConaughy Schoolhouse" on the southwest corner of Walnut and Conemaugh streets, which cost \$200, and was in 1850 moved to the Market street site and placed between "Old Blacky" and the "Little Brick." After it was properly repaired the boys named it the "White Schoolhouse," as the contrast with "Old Blacky" was so pronounced as to be attractive. However, their usefulness was not ended for many years, inasmuch as on May 26, 1855, Old Whitey was sold for \$176, and Old Blacky for \$63, and they were moved away for other purposes.

The Union Schoolhouse erected on the same site at a cost of \$4,458, was completed and ready for occupancy January 1,

1856, with the following teachers: Henry Ely, principal, \$50; J. B. Ewing, his assistant, \$30; Misses Mary Swank, Louise E. Vickroy, and Amelia E. Clippinger, as principal assistants, and Misses Mary E. Shaffer, Virginia Roberts and Hortense Kookan, as assistant teachers. The highest grades were not co-educational inasmuch as Misses Swank and Clippinger taught the girls and Messrs Ely and Ewing the boys; Miss Clippinger also aided Miss Kookan in the second grade of boys and girls, and Misses Vickroy and Roberts taught the primary classes of boys and girls. The Johnstown schools were first graded in 1855.

The rules required twenty-four days to the month, from 8 to 12, and from 2 to 5 o'clock between April and October, and the remainder of the year, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock with a recess not to exceed five minutes. The twelfth article was this:

"The law of kindness in reproof must be exhausted before the 'rod' is resorted to. The rod as a punishment must be administered with humanity. In the event that neither persuasion nor the rod will subdue the pupil, the same shall be reported to the board, who will suspend or expel as in their judgment seemeth right." However, the regulations of this period were somewhat in advance of those of December 13, 1837, when Moses Canan was President; Frederick Leyde, Secretary, and Paul Benshoof, Edwin A. Vickroy, Samuel Douglass and Daniel Goughnour, Jr., were the Directors of the borough and Conemaugh Township, which was the school district. They promulgated seventeen articles of rules, of which the first was: "The school quarter shall consist of twelve weeks. No school shall be kept on every second Saturday in the country, and every Saturday afternoon in Johnstown, and on Christmas Day. No 'barring out,' as heretofore usual, will be permitted."

It provided also that all persons above four years should be admitted; that the teachers must have the fires made early and room warm, and swept once a day; each scholar must come well provided with books, according to this classification; Cobb's speller, reader and arithmetic; Goodrich's history of the U. S.; Kirkham's grammar and Olney's geography, and, for those whose parents or guardians request it, portions of the Old and New Testament; good paper, quills, and ink, and the teacher must prohibit the use of any other kind; the teacher or one of the leading scholars must read deliberately and distinctly, a portion of the Holy Writ, every morning and evening, at the opening and closing; and these rules and regulations must be read in school every Monday morning.

During the period between 1825 and 1840, some of the teachers were Rev. Timothy Davis, Dr. West, Robert P. Linton, Frederick Sharretts, Mrs. Gilmore, Jonathan and Mary Bowen, Orson Smith, Jonas J. Huber, David F. Gordon and Priscilla Livermore.

In the decade following 1840, some were Thomas Reed, S. Dean Canan, Jacob Trefts, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. H. Richardson, George M. Reade, Andrew Gohn, Keziah Morris, John F. Barnes, Alice Scott, Miss McCune, Miss Buzzard and Mrs. Lovicy Butler, who taught in 1842.

In the decade ending in 1860, some of the teachers were Jane Horrell, Cynthia and Jennie Cunningham, Miss Baker, Prof. Giffin, Maria Nesbit, Margaret Ramsey, now Mrs. W. Horace Rose; Miss McCullough, Miss Elliott, Prof. Trabert, Agnes Montgomery, S. B. Bathurst, John A. Kirkpatrick, James N. Rea and J. G. W. Martin.

In the following decade, there were Matilda and Jennie Hyndman, Columbia A. Horne, Mary Woodruff, Mary E. Douglas, Jane Flanagan, Mrs. Mary L. Crilley, Sydney Postlewaite, Libbie Struble, Libbie Swank, Mary Gageby, Rose Quinn, Lizzie Marshall and John M. Taney.

During the Seventies, some of the teachers were George W. Phillippi, Sarah Hunt, Mary Sheperd, Lucy Dickey, Annie Zech, John R. Hykes, Jennie Hendricks, Emma McCague, A. J. Cook, Clara A. Engelbach and Agnes Myers; and

In the Eighties, there were J. J. Miller, O. R. Smith, Jennie Caldwell, Margaret Walters, now Mrs. Frederick Krebs; John M. Rose, John A. Scott, Eva Canan, J. W. Leech, Gertrude Crouse, Ida V. Bash, G. C. Brinkey, Jennie Trefts, Ida B. Menoher, Margaret L. Davis and Ella Walters.

The tax levied for 1835 was \$385.65, with a state appropriation of \$73.69. Adam Cover was the collector, and, to his honor, he succeeded in collecting every penny of the levy.

The wages per month up to 1856 were \$15 to \$20 for women, and \$20 to \$30 for men, with a three months' term of school.

In 1853 there were six schools of 188 boys and 145 girls. Cost of each scholar per month, 42 1/24 cents; total levy, \$1,154.58; appropriation, \$115.34.

In 1854-55 the number of schools was five; 173 boys and 214 girls; cost per scholar per month, 33 cents. Total receipts, \$1,986.46; expenses for schoolhouses, \$315.57; for fuel etc., \$96.

For 1866-67, schools, eleven; 484 boys and 479 girls; cost

per month, \$1.14; levy, \$8,213.40; appropriation, \$394.57; paid for schoolhouses, etc., \$4,269.63; for wages, \$2,450.

For 1876-77, schools, twenty-three; 748 boys and 759 girls; cost per month, 87 cents; levy, \$13,786.28; appropriation, \$1,303.64; paid for teachers, \$8,865.80; for other expenses, \$6,638.68.

In 1881, schools, thirty; boys, 806; girls, 889; cost per month, 97 cents; levy, \$20,208.30; paid for teachers, \$10,744.24; other expenses, \$18,859.01.

The buildings in Woodvale and Conemaugh were destroyed by the Flood, and the Union School on Market street by a fire a week or so thereafter. September 7, 1889, the board decided to open the schools on the 30th for an indefinite period, and also decided not to levy a school tax for that year, but depend on the insurance money and other available funds to carry the term. The directors provided for twenty-four schools as against thirty-six in 1888. The four buildings used were Union street, Adam, Dibert and Horner streets.

The teachers lost in that terrible catastrophe were the Misses Mattie McDevitt, Emma K. Fisher, Laura Hamilton, Mary P. White, Jennie M. Wells, Minnie Linton, Maggie Jones, Rose Carroll, Mary Dowling, Kate McAneny and Carrie Richards, of the classical school, and Charles F. Gallagher.

The first high school in Johnstown was organized by S. B. McCormick in 1868, in the building now occupied as the station for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It was taught by A. C. Johnson, who had thirty pupils. The course included reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, philosophy, physiology, botany and U. S. history, algebra, geometry, physics, music and civil government. Latin was not a part of the regular course of study but several scholars studied it and recited after school hours; however, it was included in the course the next year. The high school was removed to the Adam street building in 1880, and the next year to Union street. It was while in this building the three-year course of study was first adopted by T. B. Johnston, and in 1884 it was made a four-year course. J. J. Miller, who is now a judge of the orphans' court in Pittsburgh, was the principal, but he soon resigned and was succeeded by John A. Scott of Indiana. The first commencement exercises were those of 1882.

In 1892 the high school was removed to the Somerset street building, where it remained until 1899, when it was located on

the Market street site, in a new building erected and especially equipped for it at a cost of about \$100,000. It has an assembly room with stage, 52 by 90 feet and 30 feet in height, with a convenient and comfortable gallery. All the school exercises of a public nature and the regular meetings of the Literary Societies are held there.

The regular course of study is three years each in the primary, intermediate and grammar grades, and four years in the high school. The first six grades include reading, arithmetic, grammar, writing, spelling, geography, history, physiology, music and drawing. In the seventh year writing is eliminated, excepting in connection with other studies. In the ninth year physiology and drawing are omitted and algebra is substituted. When the student enters high school he has the choice of three courses of studies: the regular academic, the college preparatory, or the commercial course. These courses cover all the higher branches of study.

James N. Muir is the superintendent in 1906-07. The special supervisors are Flora B. Potter, of drawing; Mary J. Cooper, of primary work; Sherman A. Ferrell, of vocal music, and H. R. Jaques of manual training. There are 155 teachers in the primary, intermediate and grammar grades, making in all 174 instructors. The term usually begins on the Monday nearest the first of September, continuing for nine months.

The proceeds of a course of lectures and concerts given during the year by men and women of ability and renown, are devoted to the High School Library, which is becoming one of excellent worth.

COMPARATIVE NUMERICAL GROWTH IN THE CITY OF JOHNSTOWN.

Years ending:	1853	1867	1876	1881	1891	1892	1898	1899	1902	1904	1906
Teachers employed ...	6						87	108	146	155	171
Pupils enrolled ...	333	963	1,507	1,695	3,545	3,323	4,177	5,403	6,148	6,326	6,770
Pupils in High School.							104	141	246	282	358

PAROCHIAL AND SELECT SCHOOLS, 1906.

There were 56 teachers in these wards:

	<i>Pupils</i>
St. John's English Catholic, 9th ward.....	511
St. Patrick's English Catholic, 17th ward.....	122
St. Joseph's German Catholic, 9th ward.....	529
St. Mary's German Catholic, 15th ward.....	345
St Stephen's Slavic Catholic, 16th ward.....	422
St. Columba's English Catholic, 16th ward.....	260

St. Mary's Greek Catholic, 15th ward.....	75
Zion's German Lutheran, 3d ward.....	86
Hungarian Reformed, 16th ward.....	35
St. Casimir's Polish Catholic, 16th ward.....	76
St. Anthony's Brothers' Academy, 1st ward....	55
Rowe College, Commercial and Academic, 4th ward	148
Cambria Business College, 1st ward.....	98

2,762

A few years ago George M. Wertz published a small pamphlet in the interest of the schools and library of his home school at Walnut Grove, Stonycreek township. His description of the early schoolhouses, especially of the interior with its furniture, and the customs, is so accurate we adopt it as being typical of every district in the county. It is yet a township school, although in close proximity of the city of Johnstown:

"Across the Bedford pike from the residence of James Penrod, then belonging to Ludwig Wissinger, stood the first school within the present limits of Walnut Grove. It was built soon after the earliest settlements in this community and was never used for free school purposes. It is known to have been there however as late as 1831, when one William Berry taught in it. It was a log structure and had a window in each side, about eight feet wide and about a foot and a half high, being an aperture made by sawing out pieces of two logs composing the wall. Greased paper was stretched across these openings instead of glass, and no passing circus ever tempted a craning of necks to peer through these paper windows. The desks consisted of boards laid on pins driven into the walls. The benches were slabs supported by huge pins. The floor was made of logs split in halves with the flat sides turned up. Wood was burned in an open fire place, and as much smoke found its way through the clap-board roof as through the chimney. Among those who acquired the rudiments of an education in this primitive school, were the elder Wissingers, the Vickroys, the Slicks—among whom were Squire B. F. and William the surveyor—John and Abe Stutzman, and Jacob Wertz. Among the pedagogues who here fashioned the quill and incited a thirst for knowledge, was a son of the Green Isle, John Mineely, who combined teaching, preaching and weaving into a method for securing a livelihood. As a teacher in early times his name is given honorable mention in the 1887 Pennsylvania Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It remained for a Scotch successor, James Roach, to introduce the shillalah as a disciplining factor; he used to compel obedience to the rules of his school by the vigorous application of his black-haw cane upon the most convenient part of any boy who had the temerity to be obstreperous.

'No babbling then was suffered in our schools—the scholars' test was silence.' It is said John Stutzman most frequently failed to measure up to the standard of the test, and was oft-est knocked down, which knocking was however received without a display of an undue amount of ill humor.

"Two dollars per quarter or three cents a day was paid for tuition, and the flogging was administered gratuitously and liberally.

"The first house in which the youth of this vicinity attended school under the new system was built by the Directors of Conemaugh township, of which it was a part, in the upper end of a maple grove, now in Moxham, and close to a silvery stream whose name, Sam's run, carries us back to the days of the pioneer. The house was very much like one later built in Walnut Grove, a description of which will be given further on. It was heated by a 'ten-plate' stove, which burned wood about three feet in length, and which had to be cut and carried to the stove by the pupils. It was at that time called the Harshberger school, but later the Von Lunen. The territory from which it drew its pupils extended from the fourth ward, Johnstown, to the limits of Cambria county at the Red Bridge, and at right angles to this line from near Jerry Walters' farm, to and including Vickroy's in what is now Ferndale. The teachers who first taught there have gone to their final home and one of the oldest now living is the well known and respected S. Dean Canan, who remembers the Vickroys attending his school in 1844. At that time many of the patrons were Pennsylvania Dutch or Germans, and some of these were anxious to have the language of their fathers taught and used in the schools. Mr. Canan, not being equipped with a German education, was met by strenuous opposition to his beginning the work, which was the stronger for having the previous term, and for the same reason, succeeded in preventing the late Abraham Kopelin, Esq., from taking home of the late Geo. W. Easley, Esq., who was a Director and in charge of the school. Mr. Canan therefore repaired to the lived in what is now the ninth ward, Johnstown. Together they went to the schoolhouse, where Mr. Easley duly installed the new teacher, who, in a short time, disarmed all opposition, and gave entire satisfaction in spite of the fact that he still wasn't 'Dutch.'

"One S. W. Dripps was, however, perhaps the first teacher to wrestle with the difficulties of a pedagogue in that house, and was followed, in nearly if not quite the order given, by a Captain West, an ex-boatman; a Mr. Tantlinger, S. Dean Canan, John Howard, Jacob R. Stull, Pat Roddy, Robt. O'Connor, Joshua Strayer, a Mr. Perry, Harvey Matthews, James Patrick, Jacob Trefts, Sarah Vickroy, Philip Constable, Geo. Stutzman and Sarah Harbison. Some of these teachers were quite popular

and taught two and even three terms in this our first temple of free education.

“This brings us to 1859 when the first schoolhouse was built on the site of the present one in Walnut Grove. Samuel Hildebrand, Robert Kerr, Chas. Von Lunen, Abner Griffith, and probably John Cushon and Jacob Wertz, were the Directors who built it. The ground was purchased from Peter Jacoby for ten dollars. Jacob Jacoby built it for one hundred and thirty-nine dollars. It was about nine feet from floor to ceiling, sixteen feet wide and long enough to have three small windows in each side. One long desk was nailed against the wall on each side, and a bench in two lengths stood by each desk. Besides these there were two more benches, with backs extending nearly the full length of the room. These were for the wee folks. In the end opposite the door was a platform, raised eighteen inches, and about six feet square, upon which stood a small square table behind which sat the teacher as on a throne, and with more power in his little kingdom than any Emperor within the bonds of civilization. Just behind the teacher, against the wall, hung a combination of lumber, lamp-black and nails, upon which the boys would determine—and some times tear off a finger nail—how long it takes light to travel from its source to Neptune, provided, etc. Over the stove which stood in the centre of the room, the ceiling was handsomely mottled with blue, black and red inks, made of logwood, poke berry juice, and other combinations, the result of frequent illustrations of several principles in Physics. When bottles of frozen ink were set on the stove without removing the corks, the expansion of their contents removed the corks and mottled the ceiling with what might otherwise have mottled the cony books.

“The old house was now found to be too small to accommodate all the budding geniuses of an increased population. It was proposed to sell the old site and house and to purchase two new sites and build a small house on each. This was opposed in favor of retaining the old site and building a large house, one of two rooms. After a heated and memorable contest in which five Directors resigned, the latter plan was adopted against the personal desires of nearly every Director finally concerned. What is now Library Hall, and which stands nearly on the site of the first building was the result. The old building, which might well have been preserved as a reminder of a happy by-gone time, was sold to the village smith and removed. The Directors who built the new house were: F. A. Joy, Louis Von Lunen, Abner Griffith, Joseph Hoffman, Daniel Horner and Charles Von Lunen.

“The village of Walnut Grove was growing, and in 1884 the necessity for more room, was pronounced. Care had been taken at the spring election that the Board should have a majority favoring concentration of school energy. Accordingly

the Board entered into contract for the erection of a new four-room house, to be built on the old grounds, for three thousand dollars. The members of this Board were C. A. Vore, John A. Wertz, John Gohn, Nathaniel Blough, William Callahan and Joseph Boltz—the last two having been appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of David J. Horner and Jacob Roberts, two Directors who opposed the new building. The population still increased, and the next year four rooms were used. By 1888 five rooms were put in use, and the sixth was about to be employed, when in 1891, the new district of Dale Borough was created, which reduced the school population of Walnut Grove to such an extent that three rooms gave sufficient accommodation. However in 1906 the number had again been increased to six.”

The Johnstown High School Alumni besides the graduates also enrolls among its members all those who passed through the public school prior to 1882, and completed their common school education. The Alumni meets every June with as much pride as if it were that of a University, and some of the most interested Alumni have passed the half century mark. Below are the graduates.

1882. Mary Cooper, Lizzie C. Barnes, Anna Kratzer, Mary Layton, Sue M. Morley, J. Louise Müller and Mame Walters. 7.

1883. William B. Campbell, Dwight Roberts, Huldah M. Boyer, Jesse E. Cover, Cora Cramer, Anna S. Faulkner, Lizzie Jones, Maud C. Litzinger. 8.

1884. Milly M. Beale, Mary C. Canan, Margaret K. Higson, Laura C. Hamilton, Winnie Jones, Annie E. Keim, Clara A. Seigh. 7.

1885. Bertha T. Caldwell, Emma K. Fisher, Susan R. Metzgar, Mary V. Walter. 4.

1886. Charles C. Greer, John W. Gocher, Charles M. Lemmon, Arvilla Barnes, Jennie R. Beale, Mary R. Beale, Lucy Mainhart, Jessie A. Tommins, Cora M. Wagoner, L. Grace Young. 10.

1887. Abram P. Bates, Clayton Keim, James E. Kress, George C. Muller, Grace Griffith, Cora B. Green, Annie Harris, Belle M. Rutledge, Mary P. White, Minnie von Lunen. 10.

1888. Emma Tredennick. 1.

1889. Harry B. Mainhart, Minnie R. Bingham, S. Blanche Duncan, Lizzie Griffith, Lizzie C. Wagoner, Florence Vickroy. 6.

1890. Henry M. Jones, Daniel L. Parsons, Agnes B. Caldwell, C. Bertha Carrell, Annie M. Kuntz, Ora B. Louther, M. Virginia Menoher, Mary L. Opperman. 8.

1891. George Gocher, Minnie M. Crofford, M. Edith Coleman, Sarah Harris, Claudia Jones, Lillian E. Longshore, Anna

E. McMillen, Forest Rose, Rebecca A. Sheerer, Margaret B. Wood, Carrie Walters, Lulu Waugh and Bertha M. Walls. 13.

1892. Norman H. Humphreys, John H. Walker, Sydney Chilcoat, Margaret M. Hoerle, Minerva Phillips, Ella Fritz Roberts and Lizzie R. Taylor. 7.

1893. George S. Fockler, Jacob L. Horner, Edward H. Kress, Robert E. Warden, Myrtle E. Waugh, Ivy Walters and Myrtle Walters. 7.

1894. Emlyn Jones, F. R. G. Schill, Nellie Arthur, Lily Caddy, Edith Cohen, Ella Caddy, Mabel Kennedy, Katharine Louther, Lou Mainhart, Agnes C. Murphy, Ada McGuire and Anna W. Mellinger. 12.

1895. Agnes Boyle, Bertha Decker, Jennie Hoerle, Annie Horner, Watson Horner, Abbie Jones, Lyda Keller, Harry H. Phillips, Blanche Shallenberger, Lily Snedden, Eleanor G. Stewart, Ida Witt and Wesley Young. 13.

1896. Anna C. Baumer, Susan Franke, Frank Geer, Margaret Lohr, Ada Noble, D. M. Paul, Susan T. Samuel and Bertha Warden. 8.

1897. Hiram H. Harris, Charles Moses, William Owens, Samuel Rinebolt, Karl F. Stremel, Emma Baumer, Annie Caddy, Marion Fearl, Dora Hertzberger, Elva Horner, Alberta Porter, Effie Rodgers, Blanche Smith, Susanna Rosensteel, Gertrude Hannan, Anna McGarvey, Ethel Wilkinson, Ernestine Goldstein, Myra Ferner, and Collins M. Swan. 20.

1898. Webster Blough, Louis D. Dibert, Bert Lawrence, Ella Carthew, Margaret Gocher, Ella Levergood, Mary McDermott, Anna Strauss, and Mame Suppes. 9.

1899. Edna Katherine Fearl, Celia Schonfield, Ross Dalbey Brenizer, George Osborne Suppes, Frank Bostert, Ida Rankin Campbell, Harry Francis Confer, Sarah Agnes Confer, Cora Gertrude Cox, Marion Dibert, Wesley Rose Ellis, Elsie Edna Ellwood, Florence M. Govier, Cecilia Tait Hoerle, Clara Katherine Markle, Nora Grace Mickley, Clara Leah Murphy, Jennie Truscott Peters. 18.

1900. Francis B. Hamilton, John F. Henderson, Robert A. Judy, Jacob F. Kramer, Carl E. Resley, Merrill Baker, Eva B. Blanch, Edith Conser, Rena Cohen, Carrie B. Dick, Caroline Edwards, Lyda Fearnley, Elfrieda Krieger, Carolyn Kugel, Pluma Longshore, Margaret E. McLain, Blanche K. McMillen, Katie Stroup, Elizabeth T. Watkins, Grace V. Dresser. 20.

1901. William Kennedy, Arthur Turner, Cleveland James, Elsie D. Canan, Bertha Lowman, Josephine Tittle, Carrie M. Porter, Anna M. Dunham, Margaret Suppes, Anna Dibert, Elizabeth Dibert, Laura Stewart, Gertrude Patton, Ethel Richardson, Edith Rosenthal, Maud Menoher, Lillie Pender, Ora Weimer, Maude Alwine, and Elsie Wilson. 20.

1902. Albert Lloyd Adams, J. Milton Ashton, Edward F. Entwisle, Charles Elliott Hays, Robert Isaac Hays, Roy Leigh-

ton Lowman, Albert M. Stenger, Randall M. White, Mary Effie Beckley, Rufus Stutzman Blanch, Bessie Madge Caldwell, Susan Elizabeth Crouse, Vincent Alphonsus Day, Grace Fearl, Jessie Viola Hamer, Esther James Harris, Jessie Henderson, George Ludwig Kress, Anthony W. Krueger, Ada Pearl Miller, Rosa Belle Miller, Mary Elizabeth Murray, Carolyn Schoenfeld, Percy Barclay Storey, Norma Lenora Strauss, Cora Naomi Stroup, Annie Rose Young, John J. O. Confer, Bertha Davis, Jessie Helsel, Clara Krueger, and Ruth M. Vickroy. 32.

1903. Elda A. Ankeny, Jessie Bee, Mary Bowman, Kathryn Boyle, Zenaida Caddy, Floy Cameron, Jessie Canan, Jessie Cooper, Blanche Dunham, Maude Dunham, Lulu Drebes, Angie Dawson, Sara Louise Edwards, Martha Viola Ellenberger, Florence Gocher, Bertha Harris, Lillie Harris, Genevieve James, Vera Miller, Olive Otto, J. Earl Ogle, Jr., Jessie Smith, Frank Clark, Robert Gardner, Frank Horan, Horace Reighart, H. Leroy Replogle, Lloyd S. Sell, Robert A. Shryock, Philip Price, and Edward H. Zimmerman. 31.

1904. Ephraim Alwine, Carrie Alwine, Florence Berkey, Hilda G. Berkey, Russell Blanch, Myra I. Bowman, Freda Brixner, Ernest Cohoe, Herbert Dibert, Cora Ellis, Edna Farley, Marcia Forsythe, Harry Hager, Robert Hoerle, Vivian Hohmann, Tillie Kline, Frank Krieger, Mary R. Lowman, Agnes McHugh, Nellie Masters, Edith Mellinger, Alta Peden, Bertha Price, Curtis Rinebolt, Anna Ripple, Earl Sorber, Blanche St. Clair, Freda Schubert, Naomi Swank, Robert Sagerson, Francis Schramm, Margaret Trent, Anna Vinton and Ada O. Wertz. 34.

1905. Clara T. Suppes, Loretto F. Day, Linda W. Briber, Lucy E. Moses, Ella C. Bauers, Ralph W. Bolsinger, James K. Boyd, Jr., Ralph A. Butler, Almira F. Confer, Katharine M. Endsley, Mary A. Fearl, Frieda E. Goebert, Edward F. Hoerle, Merle K. Horner, Ethel L. Jones, Norman F. Kieffer, Kinter K. Koontz, Rose Lape, Annie S. Leibold, Clinton D. Lindsey, Goldie B. Mardis, Charles E. Martin, Nora E. Miller, Ethel G. Pinder, Latshaw L. Porch, Mary N. Price, Mary G. Quinn, Roy J. Reese, Emma M. Riale, Anna M. Risch, Davis U. Rothstein, Florence F. Schoenfeld, Jessie M. Shomo, Frederick G. Smith, George F. Stammler, H. W. Storey, Jr., Sarah A. Stroup, Katherine I. Temple, Frank R. Weaver, Olive V. Weaver, Daisy M. Young and Sara F. Young. 42.

1906. L. Frank Aaron, Ross M. Ashcom, Dean S. Ashton, Marian A. Benford, Maude S. Boyer, Helen Brubaker, Thomas H. Caddy, Jr., James B. Cooper, Maude E. Countryman, Frank K. Dailey, William S. Elder, Robert M. Entwisle, Florence F. Fearl, Rhonwen E. Ferner, Roy Galbreath, Robert E. Gipe, William E. Grove, William F. Grunizer, Freda P. Haller, Mary Harris, Quince Jones, Elizabeth B. Kennedy, Mary H. Krueger, Clara C. Kugel, Charles W. Kunkle, Ella A. Lotz, Frank G. Mardis, Langdon Marx, Arthur Miltenberger, Thomas J.

Noakes, Rose H. O'Connell, Edith E. Owens, Herbert R. Replogle, Emma S. Sheeler, Tillie M. Smith, Conrad T. Suppes, Elizabeth Swank, Clara B. Thomas and Bess W. Wakefield. 39.

1907. Edna Louise Bauers, Jane Kern Barnett, Todd Dresser Cochran, Lucy Florence Cohoe, Emma Irene Confer, Mable Robinson Davis, Veronica Courtney Day, Eben Louis Edwards, Emil Henry Frank, Walter Homer Friedline, Royal L. Harshberger, Frank Daniel Hoerle, Helen Perry James, Daniel Jones, Fritz W. Krebs, Shelby Lee Kring, Harriet Gertrude Lake, Cora Estrella Lane, Lillie Leibold, Roy L. Leventry, John Vernon Lindsey, Helen Dill Lowman, Myrtle Esther Ludwick, John A. Luker, Carl Henry Mattern, Eva Richar's Morris, Lewis Rees Owen, Meta Paul, Thomas Fenn Pinder, Isabel Brachbill Price, Samuel Rabinowitz, David Griffith Rees, Louise Aldisa Rhine, Lydia Marion Richards, D. Geraldine Rodgers, Susan Bingham Rodgers, Owen Webster Saylor, Mary Katherine Schubert, Florence May Sloan, Douglass D. Storey, Gwen Marie Stroup, Newton Daniel Swank, Mary Elizabeth Vinton, Chalmer Monroe Wisegarver, Francis Wolle, Edna Alberta Yost. 46.

THE JOHNSTOWN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

On April 8, 1850, about twenty young men met in the obscure schoolhouse, which is stated as "standing on the banks of the Little Conemaugh river, at the east end of the Walnut street bridge." to organize this association. Among the founders were James M. Swank, John P. Linton, A. J. Hite and Emanuel J. Pershing. The Association used this room with its old broken benches for about four months, when it made efforts to get the modern school building then standing on Water street in Kernville. At that time this school was in the control of the directors of Conemaugh township, who would not agree that the town boys should have it. So in August of that year the headquarters of the Association were moved to the little brick schoolhouse on the "schoolhouse green," which was the northwest corner of Carr and Market streets. The Association was prosperous, and many exciting discussions were held in the "little brick."

In October of that same year it again moved to the "Island Hall," which had been formerly used by the Odd Fellows, and was now independent of the school directors and controlled its own rooms, and as one member stated it, "emulation was our effort to improve and adorn it." The book-case was filled with good books, suitable furniture was placed there and the floor carpeted.

But in April, 1851, the Association located itself on the

third floor of the Tribune building, then on Main street, near Franklin. There its stay was quite prolonged, but in 1855 it changed once more, this time occupying the second floor of Conrad Suppes' "towering brick building," as Mr. A. J. Hite records it. This building was the Hulbert House destroyed in the flood and which when erected in 1854-55, was the first four-story brick in the county. The Association was now quite progressive, its "library had 150 volumes and thirty chairs."

April 3, 1857, the seventh annual anniversary of the Association was celebrated by removing its rooms to the Sons of Temperance Hall on Railroad street, and having a splendid programme of music, oratory and essays, in which many invited guests participated. At this stage of its existence membership was not limited to young men and many young ladies were enrolled. The anniversary meeting was an open one, and the first in the history of the association, although it had been the custom to celebrate the Fourth of July, with patriotic music, toasts, speeches, and feasting. These meetings were the social events of the time. Its members were among the leading men and women of the locality, some of whom were, Cornelia Harlan Vickroy, who married Edward Crueger; Margaret E. Kern; Susan Linton, who became Mrs. John H. Clark; Annie E. Gayton, married Joe H. Gadd; Sara Atlee Vickroy; Sarah E. Harbison, who married a nephew of Gov. Ritner; Virginia Roberts; Hortense Kooker; Lucy H. Roberts, whose husband was Powell Stackhouse; Mary Ely; Kate Young, intermarried with C. C. Smith; Mary M. Swank, who became the wife of William Turner; Jennie Snedden, who married Thomas Jones; Mary E. Shaffer-Jones; and Ellen Quinn. The Rev. B. L. Agnew, Gen. James Potts, John P. Linton, Abraham Kopelin, Henry Ely, George S. King, Sr., and George S. King, Jr., a nephew; Dr. W. W. Walters, David Lamb, John Lamb, James N. Rea, M. P. Rindlaub, who lately was publishing a newspaper in Wisconsin; Alpheus H. Sembower, Emanuel J. Pershing, S. B. McCormick, Samuel Horton, Thomas Myers, Thomas Vickroy, A. L. Guss, Jeremiah Marbourg, William Murphy, A. S. Prosser, James Irvin Steel, James Hartzell, George T. Swank, J. D. McConnell, G. M. Swank, P. C. Bolsinger, B. F. Bolsinger, D. S. Bolsinger, Joseph Edson and Henry A. McPike.

The discipline was exemplary as we find Mr. Myers fined for leaving the room without permission, and others, including

Edson, McCormick, Hartzell, Kopelin, McPike, Murphy and all the Bolsingers, penalized for various infractions of the rules.

At the regular meeting No. 367, held August 28, 1857, the debate of the day was on the question: "Was there animal existence for successive ages prior to the time of Adam?" Mr. King, Sr., led the affirmative, and General Potts the negative. It was the custom for each member to take whichever side he desired to argue after the inquiry was opened. On this occasion Messrs. Guss, Rea and Robinson were the judges, who decided, "No." The meetings being consecutively numbered, show that the association substantially met weekly during the seven years of its existence.

The Association flagged during the war and for several years following after, but in 1869 it was reorganized with all its old time vigor. It may not have been the same organization but it took its place as the Literary Society. On November 8, 1869, the following question was debated: "Should the Christian religion be explicitly recognized in the Constitution of the United States?" Rev. A. H. Thomas, the pastor of the Franklin M. E. church, led the affirmative, and General Potts the opposition and the question was left undecided by a tie vote. The next meeting was held on the 15th, when John P. Linton was the orator; R. H. Singer, the declaimer; General J. M. Campbell, essayist, and Abraham Kopelin and John F. Barnes, the debaters.

In the later sixties Miss Mary Woodruff, a teacher, organized a Literary Society composed entirely of pupils of the public schools. This society, which met every Friday afternoon, had the distinction of editing two papers, *The Eagle* and *The Repository*, neither of which, however, was printed.

After 1871 all the members of the Johnstown Literary Society were high school scholars, and the membership remained so thereafter during all the years of its intermittent existence. The entertainments given by it in Union Hall were events in the pleasure days of the boys and girls on its roll.

At the beginning of the school year for 1897, at the suggestion of William F. Long, principal of the high school, two societies were formed. The seniors and juniors united as one body, and selected the name "Tau Kappa Epsilon," or the "T. K. E. Society," while the sophomores chose for theirs the name, "Emerson Literary Society." To the freshmen was given the privilege of choosing membership in either. This of course

started a friendly rivalry which has made both successful. They celebrate the birthdays of Washington and Lafayette, either in joint or separate meetings, hold inter-society debates, and every winter each gives an evening open meeting to which the public is invited. An address was given to the Emerson Society by John Wanamaker, on November 8, 1898.

These societies founded *The Spectator*, and conduct it as the official organ of the high school. It is very creditable paper. The first number, consisting of eight pages, was issued December, 1898, while the current number, including advertisements, has sixty-six pages. The cost of an edition of 500 is about \$85.

CHAPTER IV.

ART, LITERATURE AND MUSIC.

The authors and artists of the mountain county have attained a worthy place in literature and art, since the day when the white man felled the trees and made himself a habitation there.

The first author was the Rev. Dr. Gallitzin, a cultured and convincing writer on theological subjects and public affairs, who began as early as 1808 to publish pamphlets on questions of federal and state government. Some of his works on theological matters have passed through two or three editions, and are still in circulation. His "Letter to a Protestant Friend on the Holy Scriptures" was published by F. Lucas, Jr., of Baltimore, in 1820, 156 pages, and the last edition from the Christian Press Association of New York and San Francisco was issued after his death. He submits it to "the Protestant Public" in preference to some particular Protestant minister, on account of his "ungentlemanly language" in some controversy. With mildness he denies the accusations against the church which appeared in a publication entitled "Vindication," and in his foreword offers this view: "The main subject of it is the Holy Scripture, which the Catholic church venerates as the word of God, and from which we draw the doctrine of salvation. * * * You will be surprised to find how ill-grounded the charge is which your minister makes against Catholic priests of concealing the scripture."

In 1837, F. Lucas, Jr., published "A Defense of Catholic Principles," 197 pages, which has also been recently republished. In a note the Doctor states the manuscript was prepared "nearly fifty years ago." It seems this work was first published in 1816. His last literary production, "An Appeal to the Protestant Public," was printed in 1834, six years before his death.

Rev. George Roberts translated from the Welsh language "A View of the Primitive Ages," by Theophilus Evans. His printers were Canan & Scott, of Ebensburg. It is well printed

and bound, containing 302 pages, 5 by 7¾ inches, and bears date of 1834. The translation is from the second edition, dated May 1, 1740. Mr. Evans dwells especially upon the Welsh people and their language. In his opinion no one can perfectly understand the Welsh language without a knowledge of the Irish language. He asks; "Who could comprehend the meaning of Traethi saith in Cardiganshire, unless he was acquainted with the Irish? Eithon is the name of a river in Radnorshire; the Irish word is Aith-afon, that is, a wild running river." He also makes the claim that "Madog ap Owen Gwynedd discovered America as early as 1170 A. D."

William Barnard Conway came to Johnstown in 1835, (see article on Newspapers) and was probably the first lawyer to locate there. However, it appears he did not practice his profession but entered the field of journalism, possessing such ability as a political word caricaturist and the faculty of selecting fair words to express his exasperating sarcasm. In fiction or general newspaper writing his diction was cultured and graceful. He was not vindictive but tenacious in pursuing a political opponent with ridicule. He was the chosen defendant in twenty libel suits pending at the same time. It is probable his best production was the "Bribed Legislator" a philippic of a class of members of the Assembly whom he accused of voting for the re-chartering the United States bank during the Jackson-Van Buren reign. The poem is quite lengthy, but the closing paragraph which follows, is a characteristic specimen:

"The Bribed Apostate! blot his hateful name
From each and every scroll of honest fame.
Let no man trust him:—None forbear to shed
Contempt, and deep dishonor, on his head,
Let Scorn still point her finger and her jibes
And say *zot* 'Behold the consequence of bribes.'
Let guileless children,—as he passes by,
Shrink from his touch, and shudder at his eye;
Let lovely woman loath him with disgust,
And shun him like the reptile in the dust;
And whilst he lives, let Infamy alone
Claim the Bribed Legislator as her own,
Until he dies—and sinks into the grave,
To poison worms that feed upon the knave;
There,—midst the storm,—let hideous Furies foul,
Hold nightly revels—and in concert howl;
Let hissing reptiles make that spot their home,
And be the watchful guardians of his tomb;
And when he goes to Hell, let Devils stare,
And ask him, 'who the Devil sent him there,'
And feel the insult,—deep, severe and keen,
To see a fiend, pre-eminently mean,
Midst better Devils rudely ushered in,

A foul appalling prodigy of sin;
 And in Hell's fiercest—hottest—furnace crammed!
 Let him be damned,—superlatively damned!
 And why not damned,—for such transcendent crimes
 Yea, damned eternally,—ten thousand times."

In 1837, while he was editor of *The Mountaineer*, his young son died, and his grief, hope and speculation were expressed in a poem of which we give an extract:

"Farewell, my son, my hopes for thee were high,
 I would that thou hadst lived to bear my name;
 'Twas a bright vision, but flitted by,
 And thou art happy; what is earthy fame?
 Let those who've heard this noisy trump proclaim,
 Those who have loved its intonations best.
 If thou hadst lived, would glory or would shame
 Have been thy portion? Doubt and Darkness rest
 On all our earthly hopes: dignum et justum est.

'Tis vain to speculate, * * * * *
 I think I am resigned: But still my heart
 Clings—fondly clings to thee—my son—my son."

On New Year's, 1838, he had printed at Ebensburg, a novel entitled "The Cottage on the Cliff," a tale of the Revolutionary war. The scene of the story, which is that of a young Huguenot officer who falls in love with and marries a young Catholic maid, is laid on the Brandywine, the place of Mr. Conway's birth. At the time of his death he left uncompleted a novel whose title was to have been, "The Philosophy of Luck."

In his political warfare he attacked his opponents by ridiculous doggerels, such as "An Epitaph on a Dead Dog," which runs in this wise:

"Hic jacet canus, now, that is to say,
 Here lies a dog—a dog that's had his day:
 He barked for every Peter, Dick and Tom,
 That chose to hiss him on."

In June, 1838, President Van Buren appointed Mr. Conway, secretary of the territory of Iowa, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred at Davenport, in December, 1839.

Robert Montgomery Smith Jackson, a physician, was born in Alexandria, Westmoreland county, April 20, 1815, and died at Chattanooga, January 28, 1865. Dr. Jackson came to Cambria county about 1846, locating at the Summit, where and at Cresson he subsequently practiced his profession, and also engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick. He was distinguished for his scientific attainments especially in the field of botany and geology. Having an abiding faith in the medicinal properties of the mountain climate he undertook the management

of the old Mountain House at Cresson, which stood at the willows, on the north-west side of the railroad and the pike. Charles Sumner was a guest there during his convalescence after the Preston-Brooke affair. Dr. Jackson was a surgeon in the 3d Pennsylvania regiment in the three months' service, and re-enlisting became medical inspector of the 23rd army corps, which position he was filling at the time of his death.

He was while at Cresson a member of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, the American Association of Science, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Pittsburg, and of the Lyceum of Jefferson College at Canonsburg. He was the author of a volume named "The Mountain." The preface is dated Cresson, Pa., July, 1860. The reader will not be entertained as by a romance, but he will gain a vast amount of information on almost every topic relating to the Allegheny mountains, especially in Cambria county. He points out that the soil is good for most everything which grows in this climate, however, reserving that Indian corn does not flourish very well, "excepting one or two varieties, as the seasons are too short." He is enchanted with hydrology and minutely describes all the mineral springs at or near Cresson. The "Ignatius Spring," also known as the sulphur spring, which is about a half-mile south of the old Mountain House, he writes was named for "the venerable huntsman Ignatius Adams, who first discovered its life preserving powers," and adds; "by drinking this water, dwelling in the woods and eating venison, he had lived to near the good old age of one hundred years."

If the Doctor gave as much attention to the actual study of the flora of the mountain as his book indicates, it is a valuable production. He apparently describes every tree which grew there. He states that the white ash frequently attains to five feet in diameter and 120 feet in height; the sugar maple, 110 feet, and also the rock and curly maple the same height. In referring to the beech he says: "It would seem in the beech the spirit of grace and beauty had found its most appropriate image and symbol of perfection." The Canadian fir-tree familiarly known as the "hemlock" is very abundant. They sometimes attain a circumference of 20 feet with a height of 130 feet. "The white pine is scattered over the whole mountain in almost every position, rocky heights, or ravines, but prevails exten-

sively along the valleys of the streams. It is usually from 80 to 100 feet in height, but has been found nearly 200 feet with a very narrow base." In reference to "The Elm," he states that "Russell Smith, a well known American landscape painter, has painted for the American Academy of Music of Philadelphia, an exact and perfectly elaborated portrait of an elm tree on a canvas forty feet square. The original tree stands on the everglades, or what was originally the Beaver dams of one of the tributaries of Clearfield Creek, three miles northwest of Crescon." His description of the American autumn on these mountains is accurate and beautiful; for "a chapter of the beauty of the world for which old continents have no parallel and the earth's surface but one such spectacle. Each tree has a regular series of colors, or hues and shades of color, through which its leaf passes, after the death-stroke of the frost. These are of an endless variety, and of the most extraordinary brilliancy. The solar spectrum is exhausted in this fantastic display of colors."

Dr. Jackson continued in his minute description of flowers, fruit-trees and vegetables. When he wrote the book he said, "the elk still lingers and the black bear is frequently found." The red fox evidently was abundant in the cavern and rocks, and the white weasel was found occasionally.

As to the birds and fowl which were native to these hills Dr. Jackson says that the meadow-lark, the blue jay, and the pheasant or ruffed grouse were very common, but the pigeon-hawk, the bald eagle, the fish-hawk, the black-hawk, the golden robin, and the partridge or quail were seldom found, while a mocking-bird had not been heard here. Many rattle snakes, but few copperheads, infested the mountains, and among the living creatures of unusual size or age Dr. Jackson records the finding of a snapping-turtle over thirty-eight years old which was twelve inches in length and nine and one-fourth inches in width, and also one which had been marked forty-five years previously. He is willing to record the fact that a trout measuring fifteen inches and weighing two pounds and two ounces was caught in Piney Run in July, 1859.

Dr. Jackson avers that the climate of Pennsylvania is the most equable of the entire Atlantic range, its mean temperature being 47 degrees, or nearly the same as that of Great Britain whose mean latitude is about 54 degrees, while that of Pennsylvania is not 41. The average temperature of summer he stated, is, from tide to mountain range, 72½ degrees; mount-

ain belt, 67; western end of State, 70; while on the Allegheny mountains it is less than 67 degrees. The autumnal mean of the state is 50; the winter mean on the mountain is 24; the western slope, 28; and the eastern slope, 40 degrees. The maximum summer temperature of the state is 74 degrees, but that of the mountain is only 65.

A volume of "The Mountain" has recently been placed in the Cambria Library.

The daughters of Edwin A. and Cornelia Harlan Vickroy possessed more than ordinary literary ability. Cornelia Harlan Vickroy was a cousin of James Harlan, secretary of the interior in the cabinet of Andrew Johnson, and also a senator from Iowa, whose only daughter Mary married Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, the son of the martyr-president. (See E. A. Vickroy.)

Angeline Vickroy Mendell, the eldest daughter, was the author of many poems which were published in journals and magazines but not in book form. Probably the one most cherished is an inquiry, "Over a Sea-Shell," in which she asks:

"Thou softly murmuring child of the sea,
What is the tale thou art whispering to me?
What dost thou hold in the pearly walls
Which, over and over, unceasing calls?
With memories of yearnings, it knoweth not
Of things to be, or of things forgot."

Louise Vickroy Boyd, now in her eightieth year, has given more attention to literary matters than her sisters, and from her youth has been a contributor to many of the better literary journals and periodicals. A half century ago she occasionally appeared on the lecture platform, and about 1870 she published a delightful volume for children named "Twilight Stories." She was a regular contributor to Grace Greenwood's paper for children, which was known as *The Little Pilgrim*. In the period between '70 and '90 her writings were published by the *Woman's Journal* of Boston, and *The Ladies Repository*. In the *Century Magazine* for December, 1889, Mrs. Boyd, had a beautiful little poem, "The Flower of Destiny." The reader who is familiar with Ferndale will probably read between the lines, the home of her youth whither her fond memory dwelt:

"I only know o'er meadow and by stream,
On sunny hillside, and in shadowed glade,
Where pines and laurel tender twilight made."
I know not what its shape or what its hue,
But know, across a grave-mound o'er the stream

This wonder-flower of my missed destiny
Grows toward my coming, keeps its bloom for me."

The *Woman's Journal* published "An Arab's story," for a Christmas tale in 1876, which is lengthy. Among her other poems are: "In the Night," "Genesis," "The Sculptured Princess" and a "Romance." When Mrs. Boyd was writing for the *Journal* her co-laborers were Julia Ward Howe, Louisa M. Alcott and many of the brilliant women of that day.

Mary Vickroy West, like her sister Angeline, has only been a contributor to the current periodicals and to her friends. Recently she recalled to a friend of her youth, one evening when they together had climbed the hill to see the sunset, and closed with this sentiment:

"Oh, do you ever climb that hill
Without me, friend of other days?
And do you feel my presence still
Treading the old familiar ways?
While I afar in visions see
The sun go down beyond the hills
And fancy that you walk with me,
While through our souls the music thrills,
Again the wood-thrush sings, "Good Night,
Sweet sleep, sweet dreams till morning light."

Cyrus Elder was a son of Clifford and Rosanna Benford Elder, of Somerset, born there June 16, 1833, the year of the great fire, by which they were burned out and removed to Licking county, Ohio. Clifford Elder died there in 1847, whereupon Cyrus and his mother returned to Somerset. At the age of fifteen he went to Philadelphia and remained there until 1855, again returning to Somerset to read law with William J. Baer, subsequently judge of that district, who was in partnership with George W. Benford. He was admitted to the Somerset bar in June, '56, and the day after went to Philadelphia as a delegate without credentials to the Republican national convention which nominated Fremont, and was admitted and participated in its deliberations.

On March 22, 1859, he married Nancy Jane Swank, a daughter of George W. and Nancy Moore Swank of Johnstown. Their family was: Jessie May, who died young; George Reuben, now residing in Easton, Pa., vice-president and general manager of the Ingersoll-Rand Company; Nannie Moore, who with Mrs. Elder was lost in the great flood of 1889; Genevieve C., intermarried with James H. Jowett, residing in New York city; Emily Louise, who died in her infancy; and Cyrus Elder, Jr., residing in Colorado.

Mr. Elder was chosen second lieutenant of Company A, 10th Pennsylvania Infantry, and while in the field was promoted to first lieutenant, and appointed quartermaster on the regimental staff. He served with McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and was mustered out at Harrison's Landing after the Seven Days' battle, while he was very ill.

On his return from the army in ill health he stopped at Johnstown, where Mr. Morrell invited him to become solicitor of the Cambria Iron Company, which position he held for thirty-five years, a great part of which period he was its general agent, with all the powers of the corporation which could be delegated. Mr. Elder is a member of the Cambria county bar, and now resides in Philadelphia.

Cyrus Elder represented the Second ward of the borough of Johnstown in the borough council during a part of the last term in which Mr. Morrell presided over that body. He was also a delegate to Republican county and state conventions on several occasions, and in the latter convention of 1892 he placed before that assemblage for the nomination of supreme judge, the name of Judge Dean, who was nominated and subsequently elected.

In 1867 Mr. Elder published a little volume of thirty poems, entitled "My Gift," consisting of ballads, songs and sonnets. In the last two verses of those entitled "Tomorrow," he soliloquizes thus:

"The boasted beauties of to-day
Are all too poor for scorning,
Matched with the morrow's noontide ray,
The sunrise of its morning.
I fling aside with noble rage
The moment's joy or sorrow;
I seek a grander heritage
In the unknown—To-morrow.

"Alas! Alas! the morrow strays,
For which my soul is yearning,
With the long line of yesterdays,
Forever unreturning.
Shall I resign the fruitless race?
Shall hope give place to sorrow?
No, through eternity I'll chase
The mirage of—To-morrow."

As an advocate of protective tariff in 1873 he published a "Dream of a Free Trade Paradise and Other Sketches," a criticism of the free-trade policy, endeavoring to show the wants of the country and what it did not want. In the sketch, "Information for Intended Emigrants," Mr. Elder makes the following contrast:

“Wages in Wales, per month of 31 days, U. S. Currency \$35.16
 Wages in Penna., ” ” ” ” ” 53.01”

and continues with a comparison of the cost of living.

In 1876 he published “Man and Labor,” a collection of informal talks which he had given to free classes in political economy in the Cambria Scientific Institute. It dealt with the history of labor, mental and muscular, and its reward; of the family; the community; of co-operation; and man’s right to the possession of land and the imaginary wrongs incident thereto. Mr. Elder was especially gifted in public speaking and in the many addresses which he was called upon to make, his subject matter was liberally treated in a style polished and easy.

Thomas J. Chapman was born in Blairsville, and came to Cambria county about 1860. He taught the common schools at Franklin, which was then a small railroad town across the river from Conemaugh station. He served as superintendent of the county schools from 1866 to ’75, during which time he resided in Johnstown. He always had a taste for journalism and historical events of a local character, and did much writing for the Democratic and educational papers. In ’65 he published a small volume, 202 pages, entitled “The Valley of the Conemaugh,” which he dedicated to his younger brother, “Rev. Alva Riley Chapman,” of which McCrum & Dern of Altoona were the printers. His viewpoint was the Valley, and not the little town of Johnstown, and he describes the towns and their industries and prominent men. After his service as county superintendent he located in or near Pittsburg, where he became engaged in the school work of that city. While there he gave much attention to and was a careful student of historical affairs, and in 1887 he published another volume, entitled “The French in the Allegheny Valley,” and in 1890 another on “Old Pittsburg Days.” Mr. Chapman died a few years since at Ingram, a suburban town of Pittsburg. His books are in the Carnegie Library at Schenley Park.

Although Judge Robert Lipton Johnston was a naturally gifted lawyer, a decided taste for literary work would have won him recognition in that line had he devoted his talents to it. As a trial lawyer, however, his reputation was firmly established, and for fifty years he was one of the leading men of his adopted county. Attracted to newspaper writing, as early as 1841, he edited the *Journal* for a short time, and began contributing to

the Whig papers in Ebensburg, Johnstown and Hollidaysburg under the pseudonym "MacShane," meaning a son of John, which name he retained until he went on the bench. His writings were mostly in the form of poetry and political and historical essays. At one time he contemplated writing a history of the county, but never completed it other than to prepare the articles of such character in Sherman Day's "Historical Collections," published in 1843, and in Dr. Eagle's "History of Pennsylvania" in 1876. Soon after locating in Ebensburg he published a lyrical poem entitled "Legislative Lyric, No. 1," which form of composition he continued for many years. "Loco Foco Lyric, No. 2," sung to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," related to the "appointments and disappointments" of a new administration in the county. Another lyrical poem referred to a member of the Legislature and borrowed the air of the "Long Tailed Blue."

Referring to our fair land of liberty in an oration delivered at Ebensburg on July 4, 1843, he said: "Fellow citizens, what was it which brought this great, this all-important change in our constitution? it was the pledge! IT WAS THE PLEDGE! The Hancocks, the Adams, the Jeffersons, the Franklins, and Carrolls signed it, in which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to maintain that Declaration." In the same address, in condemning the use of intoxicating liquors, he said "But, fellow citizens, we have a panacea for it, * * Let us this day declare our independence. No time so appropriate, no hour so propitious, for declaring ourselves free and independent of all intoxicating liquors as this, the anniversary of our national liberty."

In January, 1858, before the Ebensburg Literary Society, Mr. Johnston delivered a lecture on the history of the county, which upon request was published in *The Mountaineer* for February 4 and 11 of that year, occupying eleven columns. Mr. M. D. Kittell has a complete file of that paper for 1858 and 1859. At the dedication of the court house in May, 1882, Mr. Johnston was the principal speaker, and addressed those assembled on the "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar," which oration was published in pamphlet as well as in the newspapers. He was also one of the orators at the inauguration of William Horace Rose as the first mayor of Johnstown.

When the civil war began, the four sons of Mrs. Margaret Glass, living in Johnstown, went out with the first call for

troops. Andrew and George enlisted with Captain Lapsley's company; Jacob A. with Captain Suter, and John with Captain Easley; James Glass went out with Captain Graham, of the 54th Regiment, of which Captain William A. McDermitt, the husband of Mary Glass, became the lieutenant-colonel; Francis Flanagan, the husband of Susan Glass, became captain in the 133d Regiment, and John Shearer, the husband of Rose Glass, also went out with Captain Suter, and re-enlisted for a three year term. All of them served during the war excepting Andrew, who was disqualified by physical conditions and would not be accepted, thus Mrs. Glass gave five sons and three sons-in-law to her country's cause. When the first defenders were at the station to take their departure for the field, Mrs. Glass' only charge to her boys was to "be brave." This loyal sentiment inspired Johnston to write the following poem known by that title:

"'Be Brave!' the patriot mother said,
When direful war's alarms
Across Columbia's valleys spread,
And called her sons to arms.
'Be Brave!' no more heroic word
The Spartan mother gave,
When at Thermopylae was heard
The din of war—'Be Brave!'

"Go forth, ye gallant Volunteers,
Though dangers may be rife;
To fight for all that man reveres,
For 'tis your country's strife.
And Heaven propitious smiles on all
That die their land to save;
A nation mourns you, if you fall—
Then forward, and—'Be Brave!'

"And whether near your mountain home
Your serried hosts shall tread,
Or by the wild Potomac roam,
Near Vernon's mighty dead;
Or where the sultry Southern sand
The sweet Santee shall lave;
At home—abroad—on sea or land,
Press forward, and—'Be Brave!'

"When mothers thus their jewels give
Upon their country's shrine,
That country cannot cease to live—
Her mission is divine.
And, Cambria, such thy matrons are
And where the coward slave
Would falter when her virtuous Fair
Bids all her sons—'Be Brave!'"

When the Cambria Guards and the Highlanders departed for Mexico he noted their going in a patriotic lyric of eight verses, sung to the air of "Dandy Jim of Caroline:"

"Adieu! to peace and all her charms,
 Our country calls 'to arms! to arms!'
 Arouse and seek your nation's foe
 Upon the plains of Mexico.
 And who that voice shall disobey
 When honor calls him far away?
 Or who, through base and coward fear,
 Refuse to be a Volunteer!"

The old time political convention is one of the ancient landmarks, which we shall never see again, inasmuch as the primary election laws provide for the nomination of all officials. In 1845 the conditions in Cambria county were interesting and peculiar. Colonel Snodgrass, superintendent of the Portage railroad, the property of the state, was therefore the leader of the State Democracy, and he was expected to nominate its friends for public positions, and to send delegates favoring the administration. At that time Johnston was a Whig. Possessing a keen sense of humor, with a sprinkling of satire, his observations of the proceedings of the Loco Foco Snodgrass convention published in the *Gazette* are an able work. He classified the politicians as the "Old Hunkers," and the "Young Democracy;" the former of whom were led by Judge Noon, Dr. W. A. Smith, and Sheriff Murray, and the latter by Joseph McDonald, Michael Hasson and Patrick McCoy, Esqs. He also made a further division between the "Northern" and the "Southern" wings of the party. The northern wing was led by Colonel McGough, Colonel William S. Campbell and Colonel Patrick Shiels, and the southern faction by Major James Potts, Sheriff R. P. Linton and Colonel George Murray. The other prominent men were Colonel Thomas C. McDowell, Colonel John Kean and Colonel John McGough. If any of the delegates did not have a valid military title he gave them one. Among the delegates were Squire H. Kinkead, John W. Geary, who subsequently became governor and a major-general in the civil war, and a young Mr. Watson, and Colonel Thomas D. McGough. He saw "Big Jim Burk" looming up "taller than Saul."

At Colonel Matthew M. Adams' insinuation about rascality, Colonel McGough, Jr., replied: "Gentlemen, we have beaten you at your own game." Apparently strenuous proceedings brought forth the remark that it was no convention but a "mob," whereupon Sheriff Murray began to take the names of the rioters. Colonel Bracken made a few patriotic remarks, closing with the plea: "Gentlemen, don't make fools of your-

selves." The first sitting of the convention resulted in the nomination of Colonel McDowell for Congress against Major Potts.

The anti-administration followers of course did not appreciate the sharp turn in the proceedings, and disparaging remarks were made. Colonel McDowell promptly denied the accusation, saying it was "False, False," and even used more emphatic language. The quick response was greeted with cheering by the apparent majority. Under the same conditions Colonel Michael Hasson was also chosen representative delegate on a close vote against Colonel George Murray. Some one with malice in his heart called out, "Put him out! Put him out!" Colonel McDowell's resolution favoring Colonel William B. Foster for the nomination of canal commissioner in the state convention resulted in a tie vote, but Colonel McGough, the presiding officer, promptly decided the contest in the affirmative. Some delegate moved to have the proceedings signed by the officers and published, when Colonel Adams made the very proper inquiry: "What would they put their names to; nobody kept the minutes?" At this juncture Colonel McGough declared the Snodgrass meeting adjourned *sine die*. However, the anti-delegates did not and would not leave the court room, and the Portage railroad delegates were afraid to go for fear another call would forthwith be issued. But things were moving briskly. Presently Colonel John Kean advanced in his usual dignified way and with his accustomed *sang froid* said: "Gentlemen, there has been a great deal of noise and confusion; let us now go to work quietly and nominate our delegates and then adjourn." The leader the antis were looking for was found, when Colonel James H. Mitchell in a stentorian voice nominated for senatorial delegate Major James Potts, who was elected by a unanimous vote. The new convention was working so satisfactorily that some one nominated Colonel George Murray for representative delegate, who was likewise chosen. Mr. Johnston notes, "thus did the Major vanquish the young man formerly from Ireland, recently from York, and now of Ebensburg and Harrisburg," and adds, "here the Shamrock of Ireland, in the person of Colonel Michael Hasson, lay prostrate before the Thistle of Scotland." On the motion of Sheriff Linton, Deputy Sheriff Kittell was selected chairman of the county committee, when the meeting again adjourned *sine die*.

The proceedings of the anti-administration convention published in the Hollidaysburg *Standard* showed twenty-five vice-

presidents and six secretaries, when in fact the suave Colonel Kean was the only official. Their long resolutions, which were not passed, contained excellent Democratic doctrines on the living questions of Oregon and Texas.

Johnston's conclusions were briefly summed up thus: First, it is unwise, unsafe and impolitic to hold a political convention on an empty stomach. Second, it proves that the Democracy of Little Cambria has a great sympathy for strangers, and will take their part at all hazards. Third, it proves that "doubtful things are very uncertain." Fourth, it proves the Democracy is progressive, inasmuch as the meeting called to adopt the "Crawford County System," adopted a new one called the "Cambria County System." Fifth, it establishes the necessity of the Democracy of "Little Cambria" training their youths to feats of "arms and deeds of noble daring." Sixth, it goes to prove that things are not always called by their right names: Colonel McGough designated it as a Democratic meeting, while Colonel Murray declared it was a mob. Seventh, it proves, what has been often denied by the Whigs—that the Democrats are in favor of the largest liberty, provided, of course, that the man who asks it, is in the majority. Eighth, it shows the great danger of writing political letters. Several leading Democrats will be almost ruined by this pernicious habit; one Democrat, in particular, has as much paper out as would break Girard. There are two Democrats in this county who hold letters from each other, of such a character and quantity as would blast the political fortunes of both forever. Now these men ought to adopt the rule of quarreling lovers, and return each other's letters. Ninth, it proves that public speaking is a mere matter of form. One half of the delegates hissed and scouted a speech they didn't hear; the other half cheered and clapped the orator without knowing what he said. Tenth, it proves that any man can speak if he has the requisite physical courage. Eleventh, it proves that men when excited will call nick names. Colonel so and so, was impugned as a traitor; another colonel was no less than an impersonator of "Cataline," the boon companion of Brutus; without the least inference to his years, the handsome man we have alluded to was called "Pink-Eye," and with equal want of meaning another colonel was "Cock-Eye." A diminutive colonel who was as tall when lying as standing, was horrified with the appellation of "the little round man." But, to cap the climax, Col. Bracken pronounced the entire assembled

Democracy, "a pack of fools." Twelfth and lastly, it proved that Whigs have no particular business in a Locofoco meeting. The fate of the Whig who was run out of the window, leg foremost, affords an illustration of this fact.

Colonel William F. Prosser, a son of David and Rachel Williams Prosser, natives of Breckenshire, Wales, was born March 16, 1834, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. His parents removed to Beula, Cambria county, in the following year, and three years later moved to Johnstown, where his mother died in 1842, leaving four sons—W. F., A. S., John and A. G. Prosser.

While in Johnstown he studied law, but the western fever seizing him in 1854 he crossed the plains to California and engaged in mining and trading. In 1858-59 he served with distinction as a lieutenant in a company of volunteers recruited to quell the Indian outbreaks on the northern coast of that state. He was the first Republican candidate for the legislature from Trinity county in 1860, but when the Rebellion broke out he hastened home to enlist in the Anderson Troop as a private with James Quinn and James N. Rea of Johnstown. Colonel Prosser served in the campaign of the Army of the Cumberland, participating in all of its battles; was captured, paroled and exchanged in 1862, serving as quartermaster of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry. In December, 1862, he was promoted to captain and led his company in the dreadful fight at Stone River. He was transferred to the 2d Tennessee Cavalry, and was commissioned major in March, 1863; lieutenant-colonel in March, 1864, and colonel in June, 1865. In the latter part of 1864 he commanded a brigade of cavalry in Northern Alabama.

After his muster out Colonel Prosser purchased a farm near Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1867 was elected to the legislature by the Republican party of Davidson county, where in February, 1869, he was elected speaker pro tem. In December, 1867, he was chosen a director of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, and on the part of the state one of the directors of the Edgefield and Kentucky railroad the following March. In 1868 he was elected to the XL1st Congress from the Nashville district, and he appointed the first negro ever entering West Point Military Academy as a cadet. On the expiration of his congressional term he was appointed postmaster of Nashville by President Grant, also a commissioner from Tennessee in the Centennial Commission. After serving four years as postmaster

he removed to Seattle, Washington, where he married and has since resided.

Colonel Prosser was a member of the constitutional convention in 1889, at the time the state of Washington entered the Union, and in the next year was a member of the board of commissioners of Lands and Forestry, and also of Harbors. In 1893 he was elected mayor of Yakima, a suburb of Seattle, and in 1905 was a commissioner to West Point Military Academy. He was gifted in the art of writing, and being fond of literary work, he has always been a contributor to the current magazines and newspapers. He is also a member of and a contributor to the Washington Historical Society, which is rendering a great service in perpetuating the Indian traditions and glories of that young and resourceful state.

Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, in addition to being an eminent physician as noted in the chapter on the "Medical Profession," is an accomplished man of letters. In the magazine of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia for June, 1898, is a biographical sketch of Rev. Peter Henry Lemke, of Carrolltown, written by him. Rev. Lemke, who was one of the pioneer ministers of the county and the founder of Carrolltown, was also a man of literary ability. We take many extracts from Dr. Flick's article.

Rev. Lemke was born in Germany, at Rhena in Mecklenburg, on the shores of the Baltic, July 27, 1796, and died at Carrolltown, November 28, 1882. His ancestors were of the German villager type, and had been under the influence of Lutheran doctrine since the early days of the Reformation. His father was a magistrate, and therefore a man of some importance in the village, his mother was a daughter of the village school-teacher. Dr. Flick states "the part of Germany in which he was born and in which he spent his childhood had long before his birth faded from the bright religious colorings of Lutheranism to vapid, colorless agnosticism. It really had no religious atmosphere, and everything seemed cold and dead to a soul at all sensitized to spiritual influences.

"At the age of fourteen he ran away from home and went to Schwerin, where he made application for admission to a good school; passing the preliminary examination, he was admitted. He advised his parents of these circumstances which

were pleasing to his father who admired his courage, but could not give him any assistance."

In 1813, when Napoleon's line of continued successes seemed to be chilled with temporary reverses, and the prospects of his overthrow were growing brighter, young Lemke enlisted and served until the Emperor's career was closed at Waterloo. In his twenty-fourth year he finished his studies, passed the examination for the ministry, and returned to his birthplace, as was the custom, to preach his first sermon. He assisted his old pastor, but not having an appointment he engaged as a tutor. During the next four years he changed his faith, and on April 21, 1824, was formally received into the Catholic church. He came to Philadelphia in August, 1834, and remained there until October, when he started for the west, making visits to German settlements on the way. Intending to visit Rev. Dr. Gallitzin at Loretto, he arrived at Munster late in the evening and remained over night. On the following morning, with Thomas Collins as a guide, he started for Loretto. They had gone but a short distance when the youthful Tom, sighting an approaching traveler in a sled, exclaimed, "Here comes the Priest." Such was the formal meeting of the divines. The new pastor was made the assistant of Dr. Gallitzin. The latter appointed him resident pastor of the congregation in Ebensburg, and made arrangements with John Ivory to give him a home. He assumed his new duties in December, 1834, and wrote to a friend describing that village:

"I am now since the 23d of December here in Ebensburg, which is the principal town of Cambria County. But lest you get a wrong impression of what is meant by the principal town, I must at once tell you that there is nothing to be seen here resembling a town except one large walled-up building with a tower, the courthouse of the county or circuit, and very few houses which resemble the dwellings of Europeans; but mostly log and clap-board houses. As to paved streets and such like it is not to be thought of here; but instead one is compelled evenings to feel his way with a stick in order not to break his neck by falling over stumps. Prior to twenty years ago all this country round about was woods, and if one will now go one thousand steps away he will find himself again in the primitive forest. For these reasons the place looks more like a bivouac than a town, as for example such things as kitchens, cellars and other rooms, and conveniences, which according to our ideas about human comforts are necessary, are not much to be thought of here and I am willing to bet that in this entire principal town

there are not five doors to be found which can be locked. My host is one of the first magistrates, that is the collector and accountant of public revenues of the entire district, covering a territory of about four hundred square miles, and besides, he carries on the carpenter trade and farming business without an apprentice; for apprentices and maid-servants are unknown here. The squire, also called the district judge, met me yesterday with a load of wood, which he himself had cut down and loaded. When I return from my horse-back trip through the woods I lead my horse into the stable, unsaddle him and give him the attention which he needs; then I hang up my boots and coat, which are covered with several pounds of clay, to the fire, and seat myself before it; while the children climb up on my knee and the house-wife busies herself getting me something to eat. On the following morning the dried coat is rubbed out; the boots and the harness are cleaned, and so on. That I do these things does not strike any one as strange; but on the contrary I would be looked upon as singular if I did not do them. In the place itself there are only a few Catholic families and not one German soul. I can therefore not get a drink of water without asking for it in English, and I am thus compelled to learn what the different things are used for. It is this very necessity which is of the greatest importance to me."

Dr. Flick is of opinion that Rev. Lemke probably remained in Ebensburg for three years, during which time he and Gallitzin were the only active priests in the county. On July 12, 1835, Lemke assisted the bishop in dedicating the St. John Gualbert church at Johnstown, at which time he was directed to look after the welfare of the Catholics in that community.

After leaving Ebensburg, Lemke located at Hart's Sleeping Place, and there erected a church, but finding it was not convenient for his members, on June 22, 1840, he purchased the site and located a new colony at Carrolltown, laying out the streets and lots. He desired to name it for Prince Gallitzin, but the latter declined the honor and insisted that it be called for the first Catholic bishop in the United States. In 1844 he went to Europe and collected sufficient funds to construct a church according to his ideal in the town he had founded. Some difficulties arose when he was transferred to Reading, and while there he translated Gallitzin's pamphlet entitled, "A Defense of Catholic Principles." On February 2, 1852, he was formally admitted a novitiate in the Benedictine Order. Three years later he went to Kansas to establish a monastery on the prairie, probably at the suggestion of his friend Dr. Aristide Rodrigue, who was then at Lecompton, but owing to the turbulent condi-

tions of political affairs it did not succeed. In 1859 he made another visit to Europe, and in the following year returned and was given a charge at Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he celebrated his golden jubilee as a priest on April 25, 1876. Two years later he retired within the portals of the monastery at Carrolltown to become an humble monk and remained there until his death.

Rev. Lemke's "Life of Gallitzin" is a 12mo volume of 380 pages, published in 1861. The only copy of which Dr. Flick has any knowledge, is in the St. Vincent Abbey library. He also published an autobiography.

Joseph Orton Kerbey was a son of George W. Kerbey, of Wilmore, the agent of the Pennsylvania railroad there from the time of its beginning. A railroad telegraph office was located at that point and during odd moments Joseph Kerbey learned the art of telegraphy, and at the beginning of the Civil war became connected with the war department in that capacity. Subsequently he was connected with the Associated Press as a telegrapher in the capitol at Washington. He has written two books on his experiences in the war and on military affairs, namely, "The Boy Spy," and "On the War Path."

In 1882 Mr. Kerbey was the American consul at Amazonia, Brazil, and on his return published another volume entitled "The Land of To-morrow," 1906, in which he said: "This journey by canoeing on the affluents of the upper or alto Amazon and rough riding over the Andes (frequently three miles above the level of the sea riding a mule) was undertaken in the interest of research for new rubber territory immediately following the writer's consular agitation of the impending destruction of the natural sources of the lower Amazon."

John J. Boyle, the sculptor, is the son of Samuel Boyle, a stone cutter and mason, who lived at Gallitzin and the Summit from 1852 to '58, while engaged in building the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel in which he had a special pride, particularly in the western arch and entrance. A daughter was born while the family resided at these places, but after the death of the father in the latter year, the mother and children removed to Philadelphia.

John J. Boyle was educated in the public schools of that city, and began the preparation for his profession at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts there, later removing to Paris

that he might take up the study of sculpture in the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*. The conditions of admission there are an introduction by a French artist of good standing, and a drawing from life executed in twelve hours, which indicates decided artistic talent. In 1902 he returned to New York City and opened his studio at 251 West 51st street.

Mr. Boyle achieved distinction as a sculptor many years ago, and two of his statues—"Francis Bacon" and "Plato"—are in the Congressional Library at Washington, but it is his portrayal of the primitive and savage life, especially of the North American Indian, which has made him a pioneer in the study of the red men of the forest and which has had a marked effect upon the development of American art. His first group, "The Alarm," which now stands in Lincoln Park, Chicago, was intended to commemorate the Ottawa tribe of Indians.

The only American work admitted to the Paris Salon in 1886 was Mr. Boyle's "Stone Age in North America," which at that time was praised by the French for its "wild energy," its "power," its "beauty" and "character and calm courage." It is now placed in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. It represents an Indian woman standing ready to defend herself and her two children, one of whom she holds in her left arm, while the other crouches by her side. In her right hand she grasps a stone hatchet, the implement with which she has just killed a bear cub stretched at her feet.

In his first conception of the work Mr. Boyle had sketched this Indian woman defending her children from a powerful eagle, which lay upon its back, clawing the air and apparently screeching defiantly, but when his friends viewed it, the beautiful lines of the great outspread wings did not overbalance the fact that it was the national bird of freedom which was being treated so ignominiously, and the sculptor was entreated to substitute some other creature.

An eminent authority on the Park Commission states that the "'Stone Age' is among the most masterly works which have been added to the decorations of the Park, and Mr. Boyle is undoubtedly the first sculptor who has adequately presented the Indian's case in American art."

Some of the decorations of the Transportation building at the Columbian Exposition were the work of Mr. Boyle, and at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo he exhibited "The Savage Age," a group of historical value.

His statue of the heroic Franklin presented to Philadelphia by a citizen in 1900, stands on the Chestnut street front of the postoffice, while a replica of it was unveiled in Paris at the Franklin bicentenary celebration in January, 1906. He is also the author of a military statue erected on the battle-field of Gettysburg to honor the memory of the fallen heroes of a Tammany regiment from New York city. He is also a member of the Architectural League of New York, and of the National Arts Club of that city.

Mr. Boyle states that Charles Lazar, a renowned painter and brilliant pupil of Gerome, was born in Johnstown. Mr. Lazar has lived in Paris for many years, occasionally visiting America.

Mrs. Leonora Storm-Darragh and George W. Storm are a daughter and son of Dr. David T. Storm, of Johnstown. Peter Storm, their grandfather, was a native of Switzerland, who came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and, enlisting in the Continental army, was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. In the war of 1812 Peter Storm and his son David were members of Captain Metzgar's company from York, and participated in the battle of North Point, near Baltimore. Peter Storm was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for several sessions.

David T. Storm was born in 1796, and died May 31, 1869. He graduated from Emmitsburg College in 1822, studied medicine and about 1826 located in Johnstown for the practice of his profession. He and Maria Jane Agnew were married by the Rev. Dr. Gallitzin of Loretto. A son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Storm died in their infancy, and Anna, Josephine and Mary when young ladies; John A. is a mining engineer in the West, and Francis D., the youngest child, is now living in Denver.

Leonora Wenifreed married Hart Darragh, of Beaver, Pennsylvania, and now resides in Philadelphia, where she has an art studio on Chestnut street. When she was attending the St. Aloysius seminary at Loretto her inclination to drawing and painting evinced the talent which she has developed to a marked degree. Studying under Jerome Thompson of New York, a distinguished artist, and also at the Julian Academy, she subsequently went to Paris, where she selected portrait painting as her field in art. Many of her portraits are hanging in pri-

vate collections, the City Hall, the Masonic Temple and Union League of Philadelphia. George William Childs gave her a commission to paint the portraits of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan which now hang in the Military Academy at West Point.

George W. Storm was born in Johnstown, Feb. 22, 1831, and now resides in Harrisburg. In 1847 he attended a military school in the latter city, and two years thereafter entered the U. S. navy, where he served for three years. He was on the flagship "Independence," flying the broad pennant of Commodore Charles Morgan. In 1854, returning to Johnstown, he entered the draughting room of the Cambria Iron Company, and became so interested in drawing that he soon began the study of art along the lines of landscape and portrait painting. Many beautiful scenes in Cambria county have been pictured under the brush of Mr. Storm, especially those along the Paint creek, which was the joy of artists before the developing of the coal industry destroyed the beauty of that charming locality. Of the latter he has many attractive canvasses, several of which hang in the departments at Harrisburg. Among them are Gov. Hastings, Lieut.-Govs. Latta, Watres, Lyon and Gobin, and Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Gregg. The two illustrations in the chapter on the Pennsylvania canal—"the old Weigh Lock" and "the First Aqueduct"—are Mr. Storm's. They are the only pictures in existence which portray that section of Johnstown as it was prior to the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and are a faithful reproduction of the Laurel Hill Gap and Green Hill in 1845. The site of the furnace on the west side of the aqueduct was opposite the present railroad depot.

Probably the oldest and most valuable painting in the city of Johnstown is the one attributed to the great Flemish master, Peter Paul Rubens, and owned by Mrs. Johanna Glasow, of Market street. About seventy years ago this picture came into the possession of Louis Hausedorfer, an uncle of Mrs. Glasow residing in Germany, who purchased it at the bankrupt sale of a very wealthy family in Frankfort to whom it had belonged. While Rev. and Mrs. Glasow were visiting their relatives in Germany in 1894, this oil painting was given to them by the cousin to whom it then had descended, and was brought to this country, where it was hung in Rev. Glasow's home. Subsequently it was taken to the Metropolitan Museum, New York, where an English critic pronounced it a Rubens and desired to purchase it.

The description of a painting stolen from above the altar of a Dominican church at Loches, France, and now unaccounted for in the recorded Rubens paintings, tallies very nearly with the "Madonna" in question. Shortly before Rev. Paul Glasow's death in April, 1897, Mr. Ambrose MacNeil, a Scottish artist, gave a very comprehensive opinion on the painting, which he verily believed to be a genuine Rubens. The picture is painted on six panels of wood, and portrays the Madonna seated with the Christ-child on her lap; behind her stands Joseph, who watches with intense interest the effort of the little John the Baptist to place a bunch of grapes within the hand of the sleeping babe, and with her arm around the little John, as if to support him, kneels Elizabeth. Aside from the glory which the name of Rubens would attach to it, this painting calls forth the admiration of all who see it.

The Johnstown Art League, the senior women's club of Johnstown, was organized by Miss Baker and Miss Alexander, two instructors in the English and Classical school, whose school-house stood on the site of the Episcopal parsonage on Locust street.

They and eleven young ladies—pupils, graduates and friends of the school—met one evening in the chess room of the Cambria Library, in February, 1884, and founded the society, which adopted for its motto, "Vive l'art." These charter members were Mrs. Emma Baker Cabot, deceased; Miss Clara Alexander, M. D., now of Boston; Miss Columbia A. Horne, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Elizabeth Tittle Arnold, of Chicago; Mrs. Gertrude Chandler Sahlin, of Brussels, Belgium; Mrs. Mary Rachel Dibert Torrance, of Allegheny; Mrs. Lilian McConaughy Wakefield, of Uniontown; Mrs. Caroline McConaughy Farnam, of Grafton, Massachusetts; Mrs. Lillian Rosensteel Coolidge, of Philadelphia; Miss Florence M. Dibert, of Johnstown; Mrs. Jennie Hamilton Wener, Miss Nannie Elder and Miss Jane Potts, the last three of whom died May 31, 1889.

From this propitious number of thirteen the roll has steadily increased until it now numbers forty-seven, fifty being the number to which it is limited by its constitution.

The theme for the first evening's program was "The Symbols of Art," and the remainder of the winter was devoted to the study of Grecian mythology and Italian art. During the two decades which have followed the programs have

been carefully and wisely planned, embracing the history, art, literature and music of many nations, thus successfully fulfilling the object of the league—"The Study of the Polite and Liberal Arts." Many delightful evening entertainments in Library Hall have been given either by the members or by eminent lecturers whom they have called here.

The Cambria Library of today had its origin in the Co-operative Library Association, which was organized in January, 1870. Sixty-five members who had pledged themselves to contribute three dollars each, were enrolled the first meeting, and as the result of a canvassing committee appointed, sixty more were added by the second. The Cambria Iron Company gave an amount equal to the other contributions. The officers were as follows: President, Cyrus Elder; treasurer, James Eldridge; secretary and librarian, Joseph H. Berlin; and library committee, George W. Cope, Powell Stackhouse, Pearson Fisher, R. W. Hunt and George T. Swank.

The Library was formally opened in the Assistance Fire Company building, Tuesday, April 17th, 1870, with Daniel J. Morrell's gift of a handsome bookcase containing one hundred and sixty volumes as its nucleus. On June 13th of that year a charter for the "Cambria Library Association" was granted by the court. At the end of the first year the volumes numbered 1,270, purchased with the membership fees, bequests, the proceeds of a lecture course and a calico ball. The initial number of the course was Miss Olive Logan's lecture on "The Passions," in Union Hall, October 8, 1870. Among the eminent men and women of the day who appeared under the association's auspices those years were John B. Gough, Wendell Phillips, John G. Saxe and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, and the money obtained from this source, as well as from the annual calico balls, was of great material aid.

In 1872, thinking that the library might be of greater benefit if it were in a more public place, the association leased rooms from Mrs. Marbourg, on Market street, but at the end of four years it was moved to the Dibert building, at the corner of Main and Franklin streets. At this time the association evidently did not deem it necessary to have the library hours very lengthy, as it was only open on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, from 3 to 6 and from 7 to 9 p. m. Notwithstanding this change of location, interest was flagging, and the Cam-

bria Iron Company, taking it under its wing in October, 1877, leased the property of the association and removed it to a room in its general office building. There it remained until it found a permanent home in the Cambria Library building, the free gift of the Cambria Iron Company to the Library Association of Johnstown, opened and dedicated Saturday, March 5, 1881.

Daniel J. Morrell, general manager of the company, presided at the exercises that evening, and on behalf of the company presented to the trustees of the association, by their secretary, James Eldridge, the deed for the building and the ground on which it stood. It was a splendid address, almost entirely spoken to the youth. By the addresses of Cyrus Elder, Judge James Potts, Dr. W. W. Walters, W. Horace Rose, L. D. Woodruff, H. A. Boggs, Rev. R. A. Fink, John P. Linton and Rev. Watkins, which followed, the people of Johnstown were made to feel that the gift of the library was not solely for the employes of the company, but for each and every citizen who desired to avail himself of its privileges.

The board of managers were: Daniel J. Morrell, Cyrus Elder, C. S. Wurts, James Eldridge, Powell Stackhouse, James McMillen, Daniel N. Jones, T. T. Morrell, John Fulton and Charles Douglass. The officers were: President, D. J. Morrell; vice-president, Cyrus Elder; treasurer, C. S. Wurts; secretary, James Eldridge; librarian, Mrs. M. E. Hurst. Finance committee: E. Y. Townsend, T. T. Morrell, D. N. Jones, James Eldridge and Cyrus Elder. Reading room committee: Cyrus Elder, James McMillen and Powell Stackhouse. Committee on property: D. N. Jones, James McMillen and Powell Stackhouse.

The following description was given at that time: "The library building is situated at the intersection of Washington and Walnut streets, near the general office of the Cambria Iron Company, and in sight of the Pennsylvania railroad company. It is built of pressed brick, laid on black mortar, and is trimmed with Hummelstown brown sandstone, relieved with bands of black brick. The roof is slate, all the floors are brick and the stairs are iron. The front presents a high gable, nitched and relieved by two unique chimneys. The width of the building is thirty-two feet, and it is flanked by two towers, one in front and one in the rear, which take in the entrance and stairs; the depth of the building is sixty-eight feet. The basement story is nine

feet in height and sets well up above the pavement. The first floor contains a ladies' reading room and toilet, and librarian's room in front, and the general reading room and library. The books are arranged around the walls, and the height of the story being seventeen feet, there is room for a gallery, which will be added when necessary. The rooms in front are ceiled at the height of eleven feet, and the floor of the sectional hall above being elevated, a beautiful chess room is obtained, ten feet by thirty in size. The library hall, on the upper floor, will seat two hundred and fifty persons comfortably. The building is finished and furnished in white pine and heated by steam."

An endowment fund of \$22,500 was created, consisting of contributions made individually by J. M. Kennedy, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen and E. Y. Townsend, and by the same parties as members of the firm of Wood, Morrell & Co., and by Samuel Welsh, Henry Lewis, Geo. L. Oliver, C. S. Wurts, David Reeves and I. V. Williamson, directors of Cambria Iron Company. And in addition to this original fund, a legacy of two thousand dollars was received under the will of D. J. Morrell, and I. V. Williamson gave five thousand dollars, the interest thereon to be used for the purchase of books. The Cambria Iron Company, even at this time, assisted in bearing the ordinary expenses, which were about twelve hundred dollars per annum.

There were about two thousand volumes on its shelves at this period in its existence. Subscribers were privileged. The hours of opening the library were, on weekdays, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., from 2 to 5 p. m., and from 7 to 9 p. m., and on Sundays the reading rooms were open from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9 p. m. The rate of subscription had been reduced from \$3 to \$2 per annum.

Although a scientific association had been formed at the very beginning of the library, on January 1, 1881, the Cambria Scientific Institute, an adjunct department of the Library Association, was organized. "This institute grew out of the wishes of the management of the Library Association to offer to the young men and young women of Johnstown and vicinity opportunities for self improvement and self culture," and offered to everybody the privilege of discussion upon all topics of educational, technological, political and scientific interests. Educational training in applied science was continued in regular class work, free to all, one evening each week during the

winter for eight years, and each section had one or more public lectures delivered during the session. Casts, models and still life were furnished for the free-hand drawing classes which met under the instruction of a teacher who came from Pittsburgh once each week. The Johnstown Art League was organized several years later to hold its meetings there, and altogether it was such a factor in the upbuilding of the people of this community as was scarcely realized even by those who had its welfare so vitally at heart.

The officers of the departments of the institute were as follows: Dean, D. J. Morrell; Recorder, Walter A. Fellows; Chairman Geology, Mineralogy and Mining Engineering, John Fulton; Chemistry, T. T. Morrell; Metallurgy, James J. Fronheiser; Mechanics and Architecture, D. N. Jones; Sanitary Science, Dr. W. B. Lowman; Agriculture and Horticulture, Albert M. Gregg; Principles of Business, James McMillen; Social Science and Political Economy, Cyrus Elder; English Literature, Rev. Karl Knortz; Mental and Moral Philosophy, L. A. Burr; Local History and Antiquities, John P. Linton; Astronomy, H. A. Boggs; Meteorology, David Peelor.

Within eight years the building had already become too small to meet its requirements, and plans relative to its enlargement were in the hands of the architect when the flood of May 31, 1889, entirely destroyed it.

That fall James McMillen offered the use of his home to the association, and two rooms on the first floor were fitted up and books circulated in February, 1890, with Mrs. Mary L. Yeagley as librarian. Here the library remained until the house at 114 Walnut street was rented for that purpose.

In September, 1889, when Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie stopped in Johnstown to make themselves personally acquainted with the ravages of the flood, Mr. Carnegie expressed the desire to be permitted to replace the building which had been lost. This desire was later made known in a letter to E. Y. Townsend, president of the Cambria Iron Company. Therefore, on the evening of February 19, 1892, was dedicated the second edifice of the Cambria Library Association, which stands partly on the site of the former and partly on the lot adjoining, which before the flood had been occupied by the Western Union Telegraph office building, and of which that day the company, by John W. Townsend, its vice-president, presented the deed to the trustees of the library. At the dedicatory services that

evening there were present many who had witnessed those eleven years previous. Cyrus Elder, president of the association, gave a brief review of its history, followed by James B. Scott and A. F. Keating of Pittsburgh, Fred Krebs, Dr. George Wagoner, A. J. Moxham, John P. Linton, Rev. D. M. Miller, Mrs. D. Curtis Williams, John Fulton, Dr. W. W. Walters, Joseph Morgan and George Thackray, who on behalf of the people, the association, the professions and the clubs, thanked Mr. Carnegie for his gift. On the occasion of Mr. Carnegie's visit to Johnstown, January 21, 1897, a reception was tendered him there by the pupils and teachers of the high school and the grammar schools.

The present library is of French-Gothic style of architecture, and has on its first floor a lecture room with a seating capacity of about three hundred; the library proper and reading room, and directors' and librarian's room on the second floor, and on the third a gymnasium and six class rooms.

It contains at present 11,900 recorded volumes, and 7,481 government and state documents, and the total number of borrowers' cards registered is 6,043.

Since the flood weekly instruction in mechanical drawing and arithmetic has been given to the young people by employes of the company. As the home of the Johnstown Athletic Association, which for several years met in the gymnasium, but has now dissolved, and as the regular meeting place of the Johnstown Art League, the Fortnightly Musical Club, the Civic Club of Cambria County, the library stands as a center of education and culture.

The first librarian was Joseph H. Berlin, who also served as secretary, from 1870 to 1872, and was followed by I. E. Roberts, who was succeeded in May, 1876 by William A. Donaldson. Upon his resignation in July of that year, Fred Krebs was appointed secretary, librarian and treasurer, and served until the new building was occupied. Mrs. M. E. Hurst who served from March, 1881, to May 31, 1889, lost her life from that building; from 1889 to 1898, Mrs. Mary L. Yeagley was librarian, while from August, 1895, to April, 1897, W. D. Turner acted in the capacity of superintendent. Miss L. Helen Berkey who had assisted Mrs. Yeagley, succeeded her in May, 1898, and is now assisted by Miss Augusta Linton and Mrs. Mary Dick.

When the library was re-dedicated in 1892, the new building had cost \$67,332, of which sum Andrew Carnegie contributed

\$55,332. Since 1895, the latter company and its successor, the Cambria Steel Company, have assumed the maintenance, and on June 1, 1907, it had expended in all the large amount of \$97,183.68.

The plate on the Washington street front is as follows:

.....	
:	Johnstown Public Library.	:
:	Erected 1879 by the Cambria Iron Company	:
:	Destroyed by the Flood of May 31, 1889	:
:	Rebuilt, Enlarged and Improved by	:
:	Andrew Carnegie, 1891.	:
.....	

In 1876 about fifty young people who were fond of music met in the school house on Washington street, now the B. & O. station, and organized the "Johnstown Choral Society." In this building and in the school house on Iron street they held their weekly meetings. The year of its organization being that of the nation's centennial anniversary, the glorious Fourth of July was fittingly celebrated by the rendering of four patriotic selections on "the point," namely, "Let the Hills and Vales Resound," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "America." The interest was quite unabated for a few years, but at last the Choral Society passed out of existence. T. E. Morgan was leader and J. D. Lewis, accompanist.

The next musical society was the "Germania Quartette Club," organized November 28, 1882, since which time it has met continuously every Thursday evening. The first officers were: Charles Ruth, president; E. Zang, treasurer, and Chas. Karr, secretary, and the men who comprised the quartette were: First tenor, Joseph Ruth, Erhardt Zang; second tenor, William Steigerwald, Martin Schaefer; first bass, Charles Karr, Thomas Seifert; second bass, Charles Ruth, George Haberkorn. In 1888 the club was incorporated, and in the flood of the following year lost fourteen members. It has constantly appeared before the public in concerts, patriotic celebrations and those for the G. A. R., and has given three concerts for the benefit of the Memorial Hospital. In May, 1907, it was represented at Pittsburgh by a chorus of forty-two voices, who were accorded much praise for their music. Charles Martin is the present leader of the chorus, which numbers forty-five, and they are making preparations to fittingly commemorate their twenty-fifth anniversary this fall.

. During the winter of 1884-1885 as the successor to the

Choral Society the "Cambrian Choir" was organized with a membership of about eighty-five, and their meetings were held in the churches and later in the Assistance Fire Company building. Miss Lulu Weaver was the accompanist. During each of the three winters it was in existence the choir gave a concert in Union Hall, sometimes bringing here artists of ability to assist. On Christmas Day, 1885, at the Eisteddfod in Fifth Avenue Music Hall, Pittsburgh, the choir, with one hundred and sixteen voices entered a contest with four other choruses in the rendition of "We never will bow down," and won the first prize. The following year, on the same holiday and occasion, they carried off the laurels in two competitions with the Choral Union of Pittsburgh. In 1888 the choir disbanded, but a small Cambrian choir of twenty-five voices was gathered together and gave a concert in Blairsville.

In the spring of 1898, under the auspices of St. David's Society, an Eisteddfod was held in Johnstown, which revived the interest in the old Cambrian Choir, and it was the one to whom the honors were awarded. On September 24th of the same year, one hundred members of the choir sang at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and there won the prize of \$500 in a contest with four other choirs, and their leader, T. E. Morgan, was the recipient of a gold medal.

The Fortnightly Musical Club, originally the Derthick Musical-Literary Club of Johnstown, was organized Thursday evening, December 17, 1896, at Library Hall. At the first meeting the nineteen charter members elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Marshall G. Moore; vice-president, Mrs. Herbert H. Weaver; secretary, Miss Katharine Louthier; treasurer, Miss Flora D. Price; and librarian, Miss Lilian Rosensteel. At the first meeting in October, 1897, it was decided by unanimous vote to disband as the Derthick society and organize the Fortnightly Musical Club. It has now enrolled forty-nine active members, together with quite a number of associate members. Several concerts or recitals by musicians of renown have been given in Library Hall under the auspices of the club, and the members of the club itself give three open evening meetings each winter.

The next organization was that of the Philharmonic Society in 1899, which held its weekly meetings in St. David's Hall, Ellis building, and elected as its first officers: President, D. I. Rowe; vice-president, D. E. James; second vice-president, Moses

Owens; secretary, Irvin E. Stuber; treasurer, Joseph Reese. Leader, T. E. Morgan, and accompanist Miss Rose Sloan. It comprised a chorus of about one hundred and fifty voices, and in 1901 sang at the National Eisteddfod at Cincinnati, and at Atlantic City the following year. The last in which it took part was the one held in Pittsburgh in May, 1903. In June, 1904, the society adjourned for the summer and has never reconvened.

On the 8th and 9th of April, 1904, the Memorial Opera Company produced the opera "Pinafore" in the Cambria Theater, Johnstown, for the benefit of the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital. The company had been organized for this especial purpose and was under the personal direction of Mr. E. B. Entwisle and Drs. John B. Lowman and M. C. Kohler. About eighty of the young folks participated in the production, either in the cast, the chorus or the orchestra, which was composed of twelve pieces. This venture was so successful both financially and in the pleasure it gave to the people of the city that on the 5th and 6th of the following May the same company presented the comic opera, "Chimes of Normandy." The chorus numbered over forty voices, and their splendid work, as well as that of the soloists, was highly appreciated. The third and last of the operas given by this company was "Erminie," on May 10th and 11th, 1906, under the same direction as the previous year, Messrs. E. B. Entwisle, H. B. Mainhart and Dr. M. C. Kohler. The musical director of all three operas was Mr. Iorworth Prosser.

CHAPTER V.

THE JOHNSTOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT AND DISASTROUS FIRES.

From the time when the Susquehanna tribe ruled along the Susquehanna river, as early as 1682, or when the Indian chieftain Okowelah reigned in the valley of the Conemaugh in 1731, until 1837, a destructive fire was managed in two ways: First, it was allowed to burn until it died out; or, second, to put it out by the gourd or bucket brigade.

In 1837 a Merrick & Munson rotary engine, with the stinging name of the "Hornet," was purchased. It had a handle attached to a crank on either side that required twenty men to throw a spray twenty-five feet, in consequence of which there were forty blistered hands. In a few years it was succeeded by the "Yellow Jacket." The difference between these engines was that the "Hornet" went to the place of the fire and water in buckets was carried to it, while the "Yellow Jacket" went to the source of the water and pumped it through a copper-riveted leather hose to the fire. It had pumps of the reciprocating type, with handles running along the side of the engine.

In 1853 the "Yellow Jacket" was out of date and the "Vigilant" was its successor, except when the fire was near the canal or the river, the "Yellow Jacket" pumped the water to the tank of the "Vigilant," which had reciprocating pumps, worked by handles running across the engine parallel with the axles. It required twelve men on the handles to do good work, and while they were putting their weight and energies on the bars the crowd would cry, "Down on the Vigy."

The Seventeenth Annual Firemen's Convention for the State of Pennsylvania was held in Johnstown on October 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1896.

The volunteer department was always efficient and well conducted, but the time came when it was insufficient to meet the new conditions of the city.

A disastrous fire took place on March 28, 1906, destroying the Swank Hardware Company's building on the corner of Main and Bedford streets, the *Journal* office, John Henderson's furniture store, and P. S. Fisher's business place. By common

assent it was concluded that the days of the volunteer fire department had gone, and the paid department soon took its place. Mayor Young appointed and the councils confirmed a board of fire commissioners, who were: Dr. George W. Wagoner, Dr. John B. McAneny, George Haberkorn, Edward B. Entwisle and J. Earl Ogle. The board organized April 26, 1906, by electing Dr. Wagoner president of the department. There were thirteen volunteer associations in the city at that time; eleven of whom turned over their property to the board of commissioners, and the paid system was organized.

Assistance Fire Company, No. 1, is the successor to all the fire apparatus or fire companies theretofore organized, and it was organized March 4, 1867, by Powell Stackhouse, Alexander Hamilton, Oberlin N. Ramsey, Samuel McKeever, Robert W. Hunt, William R. Jones, George F. Randolph, William Horace Rose, John Gore, Robert Morris, James Eldridge, John E. Fry, George Fritz, Daniel N. Jones, James Quinn, Charles Kennedy, Charles O. Luther, Richard Ryckman, Charles Butland and Alexander Montgomery. The charter was delayed until February 9, 1869. It always was a business institution; some of its charter members have reputations for skill and ability among the highest in the iron and steel industries of the world; its finances were carefully managed; its income was derived from donations, fines and holding annual balls, which were the events of society some twenty years ago; its funds were invested in stocks, just like the millionaire's; its apparatus was housed in a frame building on Washington street, just above the present site, and in 1882 sufficient funds had accumulated to erect a substantial brick building on the same location to accommodate the members and to shelter the old Amoskeag and its hose carriages, which had never failed to respond to a call of duty; but in the great disaster of May 31, 1889, many of the best members, with all the apparatus and the building, were swept out of existence in a moment. In 1890 a new Amoskeag and other necessary apparatus replaced the lost, and in 1892 the present building was erected.

The destruction by fire of Frazer's corner, at Main and Franklin streets, on Sunday morning, January 13, 1867, was the most disastrous loss up to that time. The hand engine, supplied with water by the bucket brigade, was the only fire apparatus. A line of men and women led to a pump in the rear of what is now the Journal building, one line passing filled buckets and

the other returning empty ones. While the citizens were fighting the fire, John E. Fry, Powell Stackhouse and others decided to form a new organization and procure better equipments. This was the beginning of the Assistance Fire Company, No. 1, and in a few months the company had its Amoskeag engine and other apparatus ready, adopting the motto, "Prompt to aid in time of need."

George Fritz named the company for one of which he had been a member in Philadelphia, and gave the company a silver trumpet.

On May 2, 1907, eighty-five members celebrated the dissolution of their loved company by a banquet, at which there was present but one charter member, Powell Stackhouse. On that occasion the company decided to pass the Fritz trumpet to the board of fire commissioners under the following conditions: "Resolved, That the George Fritz trumpet of the Assistance Fire Company be delivered to the fire commissioners for safe keeping, and by them retained until some society in the city is in a position to take it and make a permanent abiding place for it."

Good Will H., H. & L. Company is the only hook and ladder company in the city, and it is desirably located at the corner of Franklin and Vine streets in a commodious and substantially-built two-story frame building, twenty-two feet front by sixty-eight feet deep, which is fitted up in a most complete manner, including electrical appliances and swinging harness, etc. It was organized in 1868, and is now equipped with all the latest improved apparatus for the extinguishing of fires; the latest improved Preston truck, with a sixty-five foot extension ladder and all necessary implements for use at a fire; a hose carriage of the latest Preston manufacture carries one thousand feet of rubber hose.

On May 31, 1889, their building, with all apparatus, was destroyed in the great flood. On June 28th following the flood the president called a meeting of the members in Cobaugh's Hall, where they made preparations to erect a building and purchase apparatus. This company has in its possession two silver parade horns which were presented to the members by the Good Will Hose & Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 25, of Philadelphia, and which they highly prize. John Seigh was its leading member for many years, and only retired when the volunteer department dissolved.

Millville Fire Company. The records of this company were lost in the great flood of 1889, but it was about the year 1869 that the company was organized as a duly-chartered institution of the borough of Millville. The borough council furnished the equipments, consisting of a hose carriage and hose. The membership of the company has varied from twenty-five to forty. After the great flood of 1889 it became necessary to reorganize the company, as a great many of its members had gone away and all its property was lost in the flood. The new company obtained a second-class Amoskeag fire engine, hose carriage and hose, and every equipment necessary to render good service. The company owns a large brick engine house in which it keeps its apparatus.

The Vigilant Fire Company was organized in 1877. The first meetings of the company were held at the residence of G. Seibert. A second-hand steam fire engine (known as the "Eagle" engine) was purchased from Pittsburg at a cost of \$1,000. A Lawrence hose carriage was also purchased from the same city. The money was raised by subscription among the citizens of the Fifth and Sixth wards of Johnstown borough (known as Kernville). The engine was first kept in a smith shop located on Haynes street; afterward in the Good Will Hose, Hook & Ladder Company's building on Vine street, and from there it was again moved to the smith shop of George Decker, and kept there until the completion of their engine house on Morris (now Franklin) street, on ground leased from John Litz. The building was erected in 1880. This was the company's permanent home until the angry waters of May 31, 1889, destroyed the building, engine, and all records of the company. The hose carriage was taken from the debris and repaired, and is now very highly prized, as it is the only piece of fire apparatus saved from the flood.

The company was incorporated on the 12th day of December, 1881, with the following officers: James D. Kelvie, president; Benjamin F. Horner, vice-president; Will R. Ramsey, secretary; Benjamin F. Horner, treasurer; W. Stonebraker, Emanuel Young, Hiram Swank and Jacob Trefts, directors.

After the flood of May 31, 1889, work on a temporary structure on the school property on Dibert street was immediately begun, to keep the boys together and provide a meeting place. A Silsby steam fire engine, a hose carriage and one thousand feet of rubber hose were donated to the company by the flood

commission. In December the erection of the building now occupied by the company was commenced, and completed in February, 1890.

Fourteenth Ward Fire Company, No. 3, was originally organized under the name of the Millville Fire Company, No. 2, in the year 1866. The officers elected at that time were: George W. Stutzman, president; S. A. Lawrence, secretary; Patrick Minahan, treasurer; and Jas. P. Burns, captain. Ten years later, in 1876, the company received its first charter.

After the great flood, when Johnstown was created a city with Millville borough included in it, the company was re-organized, another charter was obtained, and the following officers were elected: John H. Fox, president; Wm. Marshall, vice-president; John Honan, Jr., secretary; John Honan, Sr., treasurer; Jas. P. Burns, captain.

The Conemaugh Fire Company, of Johnstown, was organized August 15, 1879, by citizens of the First and Second wards of Conemaugh borough. The first meetings were held in the school building, until the 15th day of November, 1881, when the company occupied a frame building, 22 by 35 feet, built by the company on a piece of ground leased from the school board. On December 6th of the same year a third-class Silsby engine and a No. 3 hose carriage were secured. The first alarm used was a 240-pound bell, donated to the company by the Johnstown Manufacturing Company. On May 14, 1887, the first lease was surrendered, and a new lease granted for ninety-nine years. On September 12th, the Cambria Iron Company having donated 135,000 bricks, the company erected its first new brick building, 50 by 75 feet, two and a half stories high, with all modern improvements. It was destroyed by the flood of May 31, 1889, with all apparatus and eleven members. On June 11, 1889, the company called its first meeting in J. P. Stahl's office and re-organized, after being almost swept out of existence. On September 20, 1889, the company built a temporary engine house to store the old Philadelphia engine, which was left in its care. On the 9th of October, the flood finance committee donated the company one second-class Silsby engine, one No. 3 hose carriage, and one thousand feet of hose. On the 17th of May, 1892, the Cambria Iron Company donated \$10,000 to be divided among three fire companies, of which the Conemaugh was one. On the 7th day of June, 1892, the contract was let to build a second brick building, 74 by 34 feet, two and one-half stories high, with

all modern improvements. It was occupied by the company on the 3d day of August, 1893.

The Cambria Fire, Hook & Ladder Company was organized August 22, 1887, with a membership of twenty. It was chartered on December 5, 1887. The members had purchased twelve ladders, ranging from eight to thirty-two feet; six hooks, two axes, and fifty feet of rope, all of which were swept away by the flood of May 31, 1889. After the flood the company built an engine house on the corner of Broad street and Seventh avenue, in the Sixteenth ward. They have since secured a hose carriage, hose, and steam fire engine. The carriage was used until 1893, when it was replaced by a hose jumper. The company now has a membership of sixty, and is in a flourishing condition. It has erected on the corner of Board street and Seventh avenue, in the Sixteenth ward of the city, a handsome two and one-half story engine house, built of buff brick with red stone trimmings, and in appearance will rank with the leading engine houses in the state.

Seventh Ward Fire Company. The first meeting of this company was called July 7, 1888, by citizens of the Seventh ward (then Johnstown borough), and a permanent organization was effected August 3d of the same year, when the following officers were elected: President, David H. Miller; vice-president, Marrior Wertz; secretary, G. M. Harshberger; financial secretary, Adam Huebner; treasurer, T. J. Wolfe. A charter was granted at the September term of court in the same year, and in the following December the company leased, for a term of eight years, a lot of ground on Hickory street, upon which was erected a one-story frame building, 19 by 36 feet, in February, 1889.

The Morrellville Fire Company was organized on February 18, 1890, with the following officers: President, Alex. Stackhouse; vice-president, Alex. Wilson; secretary, C. St. C. Nippes; treasurer, W. H. Hahn.

On November 14, 1893, a reorganization was effected by the consolidation of the Morrellville and Empire Fire Companies, with the selection of the following officers: President, J. M. Noon; vice-president, L. D. Herrick; secretary, E. A. Saly; treasurer, W. H. Hahn. The following composed the board of directors: John Richards, Sr., Alex. Wilson, Samuel Shay. At that time the company had a membership of forty-five.

Moxham Fire Company. In January, 1890, a number of citizens of Moxham suggested that Moxham, to be up to the standard of progressive towns, should have a fire company, and,

acting upon the suggestion, a meeting of the citizens was called for the purpose of organizing a fire company; and on January 23, 1890, quite a number of citizens congregated in the Johnson Company's office and a temporary organization was effected. On February 3, 1890, another meeting was held and a permanent organization formed, with the following officers: President, A. J. Moxham; treasurer, H. T. De France; secretary, Charles Wehn. A charter was applied for and granted April 14, 1890. The charter members numbered seventy-eight, among them being some of the leading men of the city, but the membership soon rose to one hundred and twenty.

Eighth Ward Fire Company. Immediately after the great flood the citizens of the Eighth ward in the city of Johnstown were aroused to the necessity of having a fire company, and to further the project Mr. William Zimmerman called a meeting of the citizens, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. James McMillen, who was then a temporary resident of the ward, and who had the distribution of the various engines sent here from Philadelphia. This committee was composed of Messrs. John P. Linton, William Zimmerman, John Sell, Albert Moffit and G. E. Conrad. The committee waited upon Mr. McMillen, and, after explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. McMillen readily consented to give them the famous Amoskeag, a very large engine and perfect in its construction.

The first permanent organization was effected February 13, 1890, when the following officers were elected: Chairman, A. L. Miltenberger; vice-chairman, H. F. Leventry; secretary, J. A. Anstead; assistant secretary, Henry Heiple; treasurer, W. H. Zimmerman; chief engineer, George Saylor; four assistants—first, J. D. Ream; second, J. M. Young; third, John Horner; fourth, Henry Rose; chief director, H. F. Horner; hose director, Albert Moffit; pipe director, John Kuntz.

A temporary shed was secured for the housing of the engine from Mrs. Henry Fritz. Mrs. Fritz afterwards leased the piece of ground to the new company, and a permanent building was erected. A charter was granted in March, 1891.

The Friendship Fire Company of the Coopersdale ward was organized shortly after the flood of 1889. One of the Philadelphia steam fire engines which were sent to Johnstown immediately after that disaster, was finally located with this company. It also had a hose wagon and other necessary equipments.

The Roxbury Fire Company was organized in 1902. This company was equipped with fire buckets, ladders, hooks, axes and ropes. It was not within the city limits at that time, nor were the water mains laid in the borough.

DISASTROUS FIRES IN THE COUNTY, AND OTHER DATA.

- 1833. Somerset fire, 30 families desolate. Loss, \$80,000.
- 1838. Henry Layton's residence on "The Island"—Johnstown.
- 1843. Michael Kelly's hotel on Railroad street.
- 1846. John Crouse's residence, Morrell Place.
- 1848. Clinton and Locust streets, Gordon property.
- 1851. Main and Clinton streets.
- 1853. King & Levy's store, Clinton and Cover alley.
- 1857. Cambria Rolling Mill, August 1.
- 1863. Union Hall with St. John's Fair, December 24.
- 1865. Kress & Erb, Donahoe & Erb, and Gordon, December 8.
- 1867. Stores of Frazer, Montgomery, Gore, Williams, Border, Barnes, H. M. Lewis, Chandler, and Mary J. Parks, on Sunday morning, January 13.
- 1868. A. J. Haws' Cement Mill, April 22.
- 1872. Cambria Rolling Mill, October 12. Second great conflagration at Somerset, May 4, \$300,000.
- 1876. Third great fire in Somerset, May 9. Loss, \$125,000.
- 1878. Gottlieb Bantly's grist mill burned, Scalp Level, January 23.
- 1881. Iowa Barb Wire Company works, October 26.
- 1883. A. J. Haws' Cement Works, November 9.
- 1886. St. Francis' College and Monastery at Loretto, December 9.
- 1888. W. S. Weaver and Mrs. Muller. Loss, \$29,000. April 27.
- 1889. Cambria Iron Company's stables, February 26. Union School Houses and many residences in the First ward on June 24.
- 1890. Two workmen burned to death at P. R. R. bridge No. 6, March 20.
- 1891. Henderson's furniture store, and Covers' grocery and livery, April 10. First Baptist church damaged and Kopelin buildings destroyed, May 1.
- 1892. John N. Horn's Planing Mill, August 2. Kredell & Farrell's drug store, December 28. Maneval's Hotel, December 31.

1893. Street car barns, Moxham, March 11. B. & O. R. 'R. bridge at Osborne, May 24.
1894. Austrian Hall, November 10.
1895. Franklin Street M. E. church damaged, February 7. St. Joseph's church destroyed, February 28. Overdorff's store, November 29.
1896. Hannan's Block, and "Democrat" plant, March 4.
1897. Wesley Green's residence, etc., June 7.
1898. Cambria Coke Plant, April 5. Palace Laundry, August 2.
1899. John H. Waters Building, January 25. Vaughn's shoe store, July 9. Young & Young's Slaughtery, August 29.
1900. Wilmore had a loss of \$25,000, March 20. Senate Hotel property, December 30.
1901. M. E. church at Conemaugh, January 5. Klenk's Hall, January 26. Ridgeview cottages, June 13.
1902. Philip P. Mitchell burned to death, April 1.
1903. Cambria Rolling Mill Mine, February 4. "Lilly Signal" plant, April 9. Nine buildings in Loretto, April 30. Butterbaugh's store, Moxham, June 23. Cambria Steel Company's axle, bolt and forge departments, July 25. Wentroth's hotel at Summerhill on September 26. Ellis' Opera House, Franklin and Locust, October 31. Freedom Oil Company, November 12. The Italian quarters at Lilly, where 24 men lost their lives, November 21. Mrs. James Crosby and two of her children burned to death, December 16.
1904. Cobough's Block, October 31. Loss, \$40,000.
1905. Penn Traffic Department Store, August 28. Loss, \$500,000.
1906. Swank's corner, "Journal" office, etc., Bedford, Clinton and Main, March 28. Loss, \$400,000. Palace Laundry, July 27. Gallitzin on November 29.
1907. Barnesboro, March 31. Loss, \$45,000. Bedford and Adam in Johnstown, May 21. Loss, \$20,000.

CHAPTER VI.

THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY.

This industry is the second largest in the county. It is operated as a department of the National Tube Company of Ohio, with its general offices in Lorain, of which Max M. Suppes, a son of Conrad Suppes, and a former resident of Johnstown is the manager. These companies are subsidiary organizations of the great United States Steel Corporation.

The National Tube Company has a capital of \$9,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 is 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock and the remainder, common. It operates four stack furnaces with an annual capacity of 650,000 tons of pig metal, and is at present building furnace E, which will increase its output to 800,000 tons. It also operates a rail mill, blooming mill and skelp mill. Its annual products are: Bessemer steel ingots, 720,000 tons; billets, 630,000; rails, 220,000 and 360,000 tons of skelp. Also a Wrought Pipe Mill and Galvanizing plant of an annual output of 300,000 tons. It makes pipe in all sizes from one-eighth of an inch to twenty inches inclusive, and operates an Iron and Brass Foundry with an annual capacity of 12,000 tons of ingot molds; 9,000 tons of iron castings and 300 tons of brass castings.

The Lorain Steel Company is the successor of the Johnson Steel Street Rail Company, the laudable ambition of two men—Tom L. Johnson, the present mayor of Cleveland, and Arthur James Moxham, president of the Dupont Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware. The office of the rail company in 1882 was located in Louisville, Kentucky. These gentlemen believed that a steel girder rail should take the place of the flat street railway rail laid on wooden stringers then in use. In the latter part of the year Mr. Moxham came to Johnstown, to superintend the manufacture of the girder rails which were being made by the Cambria Iron Company. These steel girder rails were to be fitted to cast iron frogs, switches and curves for street railways.

In the following March he opened an office at No. 421 Main street, which building was destroyed in the flood. At that time the castings were being made in Indianapolis and the rails in

Johnstown, whereupon Mr. Moxham made a contract with John Hannan to make the castings at his foundry, which was then situated on the old basin, opposite the Turner Hall, just above Clinton and Washington streets. The cast iron pieces had to be assembled to fit the curve or switch in the girder rail, and it was necessary to have what was termed a "laying out yard." Martin Hannan and two men assisted Mr. Moxham in this work, using the contiguous part of the old basin as the yard. The idea had taken root although there was much opposition to changing the old manner of things in street railway construction. Mr. Hannan and Mr. Moxham worked together until March, 1885, when the business had increased so that larger quarters had to be obtained. The old Iowa Barbed Wire Mill which stood near the site of Swank's Fire Brick works in Woodvale was secured. Mr. Moxham was now employing about forty men and had Henry O'Shea as foreman. The girder, or the "jaybird" rail, as it was termed by the workmen, with the cast iron curves and switches was a success and was now established. Prosperity was with the Company and in January, 1887, it purchased the land on the corner of Fifth and Beech streets in Woodvale and erected shops, mills and warehouses, and equipped them with their selected machinery. The business was advancing by leaps and bounds and in less than six months Mr. Moxham was looking for a larger place to extend the works. The Von Lunen farm in Moxham was acquired in the summer of 1887. Tom L. and Albert Johnson laid out a town to include all the land above Central avenue, reserving the lower part for the new mill, and during Mr. Moxham's absence they named it "Moxham." The new plant was ready for operation early in 1889, which included a rail mill to roll the "jaybird" rail. On December 17, 1888, the long and difficult name to pronounce—The Johnson Steel Street Rail Company—was changed to that of "The Johnson Company." On April 13, 1893, a new charter was procured under the laws of Pennsylvania.

The useful invention of the electric traction motor by Frank Sprague completed in 1888, revolutionized the power for street railway service, and made the Johnson Company still more prosperous.

In connection with the new plant the Company constructed a narrow gauge railroad between Bedford street and the Mill. These improvements were completed when the flood of May 31 destroyed the Woodvale plant. Mr. Moxham was an energetic,

generous, public spirited citizen, and on Saturday morning after the flood he was made the Chairman of the first organization for the relief of the distressed people.

During the month of June the narrow gauge Johnstown and Stonycreek railroad carried all the people free between the city and Moxham, where many persons found temporary homes, and where a large number located permanently.

On April 28, 1894, the Johnson Company decided to remove its rolling mill to Lorain, and keep its switch department at Moxham, and in the summer of that year the mill was dismantled and taken to that town. At that time the Company had in its employ about 2,000 men, and many of them removed to Lorain.

The switch department has remained at Moxham and at present is very prosperous, employing 1,300 men.

A concise directory of its plant on March 1, 1907, is as below:

The Lorain Steel Company; general offices, Pennsylvania Building, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. *Officers at Philadelphia:* Daniel Coolidge, President, and P. M. Boyd, Secretary and Treasurer. *Officers at Johnstown:* P. Lavelle, Vice President and General Manager, and H. M. Davies, Auditor.

Sales Agencies: 74 Broadway, New York; Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia; Commercial National Bank Building, Chicago; Chemical Building, St. Louis; Frick Building Annex, Pittsburgh; Equitable Building, Atlanta; Rockefeller Building, Cleveland; and Sixteenth and Folsom streets, San Francisco.

Capital stock, \$3,000,000; all common.

FOUNDRIES, SWITCHES, CROSSINGS AND SPECIAL WORK.

Johnstown Works, Johnstown, Pa. Original works built in 1887-8 and put in operation May 13, 1888; open-hearth steel department started in 1889; two acid furnaces (one 10 and one 15-gross-ton); and one regenerative annealing furnace; product, steel castings; annual capacity, 7,500 tons; fuel, coal and oil. A gray iron foundry is connected with the works; product, castings and rolls for commercial purposes and special track work; annual capacity, 4,680 tons. Also a plant for the manufacture of switches, mates, curve crosses, frogs, split switches, girder crossings, drop forgings, curves, track and machine bolts, and all kinds of special work for steam and street railways; annual capacity, 24,600 tons. Also an electric-welding plant, equipped with portable welding machines for electrically welding joints in street railway tracks. One 15-gross-ton acid open-hearth furnace is to be added in 1907; annual capacity, 15,000 tons. Other departments of the Johnstown Works are to be enlarged in 1907 and their capacity practically doubled.

Total annual capacity: 7,500 tons of open-hearth steel

castings, 4,680 tons of iron castings, and 24,600 tons of switches, frogs, etc.

The Executive Officers at Johnstown are: P. Lavelle, vice-president and general manager; Edward B. Entwisle, chief engineer; George W. Reese, superintendent steel foundry; S. C. Weeks, superintendent iron foundry; Francis Nather, superintendent switch works; H. B. Frye, Jr., chief of order department; H. W. Smith, cashier; W. Milton Brown, manager underground electric department; H. F. A. Kleinschmidt, superintendent track welding department; George H. McFeaters, chief electrician; H. C. Stiff, chief draughtsman; C. S. Brandler, purchasing agent; H. M. Davies, auditor.

CHAPTER VII.

SOME OF THE DISTINGUISHED CAMBRIANS.

Elsewhere we have noted the names of a number of gentlemen who have by their achievements won the esteem of their fellowmen, and by so doing have distinguished the county. The career of Dr. Flick will be found in the chapter on the "Medical Profession;" that of Mr. Boyle in Art; Governor Geary and General Campbell in Military Affairs, and Statesmanship; George S. King, John and George Fritz, Daniel J. Morrell and Powell Stackhouse in creating and operating the Cambria Steel Company, and others whose accomplishments appear in their life's work as we find it.

Among the list are a number whose achievements have been wrought in other parts of the world, but who were former residents, or are now residing in the county, as follows:

Robert Edwin Peary, the Arctic Explorer, was born at Cresson, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1856. He is a son of Charles N. and Mary Wiley Peary, who came to Cambria county from Maine about 1852. His father was engaged in the shoo business at Gallitzin where he died in 1857; soon thereafter his mother returned to her New England home.

Mr. Peary the author and explorer graduated at Bowdoin in 1877; in 1888, he married Josephine Diebitsch; their daughter, Marie Ahnighito, was born September 12, 1893, at the most extreme northerly point in the world, of the birth of any white child. In 1881 he entered the U. S. Navy as a civil engineer, and three years thereafter he was chief of the survey corps for the Nicaragua canal proposition.

In 1898, he wrote and published "Northward over the Great Ice," in two volumes (Frederick A. Stokes), and has contributed many articles to geographical societies and journals. He tells more of these strange people, of their mode of living, their families and the climate than was ever known, and with many excellent illustrations of the inhabitants, animals, fish, seals, and the great ice floes and ice mountains, portrays a vivid description. He begins with his first voyage in 1886. Five years after he organized and commanded an Arctic expedition on which he

discovered and named Melville Land and Heilprin Land. Again, between '93-95 he again visited Greenland and discovered the so called "Iron Mountains." In '96-97 he made a short voyage and brought to America the ninety ton meteorite of Cape York, the largest meteorite known. The natives were furnished with tools and cutting implements by him. In 1898 to 1902 he made the most important voyage to the North up to that time, for on May 16, '02 he was in latitude 84 degrees and 19 minutes, the highest point ever reached by an American; however, in April, 1902, Prince Luigi, another explorer exceeded it by reaching the northerly line of 86 degrees and 33 minutes. Peary discovered a large body of land on the northeastern coast of Greenland between Independence Bay and the eightieth degree of latitude, which has been named Pearyland in his honor.

From Labrador, November 2, 1906, upon his return from his latest attempt to reach the North Pole, he sent the following valuable announcement. "Reached 87 degrees 6 minutes north latitude over ice, drifting eastward. Returning ate eight dogs. Drifted eastward, delayed by open water. Reached north coast of Greenland in straitened condition. Killed musk oxen and returned along Greenland coast to ship. Two supporting parties driven on north coast of Greenland. One rescued by me in starving condition." At this time he is in New York making preparations for another expedition.

In 1892 he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society and the Cullum gold medal of the American Geographical Society, and in 1902 he was again honored with gold medals from the Royal, the Royal Scottish, the American and the Philadelphia Geographical Societies for his distinguished achievements.

Mrs. Josephine Peary is also an author of one or two volumes on Arctic conditions.

Robert Lees Phythian, a commodore in the United States Navy, is a son of Dr. Charles G. and Eliza Linton Phythian, born in Johnstown, July 21, 1835. His parents removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1844, and in 1852 he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he graduated in the class of 1856. He was assigned to service in the American Navy, and served during the Civil war as executive officer on the large ships and in command of a small vessel. He has been superintendent of the New York Nautical School, superintendent of the United

States Naval Observatory for three terms, and was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis for four years. He was also at the head of the Department of Navigation in the Naval Academy for five years. In 1899 he was placed on the retired roll, and at present resides at Annapolis, Maryland.

Charles M. Schwab, a steel manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Williamsburg, Blair county, February 18, 1862. He is the son of John A. and Pauline Schwab, of Loretto, who removed to the latter place when he was ten years of age. In 1893 he married Emma Dinkey, a daughter of R. E. Dinkey, of Weatherly, Pennsylvania. At the present time he resides at Seventy-fourth street and Riverside Drive, New York, and at his summer home, "Immergrun," Loretto.

As a boy Mr. Schwab drove the stage and carried the mail between Cresson and his home town until 1881, when he entered the service of Andrew Carnegie as a stake driver in an engineering corps of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock. His promptness and ability soon attracted the attention of Capt. William R. Jones who took him into the rolling mill. In 1887 he was appointed superintendent of the Homestead works, and on the death of Capt. Jones in October, 1889, Mr. Schwab was advanced to the superintendency of the Edgar Thomson works and furnaces. In 1892 he was made general manager of both the Edgar Thomson and the Homestead works, and four years later was elected a member of the board of managers of the Carnegie Company. In 1897 he was chosen president of such, in which office he continued until the formation of the United States Steel Corporation.

As the representative of Mr. Carnegie he met J. Pierpont Morgan and associates of New York at a dinner, and so clearly presented the advantage of a consolidation of the steel industries, that Mr. Morgan consented to finance the enterprise. In 1900 the United States Steel Corporation was organized with a capital of \$1,500,000,000, and Mr. Schwab was elected president. Mr. Carnegie had been willing to accept \$250,000,000 for his property a year or two previous, but by the new transaction he received over \$500,000,000.

Mr. Schwab is the principal owner of the Bethlehem Steel Works, and a ship building yard on the Pacific coast, besides being interested in many other industries. He is a member of the American Iron and Steel Association, the American In-

stitute of Mining Engineers, and the British Iron and Steel Institute.

John Fulton, a native of Ulster, Ireland, was born October 16, 1826. He acquired a fair education in Dublin, and entered the service of the engineering corps on an English railroad when he was twenty-one years of age. In 1848, with his parents, five brothers and one sister, he disembarked in New York, a stranger in a strange land. Not finding employment there he moved on to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he secured work on a little canal at seventy-five cents a day, and paid \$2.25 per week for boarding in a slab shanty. The following year he was promoted to the position of foreman, and then to the more important one of general foreman, or "Walking Boss," which included the construction of masonry for a large aqueduct and locks at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania. From the years 1852 to 1854 he was assistant engineer on the Junction canal, which connected the Pennsylvania and New York states canals, and the two years following he was employed as assistant engineer on the Barclay railroad from Towanda to the coal fields on Schraeder creek.

In 1856 Thomas T. Wierman, the principal engineer under whom Mr. Fulton had worked, became the general superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, and knowing the energy and ability of the latter, invited him to accept the position of resident and mining engineer of that road, with the management of the coal mines. In the eighteen years spent among the hills of Bedford county, Mr. Fulton devoted much time to the study of geology, and the vast fund of knowledge he then acquired has made him one of the leading mining geologists of this country. The last four years at Saxton he was also chief engineer for the Pennsylvania railroad in extending its line from Mt. Dallas to Cumberland.

At the age of forty-eight Mr. Fulton accepted Mr. Morrell's invitation to become general mining engineer for the Cambria Iron Company, and removed to Johnstown. This position gave him charge of all their coal and ore mines and coke ovens. In the early history of the manufacture of Bessemer steel, the complaint of Thomas Collins, superintendent of the furnaces, that the native coke was not giving satisfactory results in the blast furnaces, was a great surprise to the officials, as great expense had been incurred in the erection of a great coal washer with the

Belgian coke ovens. Mr. Morrell referred the problem to Mr. Fulton, whose careful chemical analyses revealed the fact that the native coke was much purer than the standard Connellsville. This led to the conclusion that if the defect was not in the chemical elements it must be in the physical; whereupon Mr. Fulton invented a device to determine the physical properties of coke, which showed that the native coke was lacking in hardness of body, causing it to be dissolved in its journey down the blast furnace by the attack of carbon dioxide.

Since that time he has given special study to the production of coke, and has become an operator in the Connellsville district. This venture has been very successful, bringing him a firmly established reputation as well as fortune. In 1895 he published a book on "The Manufacture of Coke and Saving of By-products," and ten years later he republished it in an edition greatly enlarged. This work is regarded as the leading authority on the subject.

In 1887 he was promoted to the general superintendency of the Cambria Iron Company, and one year later to be general manager, which position he held for four years, resigning to give his full attention to the investigation of mining properties and the study of geology. As an expert along these lines, Mr. Fulton is called in consultation to determine the value of these subjects in most of the United States and much of Canada, and has recently spent six weeks in an examination of iron ores in Puerto Rico. In his eighty-first year he is engaged in developing the promising iron ore fields of Virginia.

Mr. Fulton is a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and of the Geographical Society of Washington City; also of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Pennsylvania State Forestry Association. In 1870 Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and the judges of the St. Louis Exposition of 1904 awarded to him two medals and diplomas—one for "developing the coke industry in the United States," and the other for his efficient "co-operation in the success of the Universal Exposition" of that year. Mr. Fulton is the embodiment of a self-made man.

James Moore Swank was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on July 12, 1832. When he was in his seventh year his father removed his family to Johnstown. On both his father's and his mother's side his ancestors for four genera-

tions have been Pennsylvanians. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, John Moore, was a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1776 and was subsequently the first president judge of Westmoreland county and afterwards a member of the state senate. Mr. Swank received a common school and academic but not a collegiate education. When clerking in his father's store in his twentieth year, in 1852, he was asked to take charge of the local Whig newspaper, which was without an editor, which invitation was accepted and thenceforth for many years he was its editor and publisher. In 1853 its name was changed to the *Cambria Tribune* and afterwards to the *Johnstown Tribune*, under which name it is still published. Parting with the *Tribune* in December, 1869, Mr. Swank passed the next three years in Washington, first as clerk of the committee on manufactures of the House of Representatives and afterwards as chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture. In December, 1872, he resigned the last named position to take charge of the work of the American Iron and Steel Association, which has always had its office in Philadelphia. As its secretary and general manager he has devoted thirty-five of the best years of his life to its service.

Mr. Swank had special qualifications for the new work he had undertaken. Born in Western Pennsylvania and reared in Johnstown he was familiar with the development of the iron industry in that important field of iron production. A journalist by profession and an adherent of the old Whig party, and having also inherited a liking for public affairs, he had become familiar with the country's tariff legislation and with the policy of protection to home industry. He was personally familiar with the disastrous effects upon our iron industry of a purely revenue policy from 1846 to 1861. We had no steel industry in those years worthy of the name. His residence in Washington familiarized him with the methods of Congressional legislation and secured for him the acquaintance and friendship of many public men.

The American Iron and Steel Association, which was organized in 1864, was from the first intended to be a bureau of general information for the American iron trade and to be a central agency for the promotion of the tariff interests of the trade. As a bureau of general information Mr. Swank early decided that its statistical reports should appear annually and in uniform style, and that a directory to the iron trade, which

had not previously been published, ought to be compiled and published at regular intervals. Both these improvements in the work of the Association were at once introduced and have been continued to the present time. The annual report appears usually in the spring of each year. The directory regularly appears every two years. The weekly *Bulletin* of the Association was also enlarged and it has ever since been an active and influential advocate of the protective policy. Mr. Swank has been the editor of all the publications mentioned.

The work of the Association in behalf of the protective policy and in behalf of adequate duties on iron and steel has always received the earnest and active attention of its officers, and into this work Mr. Swank entered with zeal and enthusiasm. The friends of protection in Congress have relied upon him for accurate information whenever a tariff bill was under consideration. In addition to the discussion of the tariff question which he soon made a leading feature of the *Bulletin*, he presented in his annual report for 1876 a carefully prepared history of the industrial policies of Great Britain and the United States, and in 1877 he issued "Hold the Fort," the first of a series of about one hundred tariff tracts which have been written or compiled by him and of which many millions have been printed and gratuitously and systematically distributed by the American Iron and Steel Association.

The editor of *The Protectionist*, a magazine published by the Home Market Club of Boston, recently said:

"To become a recognized authority, so that one's statistics and statements of fact are accepted the world over as correct, is to achieve a high success in life. To be recognized as not only a trustworthy statistician, but also as a wise counsellor, an economist, a historian and an adviser of statesmen, is indeed to accomplish far more than enters into the record of the average author or public man. This is what can be truthfully said of Mr. James M. Swank of Philadelphia, the author of 'Iron in All Ages' and for many years the secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association and author of its annual statistical reports. While he has dealt mostly with the facts of but one branch of production, it is the industry which all recognize as the keystone of others and as the barometer of prosperity or adversity. Hence Mr. Swank's statistics and opinions have always been of great value to men engaged in other industries and to economists everywhere. To gather and report them has involved the most tireless industry and the exercise of expert knowledge; and the work has also implied as a prerequisite the highest confidence

in his integrity and judgment. Men have not hesitated to impart to him the secrets of their business in order that his groupings of facts might have statistical value. Many years ago the late Senator Morrill of Vermont, author of the Morrill tariff and for a long time chairman of the finance committee of the senate, told the writer that he and his colleagues had relied more upon the statistics and the opinions of Mr. Swank concerning iron and steel than upon those of any other man or of most others combined. This was high recognition, but it was only just praise.

"Mr. Swank has been a broadminded protectionist. He has always been able to see something besides iron and steel, and he has favored reductions in tariffs as well as increases. His scientific mastery of the subject has enabled him to judge wisely what is sufficient, and his judgment has never been based upon a narrow range of facts or upon the experience of a single year, but upon what has become historic tendency.

"It is hoped that he may long be spared to continue his useful work and that the legacy of his learning and philosophy may never be lost from our laws and public policy.

"But we desire to add that Mr. Swank's services in the cause of protection have not been confined to his advocacy of the protective policy in the *Bulletin* and in tariff tracts, or to the information he has communicated to the Congressional friends of that policy. He has been active in opposing every bill that has been presented in Congress during the last quarter of a century which has had for its object the substitution for protective duties of a tariff for revenue only. The Wood Bill of 1878, the various Morrison bills, the Mills bill, and the Wilson bill may be particularly mentioned. Special arguments against these measures were prepared, co-operation with kindred protectionist organizations was encouraged, and manufacturers were aroused to the dangers that confronted them.

"Under Mr. Swank's management the American Iron and Steel Association has become an accepted authority in all countries upon the statistics, history and development of our iron and steel industries, but he has brought to the Association even a higher honor. He has established for it the reputation of absolute leadership in teaching the world the value of accurate and promptly collected manufacturing statistics. Not until he led the way had accurate and detailed statistics of any great manufacturing industry at home or abroad been promptly collected from year to year by any agency whatever. The British Iron Trade Association was not established until 1875, and its statistical methods were modeled after those of its American prototype. The office of the American Iron and Steel Association is called upon to maintain a large correspondence in addition to the collection of information for its publications. Much of this miscellaneous correspondence is with statistical author-

ities in foreign countries and with the statistical bureaus of our own Government.

"It has been a labor of love for Mr. Swank to do what he could to preserve from oblivion the achievements of the pioneers in the manufacture of iron and steel in our country. In 1878 he published in book form an 'Introduction to a History of Iron Making and Coal Mining in Pennsylvania.' Having been selected by General Francis A. Walker to collect the statistics of iron and steel for the census year 1880, he accompanied his final report in 1881, which contained these statistics, with a historical sketch of the manufacture of iron and steel in all countries and particularly in each State and Territory which had been engaged in their production, the work of the colonial and other pioneers receiving special attention. The historical part of this report was afterwards published in book form. A second edition, greatly enlarged, appeared in 1891, both editions being entitled 'Iron in All Ages.' The columns of the *Bulletin* have also contained many contributions from his pen of a historical character. In December, 1898, at the close of twenty-five years of continuous service as the executive head of the Association, Mr. Swank published for the members of the Association a souvenir volume of 228 pages, containing thirty selections from his tariff and historical writings, which was entitled 'Notes and Comments on Industrial, Economic, Political and Historical Subjects.' While chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture he prepared a history of the Department."

Mr. Swank still gives his personal attention to all the details of the office of the American Iron and Steel Association.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The completion of the first hundred years from the founding of Johnstown was in reality November 3, 1900, but endeavoring to have pleasant weather during the festivities, October 5, 6 and 7 were selected. They were ideal days of a beautiful mountain autumn. The temperature was moderate and no rain fell to mar either the decorations or the exercises.

Early in the summer preparations were commenced and a perfect organization was ready and willing to carry the programme to a successful conclusion, as below:

PROGRAMME

Friday, Oct. 5th—Saturday, Oct. 6th.

Laying Cornerstone Municipal Building—Parade—Historical Address—Fireworks
Sunday, Oct. 7th, 1900. Thanksgiving Service.

COMMITTEES.

Executive.		Finance.	
Hon. Geo. S. King, Honorary Chairman.		W. C. Lewis, Chairman.	
Dr. Geo. W. Wagoner, Active Chairman.		W. C. Krieger, Secretary.	
A. H. Walters, Secretary.		J. G. Ellis, Treasurer.	
Invitation and Reception.			
H. W. Storey, Chairman.		Chas. C. Linton, Secretary.	
Publicity and Promotion.		Local History	
Geo. E. Hamilton, Chairman.		S. Dean Canan, Chairman.	
Elmer E. Conrath, Secretary.		C. G. Campbell, Secretary.	
Thanksgiving Service.			
Rev. S. T. Mitchell, Chairman.		Rev. W. H. Blackburn, Secretary.	
Loan Exhibits.			
Mrs. Henry Y. Haws, Chairman.		Harry B. Mainhart, Secretary.	
Parades.		Speakers.	
John H. Waters, Chairman.		Hon. E. T. McNeelia, Chairman.	
Dr. J. W. Hamer, Secretary.		John H. Brown, Secretary.	
Decorations.			
J. H. Horrocks, Chairman.		H. M. Benshoff, Secretary.	
Music.		Fireworks.	
Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman.		Geo. W. Moses, Chairman.	
F. H. Roberts, Secretary.		Gomer Walters, Secretary.	

At nine o'clock on Friday morning a fantastic parade opened the celebration and in the afternoon an immense gathering at Main and Market streets, over which Mayor L. D. Woodruff presided, assisted in laying the corner stone of the City Hall. Thousands of invitations had been sent to former residents of the town and prominent citizens to join with the people in their exultation of the progress of the community. Among the guests of the city were Governor William A. Stone, Ex-Governor Daniel H. Hastings and President Judge A. V. Barker, all of

whom made appropriate addresses. While Herman Theil, the Master Mason, was lowering the stone, Gov. Stone spread the cement to receive it and when it was properly set, the Governor sealing it with a stroke of the hammer, said: "As Governor of Pennsylvania I declare this stone which is to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Johnstown, now in place."

In a copper box laid in the center of the stone were placed a copy of the Johns' charter of the town, the current newspapers, a list of the victims of the flood of May 31, 1889, and rare coins and souvenirs. While the stone was being lowered a chorus of seven hundred boys and girls, under the leadership of Professor S. A. Ferrell sang "The March of the Men of Columbia." It was one of the artistic features of the occasion, with the children well arranged in the form of a flag. Dr. C. C. Hays pronounced the opening offering of gratefulness and the Rev. Father John Boyle the benediction.

In the evening the Ellis Opera House, which stood on the corner of Franklin and Locust streets, was filled with an enthusiastic people for a period of music and oratory, Mayor Woodruff again presiding. The instrumental music was under the leadership of Edward E. Hohmann and a chorus of 275 voices was conducted by Thomas E. Morgan. A valuable historical address was made by William Horace Rose, which has since been published. Cyrus Elder spoke on "Johnstown as a Result of Environment," and J. M. Berkey, the superintendent of the common schools, on "The Progress of Education." Dr. W. A. Shipman made the opening prayer, and the Rev. E. E. Haskins closed with the benediction.

On Saturday afternoon the largest and most magnificent pageant ever seen in Johnstown marched through a throng of 70,000 happy people. The parade was assembled on Broad street by Col. H. H. Kuhn, the chief marshal, with an ample staff. About 7,500 men were formed in line in twelve divisions. The parade was about five miles in length and required one hour and forty minutes to pass a given point. Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart with his staff was present, as were also the companies of National Guard from Hollidaysburg, Blairsville and Indiana, and Company H, of the Fifth Regiment of Johnstown.

At dusk an elaborate and brilliant display of fireworks gave pleasure to the 25,000 people who had assembled on "The Point" and vicinity. The set pieces were arranged on the Mill mine

roadway on the Westmont side of the river, and from there myriads of rockets, bombs, colored lights and sparks were continually flying through the balmy air. The pieces of local interest were the portraits of George S. King, the honorary chairman, who although in his ninety-first year was a participant, Daniel J. Morrell, the Joseph Johns' Log Cabin, the Falls of Niagara and "Good Night." The foliage on Westmont hill was an ideal setting for the exhibition. There were about 30,000 visitors on Saturday, who with our own people made a crowd of 75,000 bent on enjoyment. There was no accident and every one retired with an expression of praise.

The Thanksgiving praise meeting was held on Sunday at 3:30 p. m., at the corner of Main and Market streets, where 3,500 people had gathered. Mr. Morgan's chorus of 275 voices were present and joined in the beautiful services. The ministers who were present were William Lynch and J. W. Schwartz, who were residents here many years ago, besides J. I. L. Ressler, S. J. Kyle, Owen James and D. M. Kinter of Indiana. This happy event closed the three days' celebration and Johnstown was ushered into the second century of its existence.

One of the very attractive places during the celebration was the "Loan Exhibition," which occupied the Young Men's Christian Association hall. It was opened on Tuesday morning, the third, and remained so until the festivities had closed. There were 819 interesting exhibits neatly catalogued, consisting of a variety of household and farming utensils of the very early days, plate and dishes, garments, pictures, documents, books, Indian relics, clocks, old guns and swords and war trophies. Also the ax, auger and adze of Joseph Johns which he had used in clearing the forest for the town of Johnstown.

SUTER FAMILY. John Peter Suter was born February 25, 1837, in Hagerstown, Maryland, and died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Easter Sunday, April 10, 1887.

His grandfather Peter Suter, was a native of Germany; married Catherine Irwin, and came to America about the time of the Revolutionary war and enlisted in the Continental army.

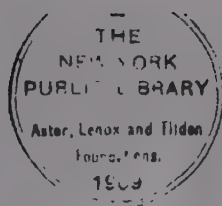
Peter Suter, the son of the latter, and the father of the former, was born in Hagerstown, July 17, 1806, and died in Cumberland, Maryland, June 8, 1897. He was a tailor by trade, and a member of the German Lutheran church. On May 9, 1833, he married Amelia Renner, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Creager) Renner, who died in Cumberland, November 7, 1895. Mary Creager Renner's grandfather was also a soldier in the Continental army, belonging to a German regiment.

The brothers and sisters of John Peter Suter are: Amelia, born March 4, 1834; Mary Anne, born September 3, 1835; Caroline, born September 29, 1838; Maria, born January 5, 1840; Emma, born July 24, 1841, died October 15, 1842; Jacob A., born April 9, 1843; Adeline, born October 10, 1844; Sarah, born April 13, 1846; Emma, born July 17, 1848.

Captain John P. Suter and Emma Augusta Vickroy were married August 30, 1864, at Ferndale, near Johnstown, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. B. L. Agnew, while on a few days leave of absence from the Army of the Shenandoah, under Major General P. H. Sheridan. Mrs. Suter was the seventh daughter of Edwin Augustus Vickroy and Cornelia (Harlan) Vickroy, and granddaughter of Thomas Vickroy, who served as an officer under General George Clark in Kentucky and the west during the Revolutionary war. Both were by occupation land surveyors. Captain and Emma Augusta (Vickroy) had children: 1. Philip, born August 27, 1865, at Ferndale, married Ida May Oliver, March 11, 1896, at Braddock, Pennsylvania; now resides in Gary, Indiana. 2. Eugene, died in infancy, 1868. 3. Cornelia Vickroy, born in Pittsburg, February 11, 1870, died there May 17, 1889. 4. Frederic John, born in Pittsburg, November 19, 1871, died there May 21, 1896. 5. Rufus Orlando, born in Pittsburg, January 25, 1875, there married Mary Clarine Beatty, January 4, 1904; still resides in Pittsburg. 6. Francis Leon, born in Pittsburg, January 9, 1877, there married Mary Metcalfe Barr, October 21, 1903; resides there. 7. Herman Alexander, born in Pittsburg, November 25, 1880, married Anna Smart, July 14, 1903, at same place, and resides there. 8. Jean Augusta, born in Pittsburg, April 7, 1884, died there April 6, 1888.

Captain Suter was engaged prior to the Civil war, as a

telegraph operator. He was first lieutenant in Captain John M. Power's company, known as the Johnstown Zouaves, when the war began. His company was tendered to and accepted by Governor A. G. Curtin, and left Johnstown for Harrisburg April 17, 1861, within forty-eight hours after President Lincoln's call was made known. His company and that of Captain Lapsley were the first to enter Camp Curtin. April 20 it was mustered in as Company K, Third Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Francis P. Minier, for three months' service. At that time Captain Power was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Lieutenant Suter was made captain. His company served in Maryland, Virginia, and on the border of Pennsylvania for the term, and was mustered out July 30, 1861. He immediately raised another company in Johnstown, which became Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, under the command of Colonel J. M. Campbell, and was mustered in at Harrisburg, August 6, 1861. His regiment was taken to Washington City for the defense of the capitol, February 27, 1862, and entered camp near Bladensburg. On March 29 it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and was located at the South Branch bridge on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, to guard that great military highway; it continued along this line until January 5, 1864, when it was taken to the defense of Cumberland, Maryland, and remained there and in that vicinity until May 2, 1864. On that day, in pursuance of the broad and energetic plan of General Grant for a movement of all the armies all along the line for the campaign of 1864, his regiment being in the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Department of West Virginia, under the command of Major-General Franz Sigel, entered the Shenandoah Valley. Major-General Sigel was succeeded by Major General David Hunter, who was in turn succeeded by Major-General George Crook, and the regiment was then transferred to the Third Brigade, Second Division. Captain Suter participated in all the engagements of his company and regiment while in the service, as follows: Back Creek, Virginia, September 11, 1862; North Mountain, Virginia, September 12, 1862; Back Creek Bridge, September 21, 1862; Purgitsville Virginia, April 4, 1863; New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864; New Market, Virginia, May 26, 1864; Piedmont, Virginia, June 5, 1864; Lexington, Virginia, June 11, 1864; Lynchburg, Virginia, June 17 and 18, 1864, and the terrible retreat across the mountains to Camp Piatt; Snicker's Gap, Virginia, July 18, 1864; near Winchester, Virginia, July 19, 1864; Kernstown, or Island Ford, Virginia, July 23, 1864; Winchester, Virginia, July 24, 1864; Martinsburg, Virginia, July 25, 1864; Berryville, Virginia, September 3, 1864; Opequon Creek, Virginia, September 19, 1864; Cedar Creek, or Winchester, Virginia, October 19, 1864; and Fisher's Hill, Virginia, October 19, 1864, in Sheridan's brilliant victory. Owing to the casualties at and in the vicinity of Winchester, July 23-25, he was the senior





David Dilbert

of Mr. Suter was a gallant officer and a brave soldier. He was a gentleman, my grandfather, and a friend of the family to whom he served, and his services were highly valued.

Headquarters, Department of the Army,

Washington, D. C.

Is Mr. Henry A. G. C. C. C.

to the honor of the Army.

Governor: I take pleasure in recommending to you the services of John Suter, late Chaplain of the Army, who served in the Army through the Civil War, and was a brave and gallant commander of his regiment at the battles of the great Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

He is worthy and a gallant officer. I commend him to your Excellency. Any position you may see fit to give him will be well bestowed.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

General, Cedar Creek,

Major Gen. C. C. C.

Captain Suter was honorably discharged on the expiration of his enlistment, December 17, 1864, and at the solicitation of Andrew Carnegie, who was then Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, he entered the company master's office in February, 1865, and in October following was appointed chief operator of the telegraph department of that division, where he served until his death. He was connected with the New Jerusalem church of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and a member of McPherson Post No. 117, Grand Army of the Republic, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In view of his fidelity to his country and the railroad company, he assumed a prominent part in the suppression of the revolution in Pittsburgh, known as the Railroad Riots, in July, 1857, which was the most trying incident of his life. The hostile acts and scenes which he saw and passed through produced a partial paralysis of the mind, which caused his death. For further military particulars, see the history of the Fifty-fourth Regiment and other military organizations from Cambridge County, and the graphic work life of Captain Suter in the next volume of this work. Also the Century edition of the "Boys and Leaders of the Civil War," Volume 4, pages 489 and 551, and elsewhere therein.

DAVID DIBBET, prominently identified with important business interests of Johnston before the death of 1889, was descended from a French family by the name of De Port. His ancestors in religion at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, they escaped persecution by taking refuge in Holland where the family name took the form of Dybird. They



David Pilsit

officer and commanded the Third Brigade, Third Division. He also commanded the Fifty-fourth Regiment at the battles of Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, under Major-General Sheridan. Captain Suter was a gallant officer and a superb tactician, and for these and other gentlemanly qualities Major-General George Crook, under whom he served, gave him this document:

Headquarters Department West Virginia,
Cumberland, Md., Feb. 3, 1865.

His Excellency A. G. Curtin,
Governor of Penna.

Governor: I take pleasure in recommending to your consideration John Suter, late Captain Co. A, 54th Penna. Vol., who served under my command through the entire campaign in the Shenandoah—commanding his regiment at the battles of Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

He is worthy and a gallant officer. I commend him to your Excellency. Any position you may see fit to give will be worthily bestowed.

I am, governor, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Maj-Gen. Comm'g.

Captain Suter was honorably discharged on the expiration of his enlistment, December 15, 1864, and at the solicitation of Andrew Carnegie, who was then superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, he entered the train-master's office in February, 1865, and in October following was appointed chief operator of the telegraph department of that division, where he served until his death. He was connected with the New Jerusalem church of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and a member of McPherson Post No. 117, Grand Army of the Republic, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In view of his fidelity to his country and the railroad company, he assumed a prominent part in the suppression of the revolution in Pittsburgh, known as the Railroad Riots, in July, 1877, which was the most trying incident of his life. The horrible acts and scenes which he saw and passed through produced a partial collapse of his mind, which caused his death. For further military particulars, see the history of the Fifty-fourth Regiment and other military organizations from Cambria county, and the graphic war letters of Captain Suter in another volume of this work. Also in the Century edition of the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Volume 4, pages 489 and 531, and elsewhere therein.

DAVID DIBERT, prominently identified with important business interests of Johnstown before the flood of 1889, was descended from a French family by the name of De Bert. Huguenots in religion at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, they escaped persecution by taking refuge in Holland, where the family name took the form of Dybird. They

settled in Amsterdam, at which place one of the family performed signal service for the city as burgomaster. The ancestor of the American branch (whose name was here changed to Dibert) settled first in New York. Thence removing to Chester county, Pennsylvania, his descendants dispersed to the west and central parts of that province. His name was probably David.

His son David, who moved from Adams county to Bedford county, thence to Cambria county, was a farmer. He married Elizabeth Fickes, of English ancestry, daughter of Isaac and Rachel Fickes. Isaac Fickes held a commission as acting justice of the peace under George III.

John Dibert, son of David and Elizabeth Dibert, farmer and mill-owner, resided in Davidsville, Somerset county. He moved to Johnstown in 1845, and bought a farm of one hundred acres, which afterwards became the Sixth ward of the city. Here he built what was afterwards known as Dibert Place, corner of Dibert and Franklin streets. John Dibert married Rachel Blanch, of Stanton's Mills. Of this union the following eight children were born: 1. David, married Lydia Griffith. 2. Jacob, unmarried, died in 1849. 3. John, married Martha McLain. 4. Sarah, married Dr. Henry Yeagley. 5. Mary, married Rev. John D. Knox. 6. Samuel, married Mary Wilson; Samuel Dibert died in 1904. 7. Elizabeth, married W. Mahlon Keim. 8. Abraham Charles, married Mary Augusta McCue. The father of this family died in 1849, the mother survived until 1878.

David Dibert, eldest son of John and Rachel Dibert, was born in Dibertsville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1826. He was reared on the paternal farm and educated in the district schools. On attaining his majority he married and went into the tanning business at Shade, Somerset county. He lived here three years, and about 1851 moved to Johnstown. There his large abilities found a fruitful field. He now entered upon a career of honor and usefulness, which left an impress upon the community at large. He was one of the organizers and original trustees of the Johnstown Savings Bank, besides promoting other important business and financial enterprises. He took a deep and intelligent interest in educational affairs, serving on the school board for a number of years. For a few years David Dibert conducted a tannery in the Fifth ward, and later opened a general store, both of which proved prosperous enterprises. He was owner of three productive farms near Johnstown, and owned valuable property in Greenwood county, Kansas. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For many years he was a trustee of the church and was a member of the committee having in charge the erection of the church now standing at the corner of Locust and Franklin streets. In politics he was a Republican, but was never an aspirant to office. He passed his later years in pleasant retirement, never

ceasing the activities which lay outside his business and which were ever near his heart—effects of splendid manhood and ideal citizenship. He gave liberally of his time, influence and means to church work; he was unstinting in his benefactions, which he bestowed with characteristic silence and modesty. Many an unfortunate man or woman held him in reverent regard for his sympathy and aid; many a youth owed his beginning in business and home-making to his counsel and substantial assistance.

David Dibert married Lydia Griffith, born at Jenner Cross Roads, July 24, 1830. She was the daughter of Allen Connelly and Mary Rhoades Shaffer Griffith, and was of old Welsh stock. Members of the family resided in Liverpool and Chester, England. One of the family, William Elliot Griffith, loaned to the English government the money for building the first bridge across the Thames. His nephew, William, founder of the American branch, came with William Penn to this country. Though Friends in religion, some of William Griffith's descendants took part in the Revolutionary war. William Griffith's son Jesse, residing in Somerset county, married Lydia Connelly. They became the parents of Allen Connelly Griffith. David and Lydia (Griffith) Dibert were the parents of ten children: 1. Frank, married Anna M. Ammon. 2. Scott, married Annie Rosensteel. 3. John Walter, married Clara Bolsinger, died in 1894. 4. Bertha, widow of Francis H. Torrens. 5. Mary Rachel, married Francis J. Torrance. 6. Florence May, unmarried. 7-8. Grant and Sheridan, twins. Grant married Nannie Eva Armstrong; Sheridan died in childhood. 9. Anna June, married William J. Bates. 10. David, married Lucy Julia Wilson; died February 5, 1907. The father of this family died in 1889; the mother in 1901.

Scott Dibert, second child of David and Lydia (Griffith) Dibert, was born in Johnstown, November 1, 1852. His education was received in the Johnstown public schools and at Duff's Business College, Pittsburg. Having decided to engage in the shoe business, he went to Philadelphia, where he spent one year in the shoe factory of Knott, Roney & Dibert, the second largest makers of shoes in that city. Mr. Dibert's uncle, A. C. Dibert, was a member of the firm. In April, 1871, he returned to Johnstown, opening a retail shoe store at 215 Main street, which location he held until the great flood of 1889. The same year he completed the unfinished work of his father in erecting the business block at the corner of Main and Franklin streets. To this fine structure, owned by the David Dibert heirs, Scott Dibert transferred his shoe business. Mr. Dibert, whose integrity, untiring energy and enthusiasm have brought him prominently forward in many business operations, is identified with the phenomenal growth and prosperity of the city in the last decade. He is interested in many enterprises. He is a stockholder and director and was one of the organizers of the United States

National Bank; owner of the Park Palace livery; president and sole owner of the Mount Union Silica Brick Company of Mount Union, Pennsylvania; president of the Savage Fire Brick Company, with works at Keystone Junction and Williams, Somerset county, and at Hyndman, Bedford county; director of the Johnstown Light, Heat and Power Company; sole owner of the Mount Union Light and Power Company. In politics Mr. Dibert is a Republican. For four years he has served his city as councilman from the Seventeenth ward.

Scott Dibert married Annie Rosensteel, January 31, 1879. Of this union three daughters were born: Marion, married George O. Luppess; Elizabeth, unmarried; Anna, married Herman Baumer.

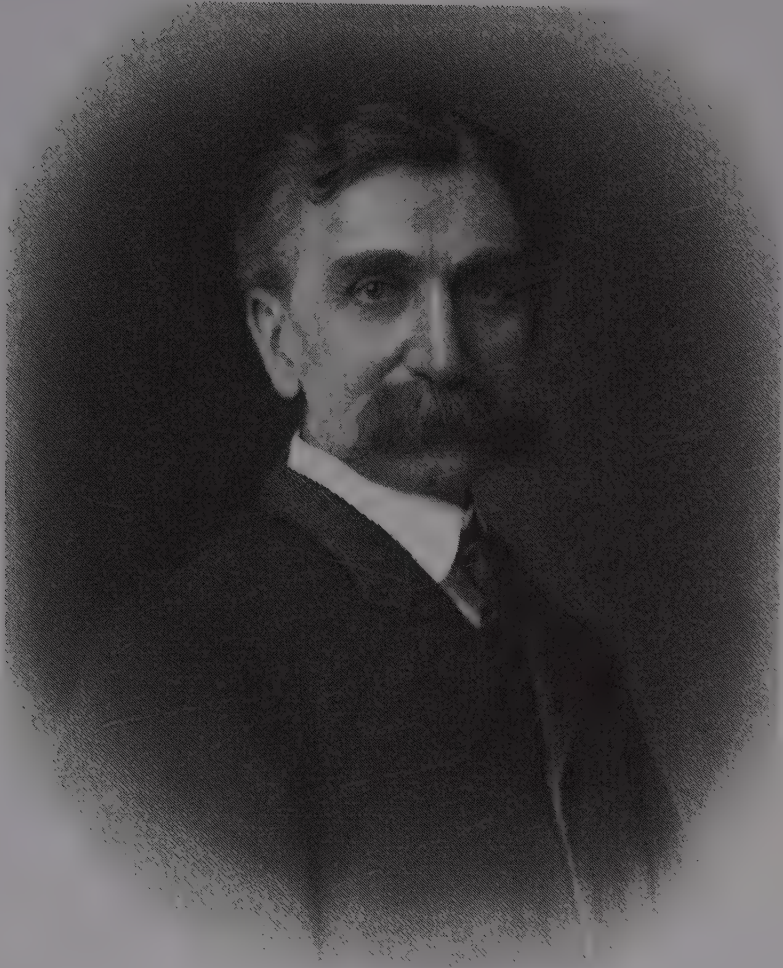
GEORGE K. SHRYOCK, a prosperous merchant in the tin and hardware business in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, is a representative of the fifth generation in descent from the founder of this family in America.

Leonard Shryock, the great-great-grandfather of George K. Shryock, emigrated from his home in Prussia, Germany, in company with two brothers, to America, some time between 1720 and 1730. Leonard settled near York, Pennsylvania, and his brothers settled either near him or in Maryland. Leonard married and had a son, John.

John Shryock, son of Leonard Shryock, was born September 15, 1747. He married Mary Teagarden, born April 13, 1747. Their children were: 1. Susan, born August 1, 1770, married Henry Shryock, presumably her cousin and died March 30, 1850. Henry Shryock settled at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, when the country was still a wilderness. He went into the forest one day, lost his bearings, and wandered around for several days, subsisting on roots and berries. People went in search of him, but he hid from them, thinking they were Indians. His mind must have become unbalanced from the hardships he had endured, but finally the searching party caught him and took him home, where he speedily recovered. He had one son, Leonard, who was a horse dealer in Butler county, Pennsylvania. There is a hill near Indiana called Shryock's Hill. 2. Maria, born February 27, 1772, married Samuel Beeler, and settled in the eastern part of the state. 3. Elizabeth, born February 3, 1774, and married John Jameson, settled in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and died February 3, 1835. After the death of his wife, John Jameson lived with his son Thompson. 4. John, born March 24, 1776, died October 11, 1859. He settled in Butler county, Pennsylvania, about 1800, and was a pumpmaker by trade. He owned a farm and a flour mill on a little stream called Silver Creek. He married Jane Conway, and they had children: Margaret, married (first) Thomas Harper, married (second) Jeremiah Sutton; Fannie, married Hugh Moore, and had a son, James; Eliza, married John Hindman; Lena, married



10/18/50
10/18/50



Geo K Shryock

Thomas McElvain; Sarah, married Andrew Wich; Jane, married Peter Hyskill; John, married Eliza Dickson; Daniel, married Elizabeth Timlin. 5. Ellen, born May 17, 1778, married John King, and settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. They had a son, Hon. George S., who was the founder of the iron industry in Johnstown, and who died in the ninety-fifth year of his age at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John L. Linten, in Johnstown. Ellen Shryock died March 1, 1860. 6. Jacob, born September 4, 1780. 7. George, of whom later. 8. William, born 1785, died in infancy. 9. Daniel, born September 13, 1786, settled in Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, was a pump-maker and amassed a fortune. He married and had two sons and four daughters. Died June 21, 1872. 10. David, born June 6, 1791. located at Greensburg, married and had children: A son who was a printer in that city; a daughter who married Rev. Greer, of Greensburg; a daughter who married Mr. Simpson, of Saltsburg, Pennsylvania. 11. Samuel, born February 23, 1793, lived in Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and died July, 1878.

George Shryock, third son and seventh child of John and Mary (Teagarden) Shryock, was born February 22, 1783, died May 21, 1862. He married, January 12, 1808, Elizabeth Lewis, born August 5, 1784, died February 7, 1863, and had children: John K., married Susan Sharatts; Benjamin; Priscilla, married Matthew Barber; Ann, married Benjamin Hedrick; William L., of whom later; Lotta, unmarried; Mary, married John Fochler.

William L. Shryock, third son and fifth child of George and Elizabeth (Lewis) Shryock, was born September 1, 1819, and died in 1903. He was in the employ of the Johnstown Water and Gas Company for thirty-three years, as bookkeeper and secretary, and was associated with George S. King in the iron business—built the old Cambria furnace. He was a life-long member of the Lutheran church. He married Nancy M. Royer, born August, 1819, died in 1901. She was one of a family of eleven children: John; Samuel, married Mary N. Lowry; Theodore, married Elizabeth Rodgers; Alfred, unmarried; Frank, married Carrie Livingston; Alexander, married Elizabeth McClaine; Nancy M., married William L. Shryock, as above stated; Catherine, deceased, wife of Governor General Edward Hamilton, of Oregon township; Elizabeth, married Dr. Pearson; Sarah, married Robert Bingham; Mary L., married Judge Perching.

The children of William L. and Nancy M. (Royer) Shryock were: Frank R., of Berthoud, Colorado, married Mary Gillam; Emma, wife of Jordan P. Pringle, treasurer Oregon Short Line Railway, at Reno, Nevada; James W., of Missoula, Montana, married Leona Widderfield; Addie L., deceased; George K., subject; Robert B., deceased; Mary L., deceased; Samuel Royer, of Palace, California.

George K. Shryock, third son and fifth child of William

L. and Nancy M. (Royer) Shryock, was born at Mill Creek Furnace, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1852. He was the recipient of a good common school education, and was then apprenticed to the trade of tinsmithing. Upon the completion of his apprenticeship, he went west and traveled throughout that section of the United States for about eight years. He then returned to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and commenced business for himself, opening a tin and hardware store on Franklin street, which he conducted with success for twenty-four years. He then became the owner of some coal lands within the city limits, the mine being known as the Ferndale Coal Company, and this has engaged his business activities up to the present time. His strict attention to business and his methodical manner of conducting the same have made of him a prosperous man, whose opinion is highly regarded in the business circles of his town. He is greatly respected for his integrity and sterling worth. He is a Republican in politics, and has been president of the select council nine years and of the common council for the same length of time. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He married, August 21, 1878, Ella Arnold, daughter of George and Mary (McKeever) Arnold, and they had three children: 1. Louis, born May 31, 1879, deceased. 2. Robert, June 8, 1883. 3. Harry, January 19, 1890.

George Arnold, the father of Mrs. George K. Shryock, was born April 11, 1827, at Lower Providence, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and died March 6, 1891. He was the son of Thomas and Esther (Tippen) Arnold, the former born December 2, 1787, died October 16, 1858, the latter born April 20, 1784, died December 12, 1826; married, August 17, 1813.

Thomas was the grandson of John Arnold, who settled in Montgomery county, in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1715 and September 27, 1740, landed in America from England. His wife was Sarah Elizabeth Beker, from Holland. Their son Peter, born 1750, died 1828; married Anna Marie Gilbert, born March 9, 1750; their son Thomas was grandfather of Mrs. George K. Shryock. Thomas and Esther Arnold had children: 1. Mary, married William White. 2. John A., married Mary March. 3. Martha. 4. Elizabeth, married Jacob Allbright. 5. Thomas, married Sophia Lutz. 6. George, married Mary McKeever, as previously stated. 7. William, deceased. 8. Samuel G., married Annie Forman. 9. Harry G., deceased, married Annie Gotschalk. George Arnold served in the Civil war, first in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, under General John F. Hartranft, as bandmaster; he re-enlisted in the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regulars, again under General Hartranft, and was lieutenant colonel on General Reno's staff. He was by occupation a bricklayer. He married Mary McKeever, born March 28, 1833, died July 29, 1893, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Foster) McKeever, of New Castle, Delaware, and

they had four children: 1. Ella, married George K. Shryock, as previously stated. 2. Harry, the first commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, died unmarried, and is buried at Grand View cemetery; the Sons of Veterans erected a monument to his memory in the spring of 1894. 3. Mary, married George E. Jacobs, of Johnstown. 4. Georgine, married John K. Frye, of Pittsburg.

GEORGE SHRYOCK KING, born in Hagerstown, Maryland, October 28, 1809, died in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1903. He was a son of John and Ellen Shryock King, of that place. His grandfather King was of German descent, and made several trips to Germany in the interest of establishing the American Independence, and died and was buried at sea.

Mr. King and Eliza McDowell were married at Bedford, Pennsylvania, in 1834. She was a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Churchman) McDowell. Mr. McDowell was the editor of the *Bedford Gazette*. She died October 22, 1889, in Lewistown, Illinois, and was buried in Johnstown. Their children were: Charles, residing in Missouri; Annie E., wife of Colonel John P. Linton; Edward R., of Philadelphia; Walter, of California; Mary G. Saben, of Leavenworth, Kansas; George M., of Peoria, Illinois; Otho S., of Mason City, Illinois; Newton C., of Havana, Illinois; Alice E., wife of Kenyon S. Fisher, of Paris, Texas.

In 1834 his parents removed to Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. At the age of twelve he became a clerk in a country store, and at fifteen accepted a similar position in Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1826 he began his mercantile career in Meadville on his own account and was successful. In 1831 he entered the wholesale dry goods house of Michael and Frank Tierman, of Pittsburg. In 1832 he purchased a half interest in a store at Loudon, Franklin county, from Colonel James Patton, a brother-in-law of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, subsequently the railroad manager. About the same time he purchased another store in Mercersburg, and one in McConnellsburg, all of which were prosperous. In 1833 he was influenced by his friend, Judge J. S. Black, then a young lawyer, to establish a store in Somerset. He came there with that view, but on his arrival he ascertained that Johnstown had brighter prospects on account of the opening of the Pennsylvania canal and the Alleghany Portage Railroad system: As he entered the town he heard the "tooting" of the boat horn, and instantly decided "this was the place to do business."

He immediately purchased the most desirable business and residential locations in the town, which were the northeast corner of Main and Franklin streets, and the southwest corner of Vine and Stonycreek streets, where Mrs. Elizabeth C. Swan now resides. He returned and sold his stores, and in 1834 opened one about No. 511 Main street, which was a part of the corner

property. In 1838 he sold this store to John K. and William L. Shryock, who had just come from Hagerstown with the intention of engaging in the wholesale mercantile trade in Pittsburg. The panic of '37 caused him to delay the movement until it had spent its force. It was during this period he made search for iron ore in the hills around Johnstown, with his pick and a lunch in his pocket, day after day, until he found it on the Seigh farm on the Laurel Run. He built the Cambria charcoal furnaces and others and formed a partnership with Dr. Peter Schoenberger, of Bedford, later the iron master of Pittsburg. Mr. King was the founder of the Cambria Iron Company, and for his connection therewith see article on the Cambria Steel Company; also for the Centennial celebration in 1900, when he was the honorary chairman. See also the political history of the county, and the history of the civil war in this publication.

He was elected a member of the house of representatives on the Whig ticket in 1854, and for the Cambria, Bedford and Fulton district. He succeeded in having passed a bill to establish the new county of Conemaugh with Johnstown as the capital, but on reconsideration it was lost by one vote. He voted for his friend, Simon Cameron, for United States senator. He was burgess of Johnstown in '63 and '64, and gave a loyal support to the government.

After disposing of his interest in the Cambria Iron Company in 1866, he removed to Lewistown, Illinois, and organized the National Bank there, and became interested in other banks in Chicago, Mason City and Havana. Shortly after the death of Mrs. King he retired from business and returned to Johnstown, where he died in his ninety-fifth year.

BARKER FAMILY. The Barker family has been prominent in the affairs of Cambria county for over fifty years, and has been especially identified with the industrial development and progress of the northern part of the county.

Hon. Abraham Andrews Barker, the founder of the mercantile and lumber business now conducted by Barker Bros., was born at Lovell, Oxford county, Maine, March 30, 1816. He came of Puritan stock and his ancestors were among the first immigrants. He traced his ancestry on his father's side to Robert Barker, a member of the Plymouth colony, who removed to Pembroke, Massachusetts, and in 1650 built a stone house there which is still standing, and which was occupied continuously by his descendants as a dwelling house until within a few years. Mr. Barker's grandfather, great-grandfather and uncle, all named John Barker, served with distinction in Colonel James Frye's regiment in the Revolutionary war. The records show that this regiment marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Andover. At the close of the war his grandfather removed to Fryeburg, Maine, with Colonel Frye, where he obtained a large body of land from the government as a reward for his services,



A. A. Barker

and there raised a family of nine children. Richard and Stephen were twins, the latter being the father of A. A. Barker.

Captain Abraham Andrews, a revolutionary soldier and one of the minute men at Concord, whose ancestors settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, moved to Lovell, Maine, about the same time John Barker moved to Fryeburg, an adjoining town, and Stephen Barker married Betsey Andrews, a daughter of Captain Abraham Andrews. They raised a large family and one of their sons was named after his maternal grandfather.

Abraham Andrews Barker married, June 24, 1842, Orsina P. Little, a daughter of Rev. Valentine Little, who was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the same class with Daniel Webster, and was a distinguished Congregational divine at the time of his death. Her mother was a daughter of Captain Jonathan Clark, a revolutionary soldier, and she was a direct descendant of General Moses Little, who served throughout the Revolutionary war and to whom the general government, at the close of the war, granted in recognition of his services an entire township in New Hampshire which is now the flourishing town of Littleton.

Mr. Barker's education was confined to what he obtained in the country schools before he was sixteen years of age. He was thrown on his own resources early and became a farmer and lumberman, which occupation he followed in Maine until 1854, when he removed to Carroll township, Cambria county, attracted by the oak timber there. He was the pioneer in the manufacture of shooks in this region, employed many men and teams and for years was an important factor in the settlement and upbuilding of the north of the county. In 1856 he removed to Ebensburg to be nearer the shipping point of his product, and also engaged in the mercantile business and the manufacture of pine and hemlock lumber. He was instrumental in having the Ebensburg and Cresson Branch Railroad built, and was its president until it was taken over by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He conducted his various business enterprises with great success until 1866, when he joined with him his son, F. H. Barker, and under the name of A. A. Barker & Son, the business was enlarged and continued until 1879, when Mr. Barker retired, and until his death in 1898 he passed his time in travel and temperance work.

He was identified with Neal Dow in Maine in the movement which resulted in the Maine prohibitory law, and all his life worked and lectured in favor of prohibition. The last few years of his life he was a leader in the Prohibition party. He claimed that the Republican party had accomplished its great mission when slavery was abolished, and that intoxicating liquors could only be abolished through the medium of a political party, therefore he contributed of his time and money to the Prohibition party. He was very much devoted to the interests of the various temperance organizations, and had held the highest of-

fices in the state and national organizations of the Temple of Honor and Sons of Temperance. He was a member of Highland Lodge, No. 428, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Summit Lodge, No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ebensburg; Portage Chapter, No. 195, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, of Johnstown, and Captain John M. Jones Post, No. 556, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ebensburg, having served in Company E, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Emergency Troops. Mr. Barker was a member of the Congregational church in Maine, but when he moved to Ebensburg he united with the Presbyterian church. All his life he was active in church and Sunday school work. He was one of the original abolitionists and founders of the Republican party. During his residence in Maine and after he removed to Pennsylvania he assisted many fugitive slaves on their way to Canada. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for president, and during the life of the latter was on terms of closest intimacy with him. In 1864 he was elected to congress from the district composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, over R. L. Johnston, Democrat.

Mr. Barker was a man of herculean frame and strength, and his powers or endurance at the time he was actively engaged in business were unsurpassed by those of any person known to the people of this region. He retained his strength of mind and body until his death, which occurred March 18, 1898. Among other things then said of him was the following: "Mr. Barker's influence was always exerted for good, his aims were for elevating his fellow men, and as he had great energy he accomplished a wonderful amount of good." He left to survive him four sons: Valentine S., Florentine H., Augustine V., and Constantine H., sketches of whom follow.

Valentine S. Barker, eldest child of Abraham A. and Orsina P. (Little) Barker, was born in Lovell, Maine, August 15, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and those of Pennsylvania. He enlisted in the Union army, in 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for nine months, and served the full term of his enlistment. Then returning to Ebensburg he engaged in mercantile life and continued this, in connection with his father and brothers, up to his death, which occurred April 1, 1906. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and was an elder and the treasurer for many years. He was formerly a Republican but in the later years of his life affiliated with the Prohibition party. His fraternal relations were with Summit Lodge, No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ebensburg; Portage Chapter, No. 195, Royal Arch Masons, of Johnstown; Kedron Commandery, No. 18, of Greensburg; Highland Lodge, No. 428, Independent Order of Odd Fel-



F. N. Barker

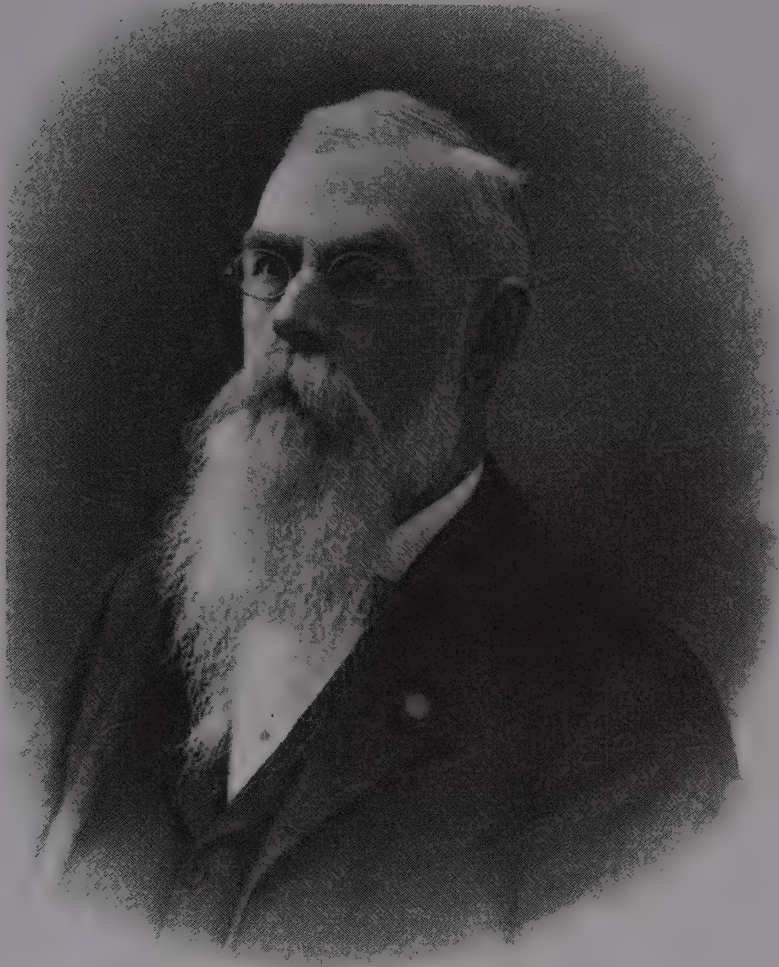
The Young Men's Association



A. Barker.



F. H. Barker



V. Barker.

lows; and Captain John M. Jones Post, No. 556, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Ebensburg.

He married (first) Jennie L. Evans and had two children, now deceased. He married (second) Cassie Williams and had children: Althea, Austin and Aretas, deceased; Edith and Edna, who survived him.

The firm of Barker Bros., of which V. S. Barker was the senior member, has been one of the leading and most progressive business houses in the north of the county for many years. In addition to the large mercantile business conducted by it the firm has large lumber and coal interests in Cambria and adjoining counties. The Ivory Hill Coal Company at Nant-y-glo is owned and operated by the Barker Bros., and the firm, as contractors for others, and for its own use, has built a large number of houses and other buildings there and elsewhere along the Blacklick railroad. V. S. Barker acted as buyer for the firm, and had the reputation among wholesalers of being one of the best posted men in the state in that line.

He was quiet, modest and unobtrusive, and his funeral, which was one of the largest ever held in Ebensburg, attested the high esteem in which he was held in this county.

Florentine H. Barker, second son of Abraham A. and Orsina P. (Little) Barker, was born at Center Lovell, Maine, February 8, 1847. His education was received in the common schools, and at the early age of fifteen years he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania, Militia. Two years later he enlisted in Company C, Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with the rank of corporal until the close of the war. He was in active service in the Eighteenth Army Corps under General Benjamin F. Butler, in the Army of the James, and in the Ninth Army Corps under General Parke, in the Army of the Potomac.

At the close of the war, upon his return home, he became associated with his father in the mercantile and lumber business in Ebensburg, the firm conducting business under the firm name of A. A. Barker & Son. It was dissolved in 1880, and later re-organized under the name of Barker Brothers, under which style it has since that time been known. They conduct the largest mercantile business in the northern part of Cambria county, are extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and are large coal operators. They also own large tracts of coal and lumber land in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, Pennsylvania. Independently of the firm, Florentine H. Barker is connected with the F. H. Barker Lumber Company, in which concern he is the leading spirit. He was one of the charter members and is a director of the Northern Cambria Street Railway Company, and is the president of the F. H. Barker Lumber Company of Barnesboro, above mentioned. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank of Ebensburg and has been one of its directors since its organization. He is a staunch supporter

of the Republican party, and for the past thirty-five years has taken a most prominent part in the political affairs of the county. He has several times been chairman of the Republican county committee; has been elected to and filled the office of burgess of Ebensburg at various times; for more than twenty years has been a member of the town council of Ebensburg; was elected county treasurer of Cambria county for a term of three years in 1893; and in 1896 was a delegate at large at the Republican national convention held at St. Louis, Missouri, in the campaign of McKinley and Hobart. He is a member, trustee and elder of the Presbyterian church of Ebensburg. He is also connected with the following fraternal organizations: Summit Lodge, No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ebensburg; Portage Chapter, No. 195, Royal Arch Masons, of Johnstown; Kedron Commandery, No. 18, of Greensburg; Highland Lodge, No. 428, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ebensburg; and Captain John M. Jones Post, No. 556, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ebensburg.

Mr. Barker married, February 8, 1870, Maggie A. Zahm, daughter of George C. K. and Elizabeth Zahm, of Ebensburg, and they are the parents of one son: Olin G. A., born January 14, 1872. He was graduated from Lafayette College in the class of 1895, and in 1898 received from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He spent two years in Europe, studying the diseases of the eye, and is now an eye specialist in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Augustine Vinton Barker, third son of Abraham A. Barker, was born at Lovell, Maine, June 20, 1849. He was a private in Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania (Emergency) Regiment in the campaign of 1862, and afterward prepared for college at North Bridgton and Norway Academy, Maine, and entered Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire) in 1868, graduating in 1872 with the degree of A. B., and received from the same institution the honorary degree of A. M. in 1875. After graduating he read law with Hon. E. W. Evans in Chicago for a year, and finished his studies in the office of Shoemaker & Sechler, at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, being admitted to practice in August, 1875. He had a large and lucrative practice in the courts of Cambria county, the supreme court of the state and in the United States district court until 1890, when, at the death of Hon. R. L. Johnston, president judge of the forty-seventh judicial district, consisting of Cambria county, he was appointed by Governor Beaver his successor. In November, 1901, he was elected as a Republican for the full term of ten years by a majority of nine hundred and sixty-seven, his opponent being Hon. John P. Linton, of Johnstown.

Prior to his elevation to the bench Judge Barker had become interested in coal lands west of Ebensburg, along Blacklick creek, and was mainly instrumental in having the Ebensburg & Cresson branch of the Pennsylvania railroad extended into



U. S. Barker

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first of these is the *History of the* *Church of England*, which is a very interesting and valuable work. It is written by a very able and learned man, and it contains a great deal of information about the history of the Church of England from the time of the Romans to the present day. It is a very good book to read for anyone who is interested in the history of the Church of England.

The second of these is the *History of the* *Church of Scotland*, which is also a very interesting and valuable work. It is written by a very able and learned man, and it contains a great deal of information about the history of the Church of Scotland from the time of the Romans to the present day. It is a very good book to read for anyone who is interested in the history of the Church of Scotland.

The third of these is the *History of the* *Church of Ireland*, which is also a very interesting and valuable work. It is written by a very able and learned man, and it contains a great deal of information about the history of the Church of Ireland from the time of the Romans to the present day. It is a very good book to read for anyone who is interested in the history of the Church of Ireland.

The fourth of these is the *History of the* *Church of Wales*, which is also a very interesting and valuable work. It is written by a very able and learned man, and it contains a great deal of information about the history of the Church of Wales from the time of the Romans to the present day. It is a very good book to read for anyone who is interested in the history of the Church of Wales.

The fifth of these is the *History of the* *Church of the British Isles*, which is also a very interesting and valuable work. It is written by a very able and learned man, and it contains a great deal of information about the history of the Church of the British Isles from the time of the Romans to the present day. It is a very good book to read for anyone who is interested in the history of the Church of the British Isles.

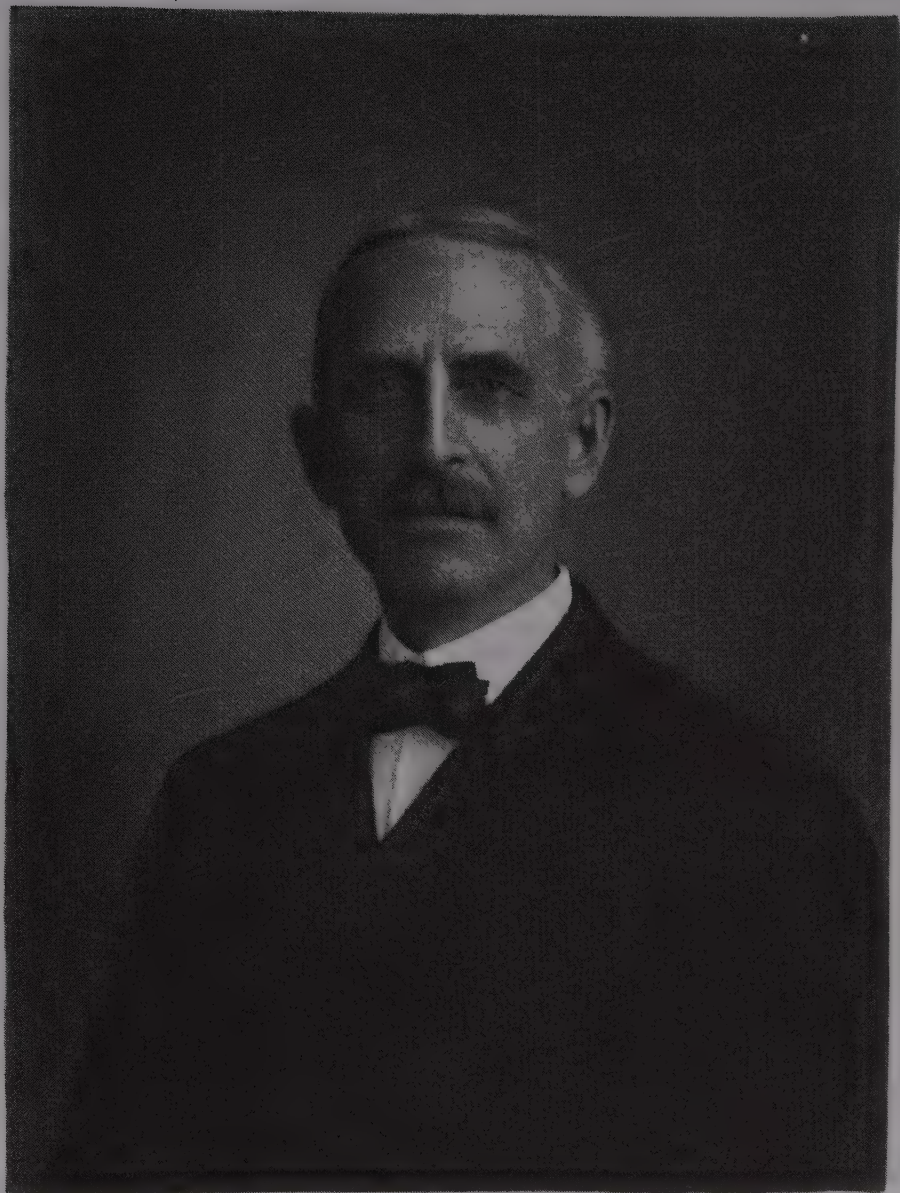
The sixth of these is the *History of the* *Church of the British Isles*, which is also a very interesting and valuable work. It is written by a very able and learned man, and it contains a great deal of information about the history of the Church of the British Isles from the time of the Romans to the present day. It is a very good book to read for anyone who is interested in the history of the Church of the British Isles.

The seventh of these is the *History of the* *Church of the British Isles*, which is also a very interesting and valuable work. It is written by a very able and learned man, and it contains a great deal of information about the history of the Church of the British Isles from the time of the Romans to the present day. It is a very good book to read for anyone who is interested in the history of the Church of the British Isles.

The eighth of these is the *History of the* *Church of the British Isles*, which is also a very interesting and valuable work. It is written by a very able and learned man, and it contains a great deal of information about the history of the Church of the British Isles from the time of the Romans to the present day. It is a very good book to read for anyone who is interested in the history of the Church of the British Isles.

The ninth of these is the *History of the* *Church of the British Isles*, which is also a very interesting and valuable work. It is written by a very able and learned man, and it contains a great deal of information about the history of the Church of the British Isles from the time of the Romans to the present day. It is a very good book to read for anyone who is interested in the history of the Church of the British Isles.

The tenth of these is the *History of the* *Church of the British Isles*, which is also a very interesting and valuable work. It is written by a very able and learned man, and it contains a great deal of information about the history of the Church of the British Isles from the time of the Romans to the present day. It is a very good book to read for anyone who is interested in the history of the Church of the British Isles.



A. V. Barker.

that region, and has had much to do with its development. He interested eastern capitalists and with them organized the Blacklick Land & Improvement Company, Vinton Colliery Company, and Vinton Water Company at Vintondale, which is named for him and is now a flourishing town. Afterwards he interested the Lackawanna Steel Company in this region and secured for it a large body of land in Indiana county, west of Vintondale, on which is now located the mines of the company and the town of Wehrum. After retiring from the bench in 1902 he resumed the practice of the law, with his son Fred D. Barker as a partner, but he devotes the most of his time to the development of coal and timber lands. He is affiliated with Summit Lodge, No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons; Highland Lodge, No. 428, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Captain Hugh Jones Post, No. 556, Grand Army of the Republic.

He married, June 1, 1875, Kate F. Zahm, a daughter of George C. K. Zahm, and has children living as follows: Fred D., born May 8, 1876; Lovell Maine, born December 12, 1884, and Helen Alice, born August 18, 1890.

Constantine H. Barker, fourth son of Abraham A. and Orsina P. (Little) Barker, was born in Lovell, Oxford county, Maine, September 20, 1854. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Cambria county, whence he had removed with his parents and brothers, and he then entered the Shippensburg State Normal School at Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1874. He became engaged with his father and brothers in the mercantile and lumber business at Ebensburg, and has been identified with that undertaking ever since. He votes with the Republican party, but does not take an active part in politics.

He married, November 29, 1881, Katie Bunn, and has one son, Allen A., born December 31, 1882.

He established and developed the Ivory Hill Coal Mine for Barker Bros. and has had exclusive charge of the operation of the mine of this company, also of the building operations of the firm. He has been the leading spirit in the firm of Barker Bros. and has the reputation of being one of the acutest business men in the community.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAIGHT, M. D. a well known and highly valued physician and surgeon of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, who has also been identified with many prominent business enterprises, is a representative of one of the oldest families in the United States. Various members of the family have made notable records in the learned professions and in other walks of life. The name has been spelled in a variety of ways.

(I) Simon Hoyt, the first of the family of whom we have any definite record, was born about the year 1595.

(II) Nicholas Haight, probably the second son of Simon

Hoyt (I), was born between 1620 and 1626. He married Susanna Joyse. From Bolton's "History of Westchester County" we learn that on January 24, 1695, the Indian sachem, Parthungo, deeded to John Harrison, of Flushing, Queens County, Long Island, New York, a certain tract of land in Westchester county, of which deed Nicholas Haight was a witness.

(III) Samuel Haight, son of Nicholas (2) and Susanna (Joyse) Haight, was born about 1647, and was the first of the family to confirm the spelling of the name as Haight. There is record of him at Flushing, Long Island, as early as 1678, where he signed his name as a witness to the marriage of John and Elizabeth Brown on the 2d day, 9th month, and at that time he spelled the name Hoyte. On the 27th day of the same month he signed his name at witness to another marriage, this time as Samuel Houit. On the 2d day in the twelfth month, in 1679, he signed as Samuel Haitt, and on the 25th day of the first month, 1686, as Samuel Haight. At various times after this date he spelled his name uniformly as Haight. William the Third confirmed the deeding of the land conveyed to John Harrison by Parthungo, June 25, 1696, by granting a patent covering this tract to William Nichols, Ebenezer Wilson, David Jameson, John Harrison and Samuel Haight. The latter thus became one of the five proprietors of Harrison's Purchase, which, before 1775, was considered one of the precincts of Rye and afterward became the town of Harrison. His wife's name was Sarah; the surname has not been preserved.

(IV) Nicholas Haight, son of Samuel (3) and Sarah Haight, was born between 1670 and 1682. He married Patience Titus.

(V) Jacob Haight, son of Nicholas (4) and Patience (Titus) Haight, was born between 1705 and 1715. He married Sarah, whose family name is not on record.

(VI) Stephen Haight, son of Jacob (5) and Sarah Haight, was born in 1747.

(VII) Benjamin Haight, son of Stephen Haight (6), was born about 1774.

(VIII) Benjamin Haight, son of Benjamin Haight (7) was born in Vermont, between 1794 and 1800. He removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, 1822. He married Emily Rutherford, and had children: William Rutherford, see forward; George; Mary; John L.

(IX) William Rutherford Haight, eldest child of Benjamin (8) and Emily (Rutherford) Haight, was born in Monkton, Addison county, Vermont, September 12, 1822. He was an infant when he removed with his parents to St. Lawrence county, New York, and his education was acquired in the public schools of that county and at the Potsdam Academy. For a time he taught school, then acted in the capacity of clerk in a general store, and in 1851 went to Illinois, where he obtained employment as a civil engineer, having charge of the construction of a

section of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. He was later employed in the same capacity on what was then known as the Bureau Valley railroad. Upon the completion of this work he associated himself in partnership with S. T. Stilson in the general merchandise business in Earlville, Illinois. Subsequently he sold his interests in this concern and built the first grain elevator in that town. He was connected with this enterprise for a number of years and then established himself in the banking line, organizing the Exchange Bank in Earlville in 1866. He conducted this very successfully until 1875, when he sold out and went to Chicago. Remaining there but a short time he went on to Paris, Missouri, where he made an extensive purchase of land and devoted his time and attention to farming and breeding of horses and cattle. His interest in this field of work was not, however, of long duration and he returned to Earlville in 1879, where he was engaged in various enterprises until 1885. In the meantime the Exchange Bank had failed, and it was due to his instrumentality that it was reorganized, and by his efforts made a national bank in 1885, under the name of The First National Bank of Earlville, of which he was elected president and retained that office until January 1, 1903, when he retired from all active business interests. His death occurred April 22, 1906. He married (first), July, 1853, Ruth Parker Norton, daughter of William G. and Elmira (Parker) Norton, and had children: 1. George H., born April 17, 1855; married, January, 1876, Mary Voshurg, and had children: David M., Ruth, Merle and George H., Jr. 2. Etta C., born December 31, 1857; married, December 7, 1876, Dr. John C. Sheridan, of Johnstown, and had children: Eula, Jessie, John C., Jr., and William Rutherford. 3. William Douglas, see forward. 4. Sybil M., died in infancy. Mr. Haight married (second), August, 1877, Ruth Parker Whaley, who survived him.

(X) William Douglas Haight, M. D., second son and third child of William Rutherford (9) and Ruth Parker (Norton) Haight, was born in Earlville, LaSalle county, Illinois, September 1, 1859. He lived in that town until he had attained the age of sixteen years, attending the public schools, and later the high school at Paris, Missouri. Subsequently he was a student at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, Illinois, from which he was graduated with honor. He then settled in Charles Mix county, South Dakota, and there commenced the active practice of his profession. He went to Mexico as physician and surgeon for the Alamo and Coahuila Coal Companies, locating at Hondo, a mission town, in 1890. At the expiration of five years, owing to impaired health, he resigned this position and spent a considerable length of time in traveling in Mexico and engaging in various business enterprises. Returning to the United States, he spent some time in visiting his relatives in Illinois, and then came to Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where, for a period of two years he acted as assistant to his brother-in-law,

HISTORY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

JOHN H. STEADEN.—He originally established himself in the independent practice of the medical profession in 1879, making a specialty of electrotherapeutics. His present office is in the building 2, Franklin street. Two years later, during the winter of 1881-2, he was engaged in Johnstown, and was made physician-in-charge of the General Hospital, and given a certificate for his efficient work at that time. He devotes the greater part of his spare time to reading, practically and theoretically, nature having a bearing upon his profession, and keeps well abreast of the times in every direction. He is connected with the following organizations: Free and Accepted Masons, Excelsior and Protective Order of Elks, American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Chester County Medical Society, National Electro-Therapeutic Association. He is a member of the committee of the Conemaugh Valley Social Training School for Nurses. He married, at Philadelphia, October 17, 1883, Ida A. Lacey, daughter of David L. Lacey (Caldwell), of Lewis, and the couple have had children: William Lloyd, born May 15, 1887, died August 5, 1891, 2; Ida, born November 18, 1890, died July 22, 1895; 3; Edward Lacey, born January 10, 1893, died January 20, 1894.

JOHN H. WATERS. The father of which John H. Waters, secretary and treasurer of the National Radiator Company, and an active factor in the chemical, commercial and industrial interests of Johnstown, is an honored and representative member, has been identified with the history of the State of Pennsylvania for more than one hundred years, and has borne a full share in its progress and development. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry to Scotch-Irish ancestors, and on the maternal side to Scotch-German ancestors.

Solomon Waters, grandfather of John H. Waters, was born Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 1776, died in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, 1857; wife, Rebecca (Goven) Waters, was born Bedford county, Pennsylvania, 1788, and her death occurred 1860. They faithfully performed their several duties in life, and won and retained the esteem and respect of their friends and neighbors.

Josiah Waters, father of John H. Waters, was born in Harrison township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1800. He learned the trade of tanner and followed it until he came to Johnstown in 1853, and from this date until his death, 1892, he filled various positions of minor importance in the rough and city governments. In connection with the late Captain R. Verner, he conducted for a number of years a detective and collection agency. He was a member of Company G, forty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The most notable engagement in which he participated was the battle of Cedar Creek, September 10, 1864. He was held in high esteem by the people of the community, among whom his word was con-



Geo. S. Waters

Dr. John C. Sheridan. He again established himself in the independent practice of the medical profession in 1900, making a specialty of electro-therapeutics. His present office is in the Lincoln building, Franklin street. Two years later, during the violent smallpox epidemic which raged in Johnstown, and the vicinity, he had charge of the Municipal Hospital, and gained great credit for his efficient work at that time. He devotes the greater part of his spare time to reading, principally current literature having a bearing upon his profession, and keeps well abreast of the times in every direction. He is connected with the following organizations: Free and Accepted Masons, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Cambria County Medical Society, National Electro-Therapeutic Association, and is a member of the committee of the Conemaugh Valley Hospital Training School for Nurses. He married, at Ferguson, Iowa, October 18, 1883, Ida A. Lacey, daughter of David and Mary (Adkins) Lacey, and they have had children: 1. William David, born May 15, 1888, died August 5, 1895. 2. Ida Ruth, born March 30, 1890, died July 22, 1895. 3. Edward Lacey, born January 30, 1893, died January 20, 1894.

JOHN H. WATERS. The family of which John H. Waters, secretary and treasurer of the National Radiator Company, and an active factor in the financial, commercial and industrial interests of Johnstown, is an honored and representative member, has been identified with the history of the state of Pennsylvania for more than one hundred years, and has borne their full share in its progress and development. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry to Scotch-Irish ancestors, and on the maternal side to Scotch-German ancestors.

Solomon Waters, grandfather of John H. Waters, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 1776, died in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. His wife, Rebecca (Given) Waters, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, 1788, and her death occurred there. They faithfully performed their several duties in life, and won and retained the esteem and respect of their friends and neighbors.

Josiah Waters, father of John H. Waters, was born in Harrison township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1830. He learned the trade of tanner and followed it until he came to Johnstown in 1873, and from this date until his death, in 1892, he filled various positions of minor importance in the borough and city governments. In connection with the late Stephen R. Varner, he conducted for a number of years a detective and collection agency. He was a member of Company G, Ninety-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The most notable engagement in which he participated was the battle of Cedar Creek, September 10, 1864. He was held in high esteem by the people of the community, among whom his word was con-



John H. Hutton

HISTORY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

JOHN H. WATERS, M. D. He again established himself in the independent practice of the medical profession in 1900, making a specialty of electro-therapeutics. His present office is in the John H. Leidenberg building, Franklin street. Two years later, during the great influenza epidemic which raged in Johnstown, and for which he was in charge of the Municipal Hospital, and gained recognition for his efficient work at that time. He devotes the greater part of his spare time to reading, principally current literature, but he keeps upon his profession and keeps well advised of the same in every direction. He is connected with the following organizations: Free and Accepted Masons, Independent and Progressive Order of Elks, American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Cambria County Medical Society, National Electro-Therapeutic Association. He is a member of the committee of the Conemaugh Valley Hospital Training School for Nurses. He married, at Fort Leavenworth, Mo., Dec. 17, 1883, Ida A. Lacey, daughter of David and Susan Lacey of Lacey, and they have had children: 1. William Leidenberg, born May 15, 1888, died August 5, 1895. 2. Ida Ruth, born May 1, 1890, died July 22, 1895. 3. Edward Lacey, born January 1, 1893, died January 9, 1894.

JOHN H. WATERS. The family of which John H. Waters, secretary and treasurer of the National Radiator Company, and an active factor in the financial, commercial and industrial interests of Johnstown, is an honored and representative member, has been identified with the history of the state of Pennsylvania for more than one hundred years, and has borne their full share in its progress and development. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry to Scotch-Irish ancestors, and on the maternal side to Scotch-German ancestors.

Salomon Waters, grandfather of John H. Waters, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 1776, died in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. His wife, Rebecca (given) Waters, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, 1788, and her death occurred there. They faithfully performed their several duties in life, and won and retained the esteem and respect of their friends and neighbors.

Josiah Waters, father of John H. Waters, was born in Harrison township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1830. He learned the trade of tanner and followed it until he came to Johnstown in 1873, and from this date until his death, in 1892, he filled various positions of minor importance in the borough and city governments. In connection with the late Stephen R. Varner, he conducted for a number of years a detective and collection agency. He was a member of Company G, sixty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The most notable engagement in which he participated was the battle of Cedar Creek, September 19, 1864. He was held in high esteem by the people of the community, among whom his word was con-



Geo. S. Waters

sidered as good as his bond. He married Margaret Lambert, a native of Somerset county, living at the present time (1907), daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Frazier) Lambert. Jacob Lambert was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and kept hotel on top of the Allegheny Mountain during the stage coach times, and his death occurred in his native county.

Jacob Lambert's mother was a daughter of Caspar Statler, who had been an officer in a regiment attached to Colonel Boquet's forces in his campaigns through western Pennsylvania. While traversing the country on his campaigns he no doubt decided on the location of his future home on the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains. The wife of Caspar Statler had been in her girlhood an Indian captive for a long while, and shortly after her return from captivity she was married to Mr. Statler. Many years after a delegation of some twenty-five Indian chiefs and braves, under a military escort and an interpreter, passed the road on which they lived on their way to Washington to interview the Great Chief of the White People. They camped on the Statler farm over night. Mrs. Statler at once recognized several of these Indians as belonging to the tribe that had held her captive. She informed the officer of the escort, and expressed a wish to speak to an old chief, who was accordingly invited into the house. Mrs. Statler addressed him in the Indian language, and the old chief in great surprise asked her how she had learned Indian talk. After mentioning several incidents pertaining to her captivity, he recognized her as the pale-face squaw who had been with them so long, and, as he expressed it, had fallen asleep when the white men came after her.

On the maternal side Margaret Waters' great-grandfather was Lieutenant John Frazier, who located in Bedford county about 1758. Lieutenant Frazier was an Indian trader, also a guide for the British forces during the war with the French. His wife was captured by the Indians and held for more than a year. He was one of the first justices of the peace appointed in Bedford county in the year 1771. He built the first house outside of Fort Bedford in Bedford county. In this house William Frazier, the grandfather of Margaret Waters, was born in the year 1759, he being the first white child born outside of Fort Bedford in Bedford county.

Josiah and Margaret (Lambert) Waters were members of the Methodist church. He was a Democrat in politics. Their children were: George A., born in Somerset county, 1856. Sarah J., born in Somerset county, 1858, married Walter Felton, and resided in Johnstown; both are now deceased. John H., born in Somerset county, 1860, see forward. Elizabeth, born in Somerset county, 1863, married C. A. Frank, resides in Johnstown. Samuel B., born in Somerset county, 1866, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Robert O., died 1870, aged two and a half years. William B., born in Somerset county, 1870, un-

married, a merchant in Johnstown. Joseph L., born in Johnstown, 1873, unmarried, a merchant in Johnstown.

John H. Waters was born March 20, 1860, at Davidsville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. His early schooling was had in the common schools, and when but thirteen years of age he came to Johnstown, where he entered the cement mills of A. J. Haws. Soon, however, he secured a position with F. W. Hay, in the stove and tin business, but being desirous of obtaining a better educational equipment, he resigned his position and attended the city schools one term. In June, 1879, in company with another young man, James A. McMillan, he embarked in the plumbing business, they combining their wits with a very small capital, under the name of J. A. McMillan & Company. They made their start in a fifteen by twenty-five foot shop on Franklin street, which they enlarged from time to time as the business necessitated. Upon the completion of Alma Hall, in 1884, the firm moved into one of the large store-rooms in this building, and in addition to their established business of plumbing and heating carried a line of mill, mine and machinery supplies. The firm name was then changed to the Johnstown Supply House. In 1888 Mr. Waters purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. McMillan, and took his brother, Samuel B. Waters, into partnership with him. Shortly after the flood of 1889, in which their entire stock of material and supplies were practically ruined, Mr. Waters purchased property at No. 217 Franklin street, from Akers & Baumer, and erected thereon a three-story brick building, especially adapted to the business, which prospered greatly and extended as far east as Philadelphia and west to Pittsburg. In addition to the building which he erected for the conduct of the business of the Johnstown Supply House, he purchased the Hay homestead on Franklin street and erected the office building now known as the Suppes building.

In 1894, in connection with T. B. Belfield and A. H. Fowler, of Philadelphia, Mr. Waters was instrumental in the organization of the Fowler Radiator and Manufacturing Company, with works at Norristown, Pennsylvania, of which he was made treasurer. In 1896 Mr. Waters purchased the interests of his eastern associates and the plant was removed to Johnstown, continuing under the above name until 1902, when the corporate name was changed to the National Radiator Company, with John H. Waters as its secretary and treasurer, and Samuel B. Waters as its president. Among the many large plants of its kind in this country, the National Radiator Company ranks among the most extensive.

For some years Mr. Waters was a director of the Cambria National Bank, but resigned upon the organization of the United States National Bank, and was made president of the latter institution, which position he occupies at the present time. He is a trustee of the Johnstown Savings Bank, a director of the Johnstown Passenger Railway Company, treasurer of the

Century Stove and Manufacturing Company, treasurer of and holds a controlling interest in the stock of the Savage Fire Brick Company, with plants located at Keystone Junction and Williams, Somerset county, and at Hyndman, Bedford county.

Mr. Waters votes the Democratic ticket, and was twice induced to enter the field of politics. During the first Bryan campaign he was a candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated by only two hundred and fifteen votes, in a distinctly Republican year, with the presidential candidate, on the opposing side, receiving about two thousand majority. During the second Bryan campaign Mr. Waters was again nominated by his party as their candidate for sheriff. This nomination was made much against the wishes of Mr. Waters, and notwithstanding he made a vigorous canvass he was defeated in the landslide of this national campaign. Mr. Waters is a member of Cambria Lodge, No. 278, F. and A. M.; Portage Chapter, No. 195, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; Cambria Council, No. 32, R. and S. M.; Oriental Commandery, No. 61, of which he is past commander; Syria Temple, K. S. S.; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 175, of Johnstown; Mineral Lodge, No. 89, Knights of Pythias. In his church relations Mr. Waters affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Mr. Waters married, December 5, 1889, Alice M. Suppes, daughter of Conrad and Alice (Andrews) Suppes, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. (See sketch of the Suppes family.) By this union were born the following children: John Conrad, died aged fourteen months; Robert S., Elizabeth M. and Alice A. Waters.

JOSEPH STOREY. His ancestors who had lived near Ipswich, Massachusetts, moved to New Jersey, from where in 1800 they came to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His brothers were John, Charles, and William; his sisters were Rebecca, married to Jacob Walters; Nancy; one who married a Mr. Churn; and another married to a Mr. Lattimer. Joseph Storey married Catherine Kiser, of Frederick City, Maryland, who was born August 12, 1785, and died at New Derry, in September, 1866. Her brothers were: Isaac, Adam, William, Jacob, Joseph and John Kiser. Her sisters were: Sarah, married to Jacob Sidler, of Dane county, Wisconsin; Mary, married to Samuel Sloan, residing near Blairsville; and Susan Kiser. Her parents were John and Susan Iciss Kiser, who coming from Hagerstown in 1793, located on the Kiser farm near Latrobe. In 1810 they removed to Congress, Wayne county, Indiana, where they died.

William Sloan Storey, his son, born at New Derry, July 20, 1821, died in Johnstown, August 4, 1882. His brothers and sisters were: Rebecca, married Ebenezer Smith; John, Susanah; Mary, married to William Henderson; and Joseph Storey, late of Altoona. He married Rebecca Ellen Dixon, of Blairs-

ville; born July 10, 1827, and died at Johnstown, April 7, 1904. Her father, Thomas Dixon, born in 1795, and died in 1848, married Jane Barclay-Wilson, October 25, 1821. Their children were: Margaret C., intermarried with James Wilhelm; Jane, married to Levi Young; Rebecca Ellen; Nancy, married to John A. Stitt; Sarah, married to James L. Shields; Thomas, and David L. Dixon. David Dixon, the father of Thomas, had two sons and four daughters—Thomas and David; Nancy, who married a Mr. Crothers; Esther, Peggy and Jennie.

Jane Barclay was of Scotch-Irish lineage, born May 12, 1797, died at Blairsville, September 17, 1868. She was the elder daughter of Alexander and Annie Martin Barclay, and married James Wilson about 1817, who died in one year, leaving her and a son, James Wilson. Annie Martin was a native of Ireland, who came to Philadelphia in 1796, and married Alexander Barclay at the home of her sister, Mrs. David Porter; in 1804 they located on a farm in Indiana county. They had five children—Jane, John, James, Alexander, and Nancy intermarried with John McFarland.

Henry Wilson Storey, son of William Sloan and Rebecca E. Dixon, born in Blairsville, March 31, 1851, resides in Johnstown. He came to Conemaugh in 1860, and removed to Johnstown in 1879. He married Abbie Doty Douglass, a daughter of Samuel Douglass, born November 5, 1809, died in Johnstown May 23, 1881, and Abbie Doty, born January 29, 1818, and died March 6, 1877.

H. W. and Abbie D. Storey have four children: Mary Douglass, born June 25, 1876; Percy Barclay, born December 28, 1881; Henry Wilson, Jr., born March 25, 1887; and Douglass Doty, born October 31, 1888.

JOHN McCORMICK, who resides near Wilmore, is the son of Patrick and Catherine McCormick. His father was born about 1805, in the parish of Ballymahon, County Longford, Ireland, and came to New York on July 12, 1826. His mother came from the parish of Ardagh, in same county.

Patrick McCormick located at Wilmore in 1832, and seven years thereafter purchased the McCormick farm, where his elder son lives, and the younger Francis P. resides in Johnstown.

John McCormick, born January 14, 1847, married Lucinda Porter Kennedy, a daughter of Charles B. and Mary Porter Kennedy, who made their home at the head of Plane No. 4, now near Lilly. Six of their children lived to maturity and five are now living: Charles P., May, Othelia, John S., who died August 12, 1905, Jennie and Stella McCormick.

Mr. McCormick is a farmer and teacher. He is a careful student in historical events, and a reliable and accurate correspondent for newspapers.

REV. FERDINAND KITTELL, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Loretto, is a native of Cambria county, born at Ebensburg, April 20, 1847, son of William and Margaret (McDonald) Kittell. The father, a lawyer well known in his day, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania; his mother was a native of Monaghan, Ireland, whence her family emigrated to the United States nearly a hundred years ago. The Kittell family has given several of its members to the church. The eldest sister of Rev. Ferdinand Kittell has been for about forty-five years a member of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy of Pittsburg, and for some years past has been Mother Assistant of the community. A younger brother, the Rev. William Kittell, made his preparatory studies at St. Francis' College, Loretto, and at St. Michael's Seminary, Pittsburg; at the age of seventeen he entered the College of the Propaganda, Rome, and in his twenty-fifth year was raised to the priesthood in the Basilica of St. John Lateran by His Eminence Cardinal Patrizi, the Vicar of the Holy Father. Returning home he was appointed professor at the Diocesan Seminary, and in subsequent years labored on the missions at Alpsville, Connellsville, Johnstown, St. Augustine, Freeport, and at St. Mary's and at St. John the Baptist's, Pittsburg. He later became pastor at Uniontown, where he labored with great success, until 1893, when he was called by Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan to the responsible position of diocesan secretary and chancellor, which he efficiently occupied to the present time. Another brother of the Rev. Father Kittell, still younger, began an ecclesiastical career, but in 1873, while about to finish his classical course at St. Michael's Seminary, died after a brief illness.

From an early age Father Ferdinand Kittell manifested an inclination for an ecclesiastical life, and at the early age of twelve took up classical studies under the preceptorship of Rev. M. J. Mitchell, then pastor at Ebensburg. When fourteen he entered St. Michael's Seminary, where he continued his studies. After two years, on October 18, 1863, he entered the College of the Propaganda, Rome, to occupy a place procured for him by Rev. James Keogh, D. D., then vice-president of the Diocesan Seminary. While a student in the Holy City it was his good fortune to witness a wonderful event—the occupation of the city by the Italian army, on September 20, 1870—and to perform an act of great significance; being privileged, by permission of the rector, on the morning of that eventful day, and while the bombardment was at its height, to place over the college two American flags which had safeguarded the institution during the revolution of 1848. In the third year of his theological course, on June 3, 1871, he was raised to the priesthood in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, by Monsignor Castellacci, vice-regent of the Cardinal Vicar.

Completing his studies in June, 1872, Father Kittell left college, and on arriving home was appointed president of St.

Francis' College, and assistant at St. Michael's Church, Loretto. The next year he was transferred to St. Michael's Seminary, where he taught his classes during the week, and on Sundays and holidays served as assistant to Rev. A. P. Gibbs, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lawrenceville, Pittsburg, who had baptized him. In January, 1876, the Diocese of Pittsburg was divided, and the Seminary was closed at Christmas the same year, on account of the financial difficulties then existing in the diocese. Father Kittell was then appointed secretary to Bishop Tuigg, the new Bishop of Pittsburg. In January, 1877, he was sent by the Bishop to Rome in company with Rev. James Holland, then pastor of St. Agnes' Church, Pittsburg, and quickly effected the reunion of the dioceses of Pittsburg and Allegheny, under the sole administration of Bishop Tuigg, and the restoration of St. Xavier's Academy to the mother house in Pittsburg. In February, 1881, he was again sent to Rome by the Bishop, on other matters connected with the diocese, and remained abroad for eighteen months.

On arriving home in the autumn of 1882, Father Kittell resumed his duties as diocesan secretary, and also acted as chaplain to the Mercy Hospital. In the spring following he accompanied Bishop Tuigg to Charleston, South Carolina, where the venerable prelate remained a couple of months in the hope of regaining his health, which had been greatly impaired. Two days after their return to the diocese, the Bishop was seized with a paralytic stroke from which he lingered until his death, nearly six years later. It was about this time that Father Kittell invented and patented his adjustable candelabra, which has been extensively sold under the control of Benziger Brothers, New York.

In August, 1883, Father Kittell resigned the diocesan secretaryship, and on March 1, 1884, took charge of St. Patrick's congregation, Newry, Blair county. He was transferred to the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, Hollidaysburg, February 9, 1887, and to that of St. Matthew's Church, Tyrone, November 6, 1889. In all of these places he made valuable improvements. In Tyrone he had commenced the erection of a new church, the plans being drawn, and the excavation made for the foundation, when, on April 1, 1891, he was sent to take charge of St. Michael's Church, Loretto. A most interesting incident of his administration was the celebration of the Centenary of the Parish, which was most impressively carried out on October 10th, 1899, and which was suitably commemorated in a handsomely printed and profusely illustrated souvenir volume compiled by Father Kittell.

At the Pittsburg Diocesan Synod held November 9th of the Centenary Year, Father Kittell was raised to the grade of Irremovable Rector—the first native of the diocese upon whom this distinction was conferred. Another incident, equally interesting, was the solemn consecration, on October 2, 1901, of the present



C Shindan

magnificent stone church—the gift of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who spent his boyhood in the ancient village of Loretto, from which he went forth to attain his present success in the financial and industrial world.

DR. JOHN CAMPBELL SHERIDAN was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1853, a son of Dr. Campbell and Emily W. (Speer) Sheridan, grandson of John and Mary (Campbell) Sheridan and great-grandson of Patrick and Mary (Spence) Sheridan.

Patrick Sheridan (great-grandfather) was a native of Ireland, whence, desiring to escape the crowded economic conditions of his native country, he, after his marriage to Mary Spence, emigrated to the United States and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred.

John Sheridan (grandfather) was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and afterwards went to Butler county, where he remained until 1830, when he removed to Freeport, Armstrong county. He was a man of considerable mechanical skill and genius, and attained quite a degree of efficiency in his trade. When the Pennsylvania canal, connecting the eastern and western part of the state, was being built, he took a contract for the building of a section between Allegheny Aqueduct and Leechburg, Armstrong county. After his services in this connection he took up his residence in Centreville, Indiana county, and for a time was employed by the state in building lock-houses on the canal. About the year 1837 he went to Johnstown and took a position in the repair shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but after a short service in this capacity opened a shop on his own account and furnished supplies to the same company. In 1842 he moved to Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, where he lived for a short time on a farm he had purchased, and then removed to Armstrong county, same state. In 1854 he emigrated to Illinois, where he lived but a short time, then returning to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1865. Mr. Sheridan married Mary Campbell.

Dr. Campbell Sheridan (father) was born in Butler, Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1819. He received his education in the common schools and also attended Indiana Academy, Indiana, Pennsylvania. In 1839 he came to Johnstown and took a position in the office of the canal collector, serving six years, and at the expiration of that time in the forwarding house of Henry Kratzer, serving three years. While holding a position in the collector's office, the canal being closed during the winter, he improved himself by attending, during the winter months, Jefferson College, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He, however, did not graduate, as he was compelled to make his own way and could not afford it. Having resolved to pursue the profession of medicine as a life vocation, he engaged in the study

of medicine in the office of Dr. John Lowman, a prominent member of the medical profession of Johnstown. After a faithful preparatory study he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1849. He at once located in Johnstown, and with the exception of four years practiced successfully in that place. During the four years referred to he purchased a drug and farming business, at Earlville, Illinois. Dr. Sheridan practiced the profession of medicine during a period that was marked by great strides in its progress, and of this progress he formed an important part. He was one of the founders of the Cambria County Medical Society, in which he served a number of times as president. Prior to the organization of the Republican party, of which he became an adherent and continued his affiliations therewith until 1892, he was a Democrat, and in that year espoused the cause of the Prohibition party. He was an honorable and respected member and elder of the First Presbyterian church of Johnstown, and was for several years superintendent of its Sabbath school.

Dr. Campbell Sheridan married (first), June 21, 1851, Emily Speer, daughter of William Speer, of Massachusetts, and to this union were born the following children: Mary E., married B. F. Speedy. Sallie C., married Jacob R. Layton. Dr. John C., see forward. Harry. George. William S. Martha, married George Erisman. Emily, married George Myer. Jessie, who makes her home with Mrs. Myer. Dr. Sheridan married (second) Mrs. Lizzie H. L. Linton, widow of Peter Linton, and daughter of a Mr. Hutchinson, of Ebensburg. Dr. Campbell Sheridan died in Johnstown, October 18, 1904.

Dr. John Campbell Sheridan received a common school education and attended Glade Run Academy of Armstrong county and the Edinboro State Normal School. He entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1879. He at once located in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and has been eminently successful. He possesses an affable manner and a sympathetic disposition that make him well liked socially as well as professionally. He is surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and was one of the incorporators of the Cone-maugh Valley Memorial Hospital, serving as a member of the board of managers and of the medical staff. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ninth International Medical Congress, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and in 1902 was vice president of that organization, Cambria County Medical Society. National Association of Railway Surgeons and the Baltimore & Ohio Association of Railway Surgeons.

In Masonic circles, no less than as a physician and a citizen, he is prominent and popular. He is a member of Cambria Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Portage Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar; Syria

Temple (Pittsburg), Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is an Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Mason.

In the emergencies which arose in connection with the memorable flood of 1889, in which medical assistance and surgical aid were necessary, Dr. Sheridan was most prompt to render whatever assistance was within his power. He organized the Bedford Street Hospital and as director of the same rendered most efficient service. He was also a member and director of the surgical staff of the temporary hospital located in the Seventh ward. He was appointed medical inspector by the state, in which capacity he rendered valuable aid and contributed largely toward securing sanitary conditions for the city. He was also a member of the committee appointed by the citizens of Johnstown, after the work of the state had ceased, to search for the dead, and with the other members of the committee, the Hon. John Hannan and the late Captain Gageby, succeeded in restoring to the friends and owners many bodies and valuables which otherwise would have been lost. He served also as a surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with the rank of surgeon-general from 1889 to 1894. He was a member of the board of pension examiners for Cambria county.

Dr. Sheridan married, December 7, 1876, Etta C. Haight, daughter of William R. Haight, of Earlville, Illinois, and they have the following children: Emily Eula, married Harry R. Geer, master mechanic, Franklin Department Cambria Steel Company. Jessie Ruth, married Harvey F. Grazier, manager, Somerset & Cambria Coal Company. John C., managing editor of the "Punxsutawney Daily Spirit." William Rutherford, at home.

COVER FAMILY. The surname Cover, originally and still occasionally given as Coover, has been closely associated with the history and growth of Cambria county through at least four successive generations of its representatives and with the history of the state of Pennsylvania for more than two hundred years. The American ancestor of the family settled where is now Germantown in Philadelphia during the latter part of the seventeenth century. He came from Germany and was of that nationality, but of his antecedents or even of the family life in Europe little is now known.

Gideon Cover (the surname will be so rendered in this record) was a grandson of the ancestor. The early years of his life were spent at Germantown, and from that place he subsequently removed to Cumberland county, where his son, Adam Cover, was born May 28, 1781. December 11, 1807, Adam Cover married Mary Magdalen Beeshoar, born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. March 14, 1789, of German and English descent, and soon afterward set out with his wife to make for themselves a new home in the southern part of the state. They settled at Harrisburg, then a flourishing town with promise of

soon being made the capitol city of the commonwealth. Here he purchased a hotel known as the Breniser House and was its proprietor for sometime, but an unfortunate fire destroyed the building, upon which Mr. Cover turned to other pursuits and for a time carried on a butcher business. However, in the course of a few years Mr. Cover and his wife determined to go farther west, following the example of their relative, a Mr. Breniser, who with one Burrell had located, about 1810, in the vicinity of Johnstown, and were owners of a considerable tract of land. Accordingly in 1813 Mr. Cover removed to Johnstown and purchased from Christian Good a tract of land on the hill just outside of the town, which locality to the present day has been known as Cover Hill. In acquiring this land a purchase money mortgage was given to Mr. Good, and that instrument, of date May 14, 1814, satisfied and discharged of record, is now a treasured relic in possession of the family.

In this connection a brief allusion to some of the land transactions of Adam Cover will be of interest, for if he was not a bold operator he at least was an extensive one, and his purchases and sales were marked with good judgment in contemplating the future growth of the place, and the worthy old pioneer lived to see the realization of his hopes. Warrants for the lands in this immediate locality were secured on June 20, 1776, by Robert Todd, and on March 12, 1785, by Benjamin Rittenhouse, the same then being in the township of Quemahoning, Bedford county. In 1792 Todd sold out his rights to Rittenhouse and on May 8th of the same year the latter conveyed the land to Jacob Stutsman, the deed, engrossed on heavy sheepskin being now in existence and in possession of Theodore Cover, son of Alexander Cover, the present occupant of the homestead, and a grandson of Adam Cover, the pioneer of the family in this region. On June 12, 1804, Stutsman transferred the land by deed to Abraham Longnecker, who in turn sold to Christian Good, August 18, 1808.

This, however, was not the extent of the land purchases by Adam Cover. In 1828 he bought one hundred and seventy-five acres more of the Rittenhouse tract, and in 1833 bought about four hundred acres in Conemaugh township from John Ripple, following these with other considerable purchases in 1834 and 1848, until he became owner of extensive tracts of land in Cambria county, a large part of which is still owned by his descendants. He was a prudent operator in his own behalf, and also gave material assistance to other purchasers, on one occasion at considerable embarrassment to himself. He consented to stand as bail (security) for Mr. Breniser in a land deal in which the latter was interested, and when the purchaser died the creditor looked to Mr. Cover for his pay at a time when he was not prepared to meet the claim; but the sheriff of the county, into whose hands the matter had gone, generously allowed Mr. Cover to take the property and make what he could out of it. In of-

fering this land for sale Mr. Cover advertised to accept "Bedford money" in payment, having faith in the ultimate redemption of that then depreciated currency. Subsequent events proved the soundness of his judgment, for the money which the banks at that time rejected as worthless soon became valuable, and Mr. Cover was able to meet his obligations without impairing his fortune and without injury to his personal credit with moneyed men. In order to pay the last three hundred dollars of his debts he borrowed that amount from John Yant, who was a stranger to the borrower, but knew him to be a man of character, upon the mere promise of Mr. Cover to secure the indorsement of Squire Horner, then living in Geistown. Mr. Yant handed Mr. Cover the cash and the note for Squire Horner's signature, later to be returned to the lender. This indicates something of the confidence which men of means had in the integrity of Adam Cover during the period of his real estate operations in Cambria county, three-quarters of a century ago. The Breniser lands acquired by Mr. Cover included parcels in Johnstown on both sides of what is now Locust street, between Franklin and Beson (Clinton) streets, and also the site of the present Methodist Episcopal church and parsonage. A part of this tract was traded to Mr. Good, and thus Mr. Cover completed payment for all the lands he had purchased. About 1825 these and other lands in the vicinity were laid out in lots, and the locality was given the name of New Town to distinguish it from the Old Town laid out by Joseph Johns and extending down the river from Franklin street.

From what is stated in preceding paragraphs it will be seen that Adam Cover was an important factor in the early history of Johnstown; that he was not only a pioneer in the vicinity but that he took a prominent part in developing the resources of the town and building up the municipality. He was in all respects a man of understanding, and held the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen by his honest methods and the influence for good he exercised in the community in which he lived so many years. Both he and his wife were devout members of the English Lutheran church, to the support of which he contributed liberally. Adam Cover died November 17, 1856, at his home in Kernville, now part of Fifth ward, city of Johnstown. Mrs. Cover survived her husband more than ten years and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Horner, September 23, 1867. Of the thirteen children born to Adam and Mary Magdalen (Besshoar) Cover eleven grew to maturity and married. They were as follows: 1. Alexander, born June 6, 1809, married Sarah Horner, daughter of Christian Horner; both now deceased. 2. Sarah, born January 20, 1811, married John Hildebrand; both now deceased. 3. Caroline, born April 19, 1813, married Jacob C. Horner; both now deceased. 4. Samuel, born December 3, 1814, married Frances J. Skeen, daughter of Isaiah Skeen; both now deceased. 5.

William, born February 12, 1816, married Mary E. Saylor, daughter of George Saylor; widow now living. 6. Amos, born November 13, 1817, married (first) Susan Good, daughter of Christian Good; married (second) Sarah Varner, of Taylor township; both living. 7. Mary, born November 17, 1818, married Captain J. B. Fite, and is now a widow living in Franklin borough. 8. Daniel, born August 28, 1822, married (first) Catherine Lint; married (second) Mary Belle Beitleman, widow of William Beitleman. 9. Jacob, born June 28, 1824, married Margaret M. Teeter; she is now a widow living in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. 10. Elizabeth, born May 8, 1827, married John Sharp; both deceased. 11. Lucinda, born November 24, 1830, married Jonathan Horner; she is now a widow living in Johnstown.

William Cover, the fifth child and third son of Adam Cover and wife, was born on the old home farm on Cover Hill, February 12, 1816, and died at his home on Main street in Johnstown, November 21, 1899. The entire eighty-four years of his life were passed in the vicinity of his birthplace, and from early youth his years were given to hard work. As a boy he attended the first school in Johnstown, walking down from his home on the hill, and when not at school he was at work on the farm. When he reached his majority his father suggested that he start out to make his own way in life, and immediately he went to a Mr. Hoover, near Parkstown, and worked for some time at cutting and piling cord wood; then he came to Johnstown and found employment as ware-houseman in the old Pennsylvania & Ohio warehouse on the canal during the season of boat navigation, and during the winter months he worked at boat caulking at seventy-five cents a day, being an expert workman, while the others got fifty cents a day. At one time he worked on the Portage railroad, but after a year or two at these employments he began wagon making in company with his brother Daniel, building all kinds of farm wagons and also wheelbarrows in large quantities, the latter then being in demand. This business was continued many years with good results to its proprietors, and after the firm was dissolved William continued alone for some time. Later on he took up carpenter and joiner work and followed it to the time of his death. From what has been briefly stated here it will be seen that William Cover was always an industrious, hard-working man. He worked to good purpose and was prosperous in his business undertakings. Sometime during the year 1866, he and Jacob Fend formed a partnership and opened coal mines on Cover Hill and put them into successful operation. Some of them are still in working condition and produce well, and all are owned and controlled by William Cover's descendants. For many years he was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and was steadfast in the faith in which he had been brought up. In politics he was a member of the Whig, and later the Republican party, and while he never was a political character he served as school director and also

as member of the borough council. William Cover was one of the fifty original corporators of Grand View Cemetery.

William Cover married, December 17, 1844, Mary Elizabeth Saylor, daughter of George and Margaret (Reed) Saylor, then of Johnstown, but formerly of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Before he came to live in Johnstown Mr. Saylor was associated in business with Mr. Schonberg, the Pittsburg iron magnate, at Martinsburg, and came to Johnstown to start furnaces for him in that locality. Later on he became connected with the Bingham line of boats and had charge of the warehouses in Johnstown. He was a man of splendid mental attainments and a firm advocate of education for the youth of the community. Mr. Saylor was instrumental in bringing to Johnstown a competent teacher to take charge of a pay school for the better education of young persons than the common schools of the county then offered, and he personally guaranteed the new master twenty dollars per month for his services. The tuition rate was fifty cents a month, but the attendance was not sufficient to produce the required amount of revenue, and Mr. Saylor paid the difference from his own purse. He was a man of excellent principles and good business qualifications. He was postmaster of Johnstown during President Taylor's administration.

Children of William and Mary Elizabeth (Saylor) Cover: Emma Jane, died at the age of seven years; George Edward, died at the age of four years; Charles Blair, see forward; Alice Jennie Linn, married Henry Steinberger and is now dead, leaving a son, Clyde Steinberger, a banker and oil operator in Indian Territory; William Clayton, married (first) Sarah Scott, married (second) Emma Strayer, is a business man of Johnstown; Mary Margaret, married Charles B. Hamm, coal operator of Johnstown.

Charles Blair Cover, eldest of the surviving children of William and Mary E. (Saylor) Cover, for many years a prominent figure in business circles in Johnstown, was born at his father's home in Main street in that city, September 23, 1854. He attended the common schools of the town, and at the age of thirteen years began working as clerk for D. W. Harshberger & Co., druggists, and later was employed by C. T. Frazer in his drug store. After about three years he went back to school and acquired a good early education, and was then given a clerkship in the First National Bank of Johnstown. In 1876 he engaged with W. H. Rosensteel as clerk in a tannery business, and gave his attention chiefly to bookkeeping. In 1877 he started a grocery store in Clinton street, Johnstown, and engaged in that business until 1882, then sold out and soon afterward became manager of Johnstown's first paid ball team; this venture was not a financial success, and Mr. Cover made good the season's deficit from his own pocket.

In 1883, in company with his younger brother, under the firm name of Cover Brothers, he engaged in a general livery

business in the city, and continued it until the disastrous flood of 1889 swept away the stable and stock, destroying every vestige of the establishment and entailing a loss to the proprietors of many thousand dollars, the savings of years of hard work. However, when the committee built the temporary structures around the Public Square, Mr. Cover secured a room, put in a stock of groceries and conducted business there until November, 1890, when he built an apartment house in Main street and occupied part of its lower story for business purposes. This property was burned April 11, 1891, at considerable loss to its owner, but late in the fall of the same year he established himself at the corner of Napoleon and Haynes streets, and there began a business career which has been as successful as it was previously unfortunate. In the early part of 1901 the Johnstown Grocery Company was incorporated and Mr. Cover became its business manager. He then disposed of his private store and stock and gave his entire time to the company's interests during the next year. In 1902, three years after the death of his father, Mr. Cover, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles B. Hamm, took over the operation of the coal mines at Cover Hill, with the J. Fendheim mine, and also opened another mine on the Frankstown road. The supervision of these interests have occupied his sole attention, and under the management of the Cover-Hamm Coal Company they have become one of the best business enterprises of the kind in the region.

For many years in connection with his several business undertakings, Mr. Cover has taken a prominent part in Cambria county politics, and always on the Republican side. At one time he was chairman of the Republican county committee and one of the party leaders in this part of the state. From 1880 to 1886 he was county auditor, and in 1889, at the time of the flood, he represented the fourth ward of Johnstown in the borough council. In 1895 he was state bank examiner, and for two terms of three years each held the office of borough auditor. He is a charter member of the Amicus Club, and a member of the Lutheran church.

Charles Blair Cover married, November 18, 1890, Carrie Louise Higson, daughter of John and Anna E. (Paxson) Higson, of Johnstown. Of this marriage there have been three children: John Higson, born October 29, 1891. Mary Elizabeth, born September 1, 1896. Anna Louise, born October 3, 1900. By a former marriage Mr. Cover has one daughter, Alice Bertram, now wife of A. Dix Tittle, of Johnstown.

Jacob Cover, son of Adam and Mary M. (Beeshoar) Cover, was born June 28, 1824, on the old Cover homestead in Johnstown. He was reared on the homestead, assisting his father in the labors of the farm and obtaining his education in the common schools of his native place. He learned the carpenter's trade, and while doing so maintained himself by teaching music in the evenings, having developed much natural musical ability

despite his limited facilities for cultivating the talent. For many years he was leader of the choir in the Lutheran church of Johnstown. He was for many years engaged in building bridges and cars, and during the latter years of his life was employed by the Cambria Steel Company. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with distinction for two years, but, being in delicate health at the time, the hardships and exposure of the service seriously impaired his strength and were the ultimate cause of his death.

Mr. Cover married Margaret M., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Lindsay) Teeter, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Daniel Albert, born April 12, 1848, died January 6, 1855. 2. Mary Jane, born February 3, 1850, died July 16, 1893; wife of David Francis Asbury Greer, had children, Charles C., Samuel S., and Edwin S. 3. Huldah Ruhama, of whom later. 4. Elsie Edith, born April 15, 1856, died October 17, 1856. 5. Elsie Elizabeth, widow of late Dr. Eli H. Cover, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 6. Melancthon, of whom later. 7. Jessie E., born 1865. Mr. Cover died June 24, 1884. As briefly put by one who knew him well, "Jacob Cover lived and died a gentleman." His life was marked by a quiet dignity and gentle unobtrusiveness, which, while greatly endearing him to those who knew him intimately, caused him to be but little known to the public. His mind was well stored with a wide range of information to which he constantly added by discriminate reading. He was of a philanthropic turn of mind, to which were added a deliberate judgment, dignity and a nice sense of honor, and these were his distinguishing characteristics.

Huldah Ruhama Cover, daughter of Jacob and Margaret M. (Teeter) Cover, became the wife of Daniel A., son of Aquilla and Mary (Sketchall) Judy. Daniel A. Judy was assistant superintendent of the rolling mills of the Cambria Steel Company. He and his wife were the parents of one son, Daniel, who died in infancy.

Melancthon Cover, sixth child of Jacob and Margaret M. (Teeter) Cover, was born March 26, 1861. After serving ten years' industrial apprenticeship in the great Cambria Iron Company, in the meantime preparing himself for college, he entered the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, being graduated therefrom and from the School of Theology connected therewith, with distinguished honors. After a ten years' pastorate at Ardmoo, Rev. Cover was called to the College Church at Gettysburg, a little later to the chair of history in his alma mater, and about the year 1905 to the chair of New Testament in the seminary, which position he now fills with rare ability, his previous training having in its scope and variety eminently fitted him for the position to which he has attained. All the characteristics of his father, with the added opportunity for study, cultivation and culture, have combined in producing one of the most learned

and promising ministers of the Lutheran church in the United States. He married Lucy Moses, and has children: Donald and Margaret.

GRIFFITH FAMILY. All representatives of the family name Griffith in America are believed to be descended from Llewellyn ap Gryffeth, the last King of Wales, the period of whose reign was from 1267 to 1282. He was beheaded by Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, while in rebellion against Edward the Confessor of England. Such was the origin of the Griffith family in the old country, where, as will be seen, it is one of great antiquity, tracing to the middle ages; but this narrative has chiefly to deal with the descendants of Llewellyn in America, where their settlement dates almost to the time of founding the Penn colony at Philadelphia in 1682.

Some time after William Penn began the colonization of Pennsylvania in pursuance of the Royal grant of that Province, four brothers, whose family name was Griffith, emigrated from Wales to America and took up their abode in the Penn colony. Family tradition has it that they all were sturdy men and all of them members of the Society of Friends, hence they found warm welcome among the brethren of that religious sect, who in point of numbers prevailed in the Colony. Of the brothers John ultimately settled in Huntingdon county, Samuel in York county, William in Bedford county, while the fourth of them crossed the border line of the Province and settled in Maryland or Virginia.

William Griffith, who settled in Bedford county in this state, was the ancestor in America of the particular branch of the family under consideration here, but the exact date of his immigration, the year of his marriage and the family name of his wife appear to have been lost. He was born November 13, 1742, died May 6, 1832. He located in Somerset county, April, 1810, and there his death occurred. He had four sons: Thomas, born September 12, 1767, died August 4, 1842. William, see forward. Jessie, born November 21, 1779, died May 3, 1854. Abner, born January 22, 1784. Thomas Griffith settled in Jenner township, Somerset county, in 1809, and was followed by his brothers Abner and Jesse about two years afterward. William, who had previously visited the region and pre-empted a tract of land, removed thither with his father in the year 1810.

William Griffith, son of William Griffith, the ancestor, was born in Pennsylvania, near the York county line, March 15, 1777, and died June 29, 1857. He lived an exemplary life, and was buried in the cemetery of the old Free Will Baptist church near the present town of Boswell. He married Sarah Owens, and by her had nine children, as follows: Mary, married David Richard, and lived near Marion, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Ann, married Joseph Cable, and settled in Missouri. John, married Elizabeth Shaffer, and lived at Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

William W., married Isabella Hare, and had seven children. Ruth, married John Walter, and lived in Jenner township. Jesse, married Margaret McKee, and lived in Johnstown. Lydia, married Thomas McKee, and lived in Johnstown. Hiram, married Rebecca Hare, and lived in Jenner township. Rebecca, married Peter Berkey, and lived in Jenner township.

William W. Griffith, fourth child and second son of William and Sarah (Owens) Griffith, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and was one year old when his father moved over into Somerset county and took up his residence in Jenner township. In making the journey with his family William Griffith passed the site of the present city of Johnstown, and at that time just one log cabin was to be seen standing there; all else was unsettled and unoccupied land, not particularly inviting to prospective settlers, and so the family passed along and located on the Somerset and Johnstown turnpike, near where Glessner now stands in Jenner township. Here the elder Griffith took up three hundred and sixty acres of new land, and began the pioneer work of clearing it and opening a farm for cultivation. Subsequently his brothers, whose names have been mentioned, came and took lands near his own, and thus the three lived near each other in early days, when neighbors were few and friends were friends indeed. In the region just described William W. Griffith spent his entire life, and died there on the old home farm at the age of eighty-five years. He remained true to the religious convictions of his ancestors, who were of the Society of Friends, until a short time before his death, when he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On January 1, 1833, he married Isabella Hare, daughter of Edward and Mary (Griffith) Hare. Edward Hare was a farmer, and a son of John Hare, who came to America from Ireland. Besides Edward, John Hare had two other sons, John and Matthew Hare. Mary Griffith, who married Edward Hare, was a granddaughter of Thomas Griffith, the latter having been one of the four immigrant brothers who founded this branch of the family in this country. Children of William W. and Isabella (Hare) Griffith: Stephen H., see forward. Edward H., married Mary A. Park, and lives at Marion Center, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Mary A., married Benjamin S. Fleck, and is now a widow living in Jenner township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Rebecca J., married William S. Morgan, formerly of Quemahoning; she is now a widow living in Johnstown. Norman Bruce, see forward. Sarah L., married Gillian Walter, and lives in Jenner township. Almeda Priscilla, died at the age of nine years.

• Stephen H. Griffith, eldest son and child of William W. and Isabella (Hare) Griffith, was born in Jenner township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1833, and for nearly half a century has been an active factor in the history of Somerset county. He was brought up on a farm, and attended

district school and also one term at a select school in Johnstown. He lived at home and worked on the farm until he was twenty-three years old, and then became clerk in a store. He also taught district school twelve terms in Jenner township and one term at Coopersdale. From early youth Mr. Griffith had been taught lessons of industry and economy. His father was in moderately comfortable circumstances for his time and the needs of his family, and he endeavored to impress upon the minds of his children the necessity of living prudently. This paternal instruction was well received and bore good fruit, and, like the other sons in the family, Stephen began doing something for himself when he was little more than a boy. In school he was an apt pupil, and afterward, when he himself became a teacher, he proved a successful schoolmaster. His clerkship and teaching brought him a little money to begin with, and in 1857, when twenty-four years old, he went to Iowa and worked among the farmers there. He also pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in that state, and improved it, and afterward by purchase acquired another farm in Kansas. Late in 1857 he returned home and bought a farm in Jenner township. Two years afterward he married and settled down to domestic life with good prospects of future success. In the spring of 1869 he removed to a farm below Rosedale, lived there one year, then purchased the farm in Conemaugh township which he occupied until 1903, when he built his present comfortable residence at Ferndale, just beyond the city limits of Johnstown. Here he lives, retired from active business pursuits, and in the enjoyment of the fruits of a life of industry and the esteem of all who know him.

When he became of voting age Mr. Griffith identified himself with the old Know Nothing and Whig parties and afterward developed into a firm Republican. Since those early times he has taken considerable interest in political affairs, and occasionally has permitted himself to become the nominee of his party for local offices. While living in Conemaugh township he served four terms of five years each as justice of the peace. In 1905 he served as road commissioner in Ferndale, and now is burgess of that borough. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and during much of that time has been an officer of the society.

Stephen H. Griffith married, November 10, 1859, Lucinda Shaffer, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Barnhart) Shaffer, of Somerset county. Ten children have been born of this marriage, viz.: Harvey Milton, a physician and surgeon in active practice in Conemaugh borough. He married (first) Alice Conrad, and (second) Elizabeth Suter, nee Kelly. William Ellsworth, died in infancy. Almeda P., married Henry Rose, a pattern maker for the Lorain Steel Company. Mr. Rose lives in Ferndale, Pennsylvania. Robert G., see forward. Ross S., an employe of Lorain Steel Company, lives at Ferndale; married

Aliea Boyer. Annie, married Robert Smucker, and lives in Jenner township. George Warren, see forward. Catherine, unmarried and lives at home. Jacob Morgan, an employe of Cambria Steel Company; married Norma Risch. Ira Stephen, of the Citizens Merchandise Company; unmarried.

Norman Bruce Griffith, fourth child and youngest son of William W. and Isabella (Hare) Griffith, was born on his father's farm in Jenner township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1846, and has been a farmer and dairyman by principal occupation, although now his attention is devoted to the oversight of the various properties in which he is interested. As a boy and youth he was given a good education in the common schools, and he finished his course with a year at the State Normal School in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He then began teaching in the district schools in Somerset county. He taught three terms, then four terms in Johnstown and afterward for one term in a school just outside the limits of Johnstown. About 1878 he gave up teaching, and for the next year and a half worked for the Cambria Steel Company. In 1880 he purchased a farm of two hundred and sixteen acres below Coopersdale, and for the next eighteen years was a farmer and dairyman and carried on an extensive business in that direction. More recently, however, he became one of the organizers of the Cambria Foundry and Machinery Company, which was incorporated in 1905 as Johnstown Foundry, Machine and Car Company. The company works are situated in the seventh ward of Johnstown. It may be said, however, that Mr. Griffith does not give personal attention to the foundry and machine works, but to the care of his other interests, for his many years of hard work have been amply rewarded. He is a member and for more than forty years has been a steward of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Griffith married, May 8, 1873, Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of Colonel James Cooper, of Coopersdale (now part of Johnstown). She died July 26, 1899. December 31, 1901, Mr. Griffith married Margaret Priscilla Covode, a daughter of Dr. Joseph and Lydia (Griffith) Covode, of Somerset county. Three children were born of the marriage of Norman B. and Elizabeth (Cooper) Griffith, as follows: James, married Gertrude Vaughan. Mr. Griffith is teller in the First National Bank of Johnstown. Margaret, married Dr. B. Elkin Longwell, of Johnstown. Jane B., died at the age of two years.

Robert Grant Griffith, fourth child of Stephen H. and Lucinda (Shaffer) Griffith, was born in Jenner township, Somerset county, October 9, 1864. He was quite young when his father came from Somerset county and occupied the farm just beyond Moxham and the present city limits of Johnstown. He lived at home on the farm, and attended the public schools and also for one term was a student at Professor Elrick's school. When he

attained his twenty-first year he went to work in the rail mill department of Cambria Steel Company, and after nine years there worked for six more years as motorman on the Johnstown Electric Passenger Railway, and then became assistant superintendent, under his brother, George W. Griffith, of the Basic Brick Works. His employment with the brick company was the real beginning of Mr. Griffith's business career, although he remained with the Basic concern only about one year. Later he went to Layton, Fayette county, and was superintendent there for the Fayette Brick Company, which then was the only company in this country engaged in the manufacture of magnesite brick. The pioneer of a new industry, the company in a way was an experiment and continued in business only three years. A short time before the work was abandoned Mr. Griffith had gone to Chester, on the Delaware river, near Philadelphia, to establish and superintend works of a similar character at that place, where the manufacture of brick of this special kind and quality could be carried on at a less expense than in Fayette county, as the raw material was imported from Triest, Austria, and could be unloaded from vessels on the dock in Chester without the additional expense of transportation by rail to an inland point. In Chester the work of establishing the great plant, which, including docks, etc., cost over a million dollars, devolved on Mr. Griffith, and when complete his work was found to be well done. He was superintendent there three years, until the concern changed owners, after which he returned to Johnstown and formed the Citizens' Merchandise Company, of which he is now secretary. The company was incorporated in September, 1905, is capitalized at fifteen thousand dollars, and is numbered with the successful business interests of the city.

Besides personal affairs that require much of his time, Mr. Griffith takes a commendable interest in all measures intended to promote the welfare of the city, and he is known in political circles as a staunch Republican. Prior to the annexation of Coopersdale to Johnstown he served three years as school director, and also as secretary of the Coopersdale school board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and while living at Layton was trustee of the society there for three years. He also is a member of Alga Commandery, No. 218, A. and I. O. K. M., of Johnstown.

Robert Grant Griffith married, December 20, 1888, Amanda Bush, by whom he has one son, Charles Roy Griffith, born at Coopersdale, July 31, 1891.

George Warren Griffith, fifth son and seventh child of Stephen H. and Lucinda (Shaffer) Griffith, was born on his father's farm, above Bens Creek Furnace, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1873. He lived at home, and acquired a good education in the public schools and the State Normal School. January 1, 1895, he began molding brick for the Basic Brick Works in Johnstown. Six months later he became as-

sistant superintendent of the works under Superintendent John Maloney. After holding that position less than two years he became superintendent, and is still serving in that capacity. In 1902 the plant of the Basic Brick Works passed under the control of the Harbison & Walker Refractories Company, a Pittsburgh concern, or syndicate, which has acquired over ninety per cent of the silica brick works and practically all of the magnesite brick plants in the country. The works in Johnstown, of which Mr. Griffith is superintendent, employ about two hundred and fifty men and have a capacity of about fifty thousand bricks per day. The product is largely used in furnaces in glass and steel works. Besides his position of superintendent of the company just mentioned, Mr. Griffith also is identified with the operation and is treasurer of the Citizens' Merchandise Company of Johnstown, which was incorporated with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars in September, 1905. The other officers of the company are W. G. S. Robertson, president; W. F. Patch, vice-president; Robert G. Griffith, secretary. The company store is at Morrellville, which is included in the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Johnstown.

George W. Griffith married, May 21, 1899, Emma Bell Smucker, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Nepper) Smucker, of Jenner township. Four children have been born of this marriage, viz.: Homer Franklin, born April 23, 1900; Dwight Roberts, born August 31, 1901; Margaret May, born September 15, 1903, died April 28, 1904; Joseph Smucker, born May 31, 1905.

DR. JOSEPH COVODE, during the period of his long professional career in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, was one of the leading physicians of the region in which he practiced and one of the most widely known medical practitioners of that county. He was the youngest of seven children of Jacob and Anna (Updegrave) Covode, and the grandson of Garrett Covode, the ancestor of the family in America. Garrett Covode came to this country previous to the Revolutionary war, and under circumstances as unusual as they were interesting. It is well to mention in this connection, however, that Covode is an adopted surname, and was given to young Garrett by the captain of the vessel on which he was brought to America; the correct surname is unknown.

Garrett Covode was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and when a small boy was kidnapped in the streets of that city by a sea captain and by him was brought to Philadelphia, where, under the then existing laws, he was sold into bondage as a "Redemptioner." As such at one time he was a servitor in the household of General Washington, and after coming to manhood he settled first in York county, Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to Westmoreland county, where he died in 1826, having attained the remarkable age of ninety-four years.

According to family tradition of undoubted accuracy he was a soldier of the Revolution, but the character of his service and the company to which he belonged are not now known. He married and raised a family of four children.

Jacob Covode, his only son, was born in York county, and removed thence to Westmoreland county with his parents and spent the remainder of his useful life in the locality last mentioned. At the time of his death he was eighty-two years old. His wife before her marriage was Anna Undegrave, a Quakeress or member of the Society of Friends. Their children were: Mary, Jacob, Susan, George W., Anna, and Joseph Covode, see forward.

Dr. Joseph Covode was born and raised on his father's farm. He acquired a good academic education, and at the age of twenty-two years took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. George B. Fundenberg, of Pittsburg. Afterward he matriculated at Pennsylvania Medical College in Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1849. After graduation he began practice at Jenner Cross Roads, Somerset county, and thenceforth for many years was known to the inhabitants of all that region within a radius of twenty miles. He was a physician of acknowledged ability, a man of strict integrity and high moral principles, and won the respect and esteem of a large number of acquaintances as well as of many other members of his profession.

In 1853 Dr. Covode married Lydia Griffith, daughter of Samuel Griffith, of Jenner. Of this marriage six children were born, viz.: Lillie, now dead; Anna C., married Rufus Hill, and lives in Hendersonville, North Carolina; Minerva, married William Ruppel, a lawyer of Somerset, Pennsylvania; Robert G., a practicing dentist of Johnstown; Margaret P., wife of Norman Bruce Griffith, of Johnstown; Bertie K., married Edward Coffin, cashier of Sewickley National Bank at Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

WESLEY GREEN, of Johnstown, whose active business career extended over a period of about forty years previous to his recent retirement, and whose earnest endeavors have been rewarded with substantial success, is a native of Pennsylvania, but a descendant of an old Maryland family, whose settlement in the domain of Lord Baltimore dated to the time of the Colony. The Green family of the line under consideration here is of English origin and traces distinctly, though with some variations in the name, through several centuries.

George Green, the founder of this branch of the family in America, was born in England, came to this country some time before 1740 and settled in Maryland, near the city of Baltimore and in the county of that name. He married and had several children, the eldest of whom, Thomas Green, born 1740, led the



Wesley Greene

CLERGY OF CAMBRIDGE COUNTY.

George W. Green, a man of noble and necessary qualities, of a high moral elevation, and the character of his services to the community which he adorned are well known. He was married and had a family of four children.

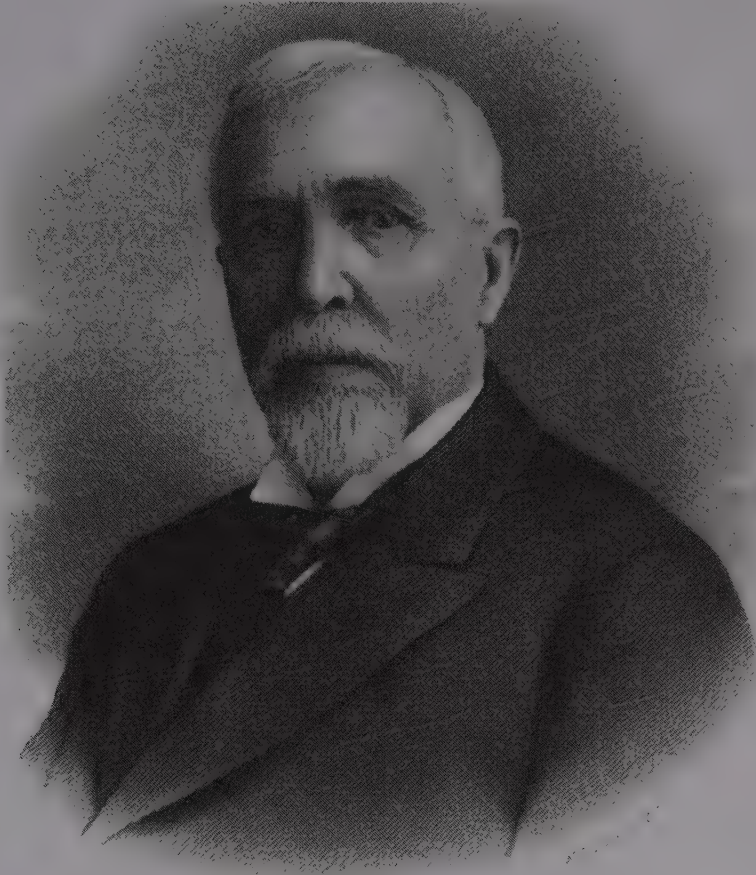
His only male heir, his son, was born in New York county, and was a well educated gentleman, his parents being well known in the community of his useful life. He was locally known as a well known physician, and with him were twelve-two years of his life. His wife was Anna L. Green, a Quaker, and a member of the Society of Friends. He and his children were buried in the cemetery of George W. Anna, and Joseph Coyode.

George W. Green was born and reared on his father's farm, and received a good academic education, and at the same time he began the study of medicine under the tutelage of George B. Faddenberg, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated from that institution, with the degree of M.D., in 1876. After graduation he began practice at Somerset, Somerset county, and the entire community was drawn to the limits of a few miles. He was a physician of a high order of skill, and of great integrity and high moral character, and the respect and esteem of a large number of the prominent and influential other members of his profession.

His wife, Lydia Green, daughter of Lydia Green, of Somerset, Pennsylvania, and his marriage six children were born to him. His sons were: Lydia C. married Rufus Hill, of Somerset, Somerset county, North Carolina; Minerva, married George H. Green, of Somerset, Pennsylvania; Robert C. married George H. Hill, of Johnstown; Margaret P. married Samuel H. Hill, of Johnstown; Bertie K. married George H. Hill, of Somerset, National Bank at Sewing, Pennsylvania.

ALSO, GEORGE H. GREEN, of Johnstown, whose active business career extended over a period of about forty years, and who was a man of high character whose earnest endeavors have been rewarded with success, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in the old Maryland colony, whose settlement in the old Maryland colony dated to the time of the American Revolution. The Green family of the two good consideration here long standing in the family of the Green, though with some variations in the name, for the second centuries.

George Green, the founder of this branch of the family, was born in England, came to this country some time in the early part of the Maryland colony, near the city of Baltimore, and was a member of the Maryland colony. He married and had several children. His son, George H. Green, born in 1790, led to



Wesley Green

The Lewis Institute

way of the family into the Province of Pennsylvania. He was a worthy pioneer and eventually became a man of large property and influence. Several of his brothers and at least one sister followed him to Pennsylvania, while one or two others remained at the old home in Maryland. Those who are known to have come to this state were Thomas, Isaac, George, Charles, Elisha, Clement and Millie. George Green, the progenitor of the family, died in Maryland some time later than 1763.

Thomas Green married (first) Helen Wright, who also was a native of Maryland and a descendant of English ancestors. She was born between 1760 and 1763, and died after 1794. They had a family of eleven children, all of whom, except the youngest, were born in Maryland, and on the farm where their parents had lived, for in that state. as later in Pennsylvania, Thomas Green was a thrifty farmer. The family emigration was made in 1784, soon after the War of the Revolution, and the settlement was made in Springfield township in Bedford county, near a gushing limestone spring of water, and on a tract of land which now is more than half covered by the village of Saltillo, in Huntingdon county, and which extended north into Hare's Valley more than a mile. The tract on which the settlement was made contained nearly four hundred acres of land and was warranted to its new owner some time afterward. Mr. Green cleared part of the land, and between 1785 and 1797 built a saw mill and a grist mill. The present grist mill at Saltillo stands on a part of the old original foundation. In 1878 the mill was owned by George M. Green, grandson of the pioneer. Mr. Green obtained warrants for six or seven tracts of land north and west of Saltillo, amounting in the aggregate to about eighteen hundred acres. The tract of three hundred and twenty-nine acres in Hare's Valley, four miles north of Saltillo, he warranted February 26, 1785, and gave it in equal parts to his sons, George and Thomas Green. After clearing a part of his original purchase he planted extensive apple and peach orchards, also erected a distillery a few rods west of the spring, and there he made peach brandy and whisky. Besides this he carried on a large farm and also operated both saw and grist mills.

At that time there were few other settlers in the vicinity, but in the region were a number of men of influence in the political affairs of the county and state, among whom may be mentioned Colonel George Ashmun, Henry Hubbell, John Wright and Abraham Wright. The lands of Henry Hubbell and Mr. Green joined a few rods south of the mill, and these worthy proprietors, being somewhat enterprising, conceived the idea of laying out a village; and accordingly they plotted a town called Springville and caused a map of the village to be recorded in the office of the register of deeds at the county seat, in Book E at page 368 (No. 1), and of date August 20, 1796. The project failed, however, and now Saltillo stands on the village site projected by these pioneers more than one hundred years ago.

Politically Thomas Green was a Whig and served as tax collector in 1790. He also was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Elizabeth Green, eldest daughter of the pioneer, married a Mr. Murray, and died March 10, 1789. She was buried in the apple orchard, and thus originated the oldest burial ground in the south part of Huntingdon county. Soon after 1794 Helen Wright Green died, and she was buried in the same place. After her death Thomas Green married Sarah Horton, but no children were born of his second marriage. The old pioneer himself died March 11, 1816, and in his will made ample provision for all his surviving children, dividing among them his lands to the extent of eighteen hundred acres. The children of Thomas and Helen (Wright) Green were: Elizabeth, born 1764, died March 10, 1789; married Mr. Murray. Susan. George, born February, 1768; married, about 1797; Isabelle Skinner, and had seven children. Mary, born November 7, 1774. Thomas, born 1775, married, about 1801, Margaret Campbell. Abraham. Isaac. John, born 1781. Nancy. Rebecca, married Joseph Campbell, and removed to Ohio. Elisha. Caleb, born in Pennsylvania after 1784.

The other children of George Green, brothers and sisters of Thomas Green, who came to Pennsylvania at the time previously mentioned, settled north of the lands where Thomas made his home and along Warrior's Ridge, in Oneida township, Huntingdon county. In Maryland those of them who had married were slave owners, and George and Elisha brought their bondmen to Pennsylvania. George built a mill on the site where now stands Cornpropt's Mill. He owned many slaves, some of whom were sold, while others were set free when slavery in Pennsylvania was abolished. One of these negroes afterward lived many years in Huntingdon and always called himself "Thomas Green." After a time George Green sold his mill property and removed to near Sunbury, on the Susquehanna river. Charles Green settled on Stone creek, where the old Rebecca Forge was afterward built, and still later went to Ohio to live. Isaac Green owned the farm on the Ridge. Millie Green married a Mr. Ricketts, and at her death was buried on the Ridge, where her brothers Clement and Isaac also were buried. Elisha Green occupied a tract of land on the west side of Stone creek, three-quarters of a mile north of the town called Donation. George Green, son of Elisha, owned this land in 1870.

George Green, third child and eldest son of Thomas and Helen (Wright) Green, grandson of George Green, of Maryland, and grandfather of Wesley Green, of Johnstown, married, about 1797, Isabelle Skinner, and had seven children: Matilda, Lemuel, George Morris, father of Wesley Green, Elisha, Sarah Ann, Susan and Archer Green.

George Morris Green, third child and second son of George

and Isabelle (Skinner) Green, was born in 1804, on his father's home farm in Hare's Valley. He was a farmer and lived in the valley until 1870, when he moved to Saltillo and purchased about forty acres of the old Thomas Green farm tract, including the saw mill and grist mill. Here the remaining years of his life were spent, and here he died in 1879. He was a man of excellent qualities both of mind and heart, a thrifty farmer, earnest in whatever he undertook to accomplish. In the earlier years of his life he was a Whig, later a Know-Nothing, and eventually became a strong Republican. He was a justice of the peace twenty-one years, besides which he held various other township offices, including that of school director, a position of considerable importance in his time. For many years he was a member of the militia and attended the drills with great regularity; one of his greatest pleasures was the day of "General Training." He was active in church work and for many years was a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Green married Antha Houck, daughter of William H. Houck and Mary Ellen Hall, his wife, who had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Green: William H., married Martha Widney, and lives in Lindon, Kansas; county commissioner. Isabella, married John White, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and now deceased. Wesley, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Mary Ellen, married William McLain, and lives in Johnstown. Alfred, married Lettie Caldwell, and is in real estate business in Clarinda, Iowa. George Wilson, a dentist of Cleveland, Ohio; married Daisy Wing. Theresa, married Millard Myers, of Hopewell, Pennsylvania, and now deceased. Sarah Jane, unmarried; lives in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

From this brief tracing of Green family life in Pennsylvania it will be seen that Wesley Green, of Johnstown, of whom this sketch is intended particularly to treat, is descended from some of the best pioneer stock of the commonwealth. In each succeeding generation from the American ancestor in Maryland he comes of a family of farmers, but his own business energies have been directed chiefly in other channels than the pursuit of agriculture, and has not been less successful on that account.

Wesley Green was born at Broad Top, Huntingdon county, November 30, 1839, and until he attained his majority lived on the home farm in Hare's Valley. He was educated in the country schools in the vicinity of his home and also attended one term at Cassville Seminary. He then taught school three terms, but the more active life of a commercial center had greater attractions for him and offered better opportunities than the pedagogue's chair. Accordingly in 1863 he went to Huntingdon and for a year conducted a photograph gallery. In 1864 he removed to Johnstown and engaged in the same business, being for the next eleven years proprietor of a studio on Main street, in all that time changing location only once. In 1875 he sold the gallery, and with a business associate (under the firm name of

Luther & Green) erected a large building at the corner of Main and Clinton streets, where the firm carried on a shoe business for nine years. In 1884 Mr. Green sold his interest in the store to his partner, and for the next two years was occupied with the erection of a residence and a brick block adjoining it, the latter being for mercantile occupancy. This work being finished, he again took up photography and continued it alone and with a partner (Joseph J. Caddy) until after the flood of 1889, when he retired from active pursuits. In politics he is a warm supporter of Republican principles, but he never possessed a strong ambition for public office. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and of his means contributes to its support.

June 22, 1865, Wesley Green married Mary Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Robert Rogers and Julia Slick, his wife. Mr. Rogers was a pioneer boatman on the old Pennsylvania canal. His father, Abner Rogers, was of Welsh descent, and came to Pennsylvania from Maryland. Of the marriage just mentioned one child was born, Cora Belle Green, now wife of Dr. W. E. Matthews, of Johnstown.

EVAN MORGAN DU PONT, one of the most prominent citizens of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, at present superintendent of the Johnstown Passenger Railway Company, is a representative of a family who came to this country in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and whose members have been closely identified with the history of France, from whence they came.

(I) Pierre Samuel du Pont, great-great-grandfather of Evan Morgan du Pont, and the pioneer ancestor of the du Pont family in this country, was born in France, December 14, 1739, and died in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1817. He was a member of the old French family du Pont Nimonos. He was a member of the National Assembly at Paris, and was of the school of economists represented by Quesnev and Turgot, and was associated with the latter in 1774, sharing in his schemes of reform. He became a member of the National Assembly of 1790, where he sided with the Constitutional Monarchists. The effect of his steadfast opposition to the excesses of the mob was to mark him out for destruction, after August 10, 1792. He escaped from prison after the death of Robespierre and was elected to the Council of One Hundred, and about that time emigrated to America, returning to France in 1802. The esteem in which he was held by both countries is proven by the fact that he was elected to arrange the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. He refused to take service under Napoleon and returned to the United States in 1815, settling in the state of Delaware. He was a man of high literary attainments, wrote several treatises on political economy, and was the author of "*Philosophie de l'Univers*," and contributed a number of papers to the institute in Paris of which he was a member. He is also said to have written the

constitutions of most of the South American states. He married, and among his children was a son named E. I.

(II) E. I. du Pont, son of Pierre Samuel du Pont (1), was born in Paris in 1771, died in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1834. He was the first to manufacture powder in this country, and erected a mill for this purpose on the Brandywine creek. The du Ponts have been associated with the manufacture of powder down to the present generation. La Fayette was an intimate friend of E. I., and when he was on a visit to this country during the war of 1812 paid a visit to the family in their home in Wilmington. E. I. du Pont married Sophie Madeleine Delmos, in 1791. She was born in 1775 and died in America in 1828. Among their children was a son, Alfred.

(III) Alfred du Pont, son of E. I. (2) and Sophie Madeleine (Delmos) du Pont (2), was born in 1798, died 1856. He married, 1825, Margaretta Elizabeth Lamot, born 1807, died 1898. Their children were: 1. Victorine, born 1825, married Peter Kemble, died 1849. 2. E. I., Jr., born 1829, married Charlotte Sheppard Henderson, died 1877. 3. Lamot, born 1831, married Mary Belin, died 1884. 4. Pauline, unmarried. 5. Alfred Victor, born 1833, died 1893. 6. Bidermann, see forward.

(IV) Bidermann du Pont, fourth son and sixth and youngest child of Alfred (3) and Margaretta Elizabeth (Lamot) du Pont, was born October 13, 1837. He was engaged with his brothers for many years in the manufacture of powder at Wilmington, Delaware, when he and his brother, Alfred Victor, desired to branch out in some other line of business. They accordingly went to Louisville, Kentucky, where they commenced the manufacture of paper. After some years they retired from this industry and were associated with the management of street railways. Bidermann du Pont also engaged in the coal mining operations. He was also at one time proprietor of the *Louisville Commercial*, a daily newspaper. He was successful in all his business enterprises, but has now (1906) retired from active participation in business, resigning his interests in favor of his son, Thomas Coleman, who is now president of the Johnstown Street Passenger Railway Company, and president of the powder company in Wilmington, Delaware. Bidermann du Pont now resides with his son in Wilmington, and devotes his time and attention to literary pursuits. He married, 1861, Ellen Coleman, born 1831, died 1876, and they had children: 1. Margaret Elizabeth, married Bannend Coleman. 2. Thomas Coleman, married his cousin, Alice du Pont. 3. Antoine B., married Ethel Clark, and now resides in Detroit, Michigan. 4. Dora, deceased, married Harry Phillips. 5. Zara, unmarried. 6. Pauline, married Henry Baldwin. 7. Evan Morgan, see forward.

(V) Evan Morgan du Pont, third son and seventh and youngest child of Bidermann (4) and Ellen (Coleman) du Pont, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, 1872. His early life was spent in the city of his birth, and after enjoying the advantages

of an excellent education in private schools of the city, he entered the employ of his father, accepting a position in the coal mines of the latter at Central City, Kentucky. He remained there for a period of five years, during that time filling various positions of trust and responsibility very capably. He was assistant superintendent in 1896, but desiring a change he resigned and came to Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Here he accepted a position with the Lorain Steel Company in the track-welding department. After two years of this work he established himself in the ice business, in association with his cousin, W. K. du Pont, but they sold out their interests in 1901, when he was offered a position with the Johnstown Passenger Street Railway Company, in which his executive ability, keen grasp of the situation and progressiveness enabled him to rise until he now occupies the position of superintendent of the company, to the entire satisfaction and advantage of all interested. He was elected councilman for Ferndale, in 1906, in which borough he has a plot of land of twenty-one acres on which he has erected a commodious and elegant home, equipped with all modern improvements.

He married Helen A. Quinn, daughter of James and Rose (Geis) Quinn, both members of old Johnstown families, and they have had children: James Quinn, born November 8, 1902; and Ermann Thomas, born November 28, 1904.

CHARLES BRIXNER, of Johnstown, a prominent character in the business and political history of that city and of Cambria county for more than forty years, dating from the time when he began driving on the old Pennsylvania canal for the Cambria Iron Company, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, September 4, 1851, and was three years old when his father emigrated from that country to America.

Christian Brixner, father of Charles Brixner, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, November 13, 1823, son of David Brixner, of Sensenhoff, Wittenberg, a surveyor by profession, but by principal occupation a wine gardener, proprietor of from two hundred to three hundred acres of land, hence a man of means as well as position. Of his family life little is now known except that he married and had two sons and three daughters; that he was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and that at the time of his death, soon after 1860, he was sixty years old. The children of David Brixner were: Catherine, who became the wife of a Mr. Kistling; Charlotte, deceased, who was wife of Frederick Schramm, a resident of Philadelphia; Christian, see forward; Christiana, who became the wife of a Mr. Zillhart; David, who left Germany and became a resident of France.

Christian Brixner was brought up to the occupation of his father. He served five years in the German army and was in service during the revolution of 1848. He was a non-commissioned officer, an excellent drillmaster and was given charge of



Chas. Rigney

[illegible]

He was the son of John Owen, a
 farmer, who was a great master of the
 English language. In forty years, there
 were no less than a hundred names
 of his family, and he was born in Wethersfield,
 Connecticut, and was three years old when he
 came to America.

His father, Charles Kellogg, was born November 13, 1817, and died in 1880. He was a settler in Alverberg, a successful farmer, and a wine grower, producing about a hundred acres of land, being one of the best in the section. Of his family, the first born was a son, Charles, and had two sons and three daughters. The last member of the father's family died soon after 1860, he being the father of David Briener were: Catherine, married John Kistling; Charlotte, deceased; John, married Strauss, a resident of Philadelphia; and, Maria Christina, who became the wife of a German, and became a resident of

Christian Böhmer was brought up to the occupation of soldier. He served five years in the German army and was wounded during the revolution of 1848. He was a non-commissioned officer, an excellent drillmaster and was given the rank



Chas Bigner

many recruits to fit them for active service. In 1849, soon after leaving the army, and while residing in Wittenberg, Mr. Brixner married Anna Barbara Sammett, born November 2, 1824, daughter of Michael Sammett, of Wittenberg, and in 1854 came with his wife and three small children to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where for the following year and a half he was employed in a sugar refinery. While a resident of Philadelphia he made the acquaintance of Daniel J. Morrell, who was looking for a man experienced in the handling and care of horses, that he might hire him to come to Johnstown and manage the stables of the firm of Wood, Morrell & Company. Mr. Brixner seemed to answer the requirements of the situation, and from that time until his death, December 6, 1871, he served in the capacity of foreman of the stables of Wood, Morrell & Company and of the Cambria Iron Company that succeeded to the business of that firm. Mr. Brixner proved a faithful employe and a conscientious man in the performance of every duty. He was an earnest member of the German Lutheran church, and for several years was one of the trustees of the society. In politics he favored Republican principles, and in 1869 held the office of school director.

Christian and Anna Barbara (Sammett) Brixner were the parents of ten children: 1. Catherine, born October 9, 1850, married Conrad Hoffman; both are now deceased; she and five children were drowned in the Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889. 2. Charles, see forward. 3. Christiana, born 1853, married Conrad Lotz, of Johnstown, an employe of the Cambria Steel Company. 4. Wilhelmina, born 1854, married William Stormer, a cabinetmaker, living in Johnstown. 5. Mary, born 1857, married Thomas P. Keedy, a superintendent in the employ of the Cambria Steel Company. 6. Sarah, born 1858, died March 17, 1890; married William H. Hahn, of Johnstown, who survives her. 7. Susan, born 1860, married William J. Patten, a stationary engineer, living in Johnstown. 8. Amanda, born 1862, married Professor Howard B. Johnston, of Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. 9. Anne, born 1863, died unmarried, March 20, 1891. 10. Emma, born 1868, died in infancy. Mrs. Brixner survived her husband more than thirty years and died March 4, 1902.

Charles Brixner, second child and only son of Christian and Anna Barbara (Sammett) Brixner, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, September 4, 1851. He attended the public schools of Johnstown, whither his parents removed when he was five years of age, and when ten years old began work with his father in the stables in which the latter was foreman. In 1863, the last year in which the old Pennsylvania canal was operated, he drove a team on the towpath, hauling stone and wood from as far as Baker's Furnace to the works of the Cambria Iron Company. He continued working for the company until October, 1871, then went to Youngstown, Ohio, but at the

expiration of three months was called back home on account of his father's death. He then accepted the position left vacant by his father's death and was foreman of the company's stables until 1881, a period of ten years, when he went to Pueblo, Colorado, and became stable foreman for the Pueblo Steel Works. He accepted this place at the earnest solicitation of D. N. Jones, who previous to that time had been chief engineer of the Cambria Steel Company and had become identified with the new company at Pueblo. Mr. Brixner resided in the west a little more than two years, then returned to Johnstown and since that time has been employed in various capacities by the Cambria Steel Company, having been in his old position of foreman of the stable department since 1903.

Almost from the time he attained his majority Mr. Brixner has taken an active interest in Cambria county politics, and he is known as one of the leading Republicans of that part of the state. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace of Millville borough for a term of five years; in 1876 was elected member of the borough council; in 1879 became burgess and held that office one year; in the spring of 1881 was elected treasurer of the borough and served in that capacity until he went to Colorado. While residing in Pueblo he was road overseer of the twentieth precinct, but returned to Johnstown before the expiration of his term of office. Later he was again chosen for the office of justice of the peace of Millville, but declined the honor. Among the other positions to which he was chosen by his fellow townsmen may be mentioned that of tax collector of the borough of Millville, 1885-86 and 1888-89; borough treasurer, 1889-90; after first administration of city governor was elected to office of select councilman from the thirteenth ward, 1890-96; and city assessor from 1899 to 1905, two terms of three years each. Mr. Brixner is a member of the First English Lutheran church of Johnstown, and a member of the Royal Arcanum since 1891.

Mr. Brixner married, October 13, 1878, Elizabeth Magdalene Heider, a daughter of Professor Ferdinand Gottfreid and Fredericka (Schwaderer) Heider. Professor Heider was born May 5, 1828, a son of Casper and Barbara (Strauss) Heider. Casper Heider was a noted hunter and sportsman, and at one time was forest master in the king's forest in Bavaria. Ferdinand Gottfreid Heider was educated at Augsburg Seminary and later at Schwabbaugh University. His special studies were music and the classics, and he was an accomplished musician. His wife, Fredericka (Schwaderer) Heider, was born May 28, 1831, and after the death of her first husband married Christian Glock, of whom mention is made at length in these annals. She is now a widow and lives in Johnstown with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Brixner. Professor and Mrs. Heider were the parents of four children, namely: Herman, born June 27, 1852, married Martha Schultz, and lives in Johnstown. Elizabeth Magdalene,

born July 20, 1856, wife of Charles Brixner. Godfried, born October 14, 1857, died unmarried. Edmund, born November 27, 1859, died at the age of eight years. Professor Heider died in Germany, July 29, 1859. His sister, Barbara Heider, became the wife of Baron von Linder, of Schweinengen, Bavaria, and his brother, Frederick Strauss Heider, also a graduate of Augsburg, was forest master in the Baron's province. Charles and Elizabeth Magdalene (Heider) Brixner have two children: Christian Gottfreid, born June 19, 1879, a graduate of Rowe College, for several years was an employe of the Swank Hardware Company, now proprietor of a hotel at Wehrum, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He married Jennie Bolen. Fredericka Barbara, born January 31, 1886, graduate from Johnstown high school, 1904, now a student at Wilson College, class of 1907.

JOHN STENGER, a well-known merchant of Johnstown, was born November, 1851, on Peter street, in what was known as old Conemangh borough, son of John Stenger, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States some time in the forties. He settled in Johnstown, where he worked on the old Portage canal and railroad, afterward finding employment at the Mill Creek furnace. His next work was in the brickyards of the Cambria Iron Company. Subsequently he became a heater, a position which he held for twenty or more years, after which he took up lighter work, being employed in the company's foundry to the close of his life.

John Stenger was twice married. By his first wife, Gertrude Hornick, he had the following children: Catharine, deceased, wife of Henry Neihoff. John, of whom later. George, deceased, married, reared a family and moved to California. The second wife of John Stenger was Mary (Horn) Stenger, who bore him five children: Mary, sister in a convent. Margaret. Elizabeth, deceased. Adam. Leonard, a Roman Catholic priest. John Stenger, the father, died in 1891, at the age of seventy-two.

John Stenger, son of John and Gertrude (Hornick) Stenger, was educated in the parochial schools of Johnstown, and first found employment as a clerk in the store of John Geis on Clinton street. The firm became successively Geis & Foster and Geis, Foster & Quinn, and under these different partnerships Mr. Stenger continued to work for twelve years. In 1873 he went to Pittsburg, where he was employed as clerk by the firm of Boggs & Bahl, returning after a short time to his old position in Johnstown, with Geis, Foster & Quinn. In 1877 he again went to Pittsburg and re-entered the service of Boggs & Bahl, with whom he remained one year. In 1878 he returned once more to Johnstown and established himself in the dry goods business on Main street, on which was known as the Williams property. In 1882 he bought the McKinney property, including the stock of furnishing and clothing, which, not being

in his line, he disposed of with considerable profit. He then moved his business into a two-story brick building about fifty feet deep, and remodeled the store by putting in a gallery, thereby doubling its capacity. In 1888 he built an addition of seventy-five feet in the rear of the store, and made of the building a three-story structure. At this time he used the second floor as a dwelling for himself and family and the third as a wareroom.

In common with other business men of Johnstown, he suffered severely in the flood of 1889, having the new addition to his business block swept away and his entire stock of merchandise ruined. He was one of the first merchants to rebuild a permanent place of business, completing the work of erection in the autumn of the same year, and resuming business, which he had, in the meantime, carried on in a temporary structure which he had hastily erected, and which he opened just two weeks after the flood. In 1892, his business having again increased beyond the capacity of its quarters, he was constrained to give up to its pressing requirements the second floor which he had so long used as a dwelling. Under these circumstances he built for himself a handsome residence on Napoleon street, in the fifth ward, which is still his home. In 1902 he again added to his store building by erecting an extension at the rear of the structure on the eighteen remaining feet of the lot. At this time he also remodeled the front and basement, and is now carrying on a large and profitable business. In 1891 he was nominated for councilman and went into office the following spring, serving until he moved out of the ward. In politics he is an independent voter, believing in supporting the best men regardless of party. He is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, in which he is an active worker.

Mr. Stenger married, in 1876, Anna Catharine Schiffhauer, who has ever been an able and willing helper in all his undertakings. From the very outset of his business career he has been favored with the inestimable advantage of her assistance, her devotion to his welfare inducing her at times to serve in the store. She has indeed been the cornerstone of his success. Mrs. Stenger is a native of Butler, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Stenger have had the following children: John, who was lost in the flood. Gertrude. Albert, of whom later. Leo, lost in the flood. Anna. Marguerite.

Albert Stenger, third child and only surviving son of John and Anna Catharine (Schiffhauer) Stenger, was educated in the parochial and public schools of Johnstown, whence he passed to Notre Dame College, Indiana, and subsequently to the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the law school of that institution in the class of 1906. In December of that year he was admitted to the Cambria county bar.



J. Sipe

ISAIAH SIPE, the well known ice cream manufacturer and dealer in confectioneries, of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, is a representative of a family which has held a high place in the esteem of the residents of the state for some generations.

Jacob Sipe, grandfather of Isaiah Sipe, was a teamster by occupation and drove six of the Conestoga wagons, at that time the sole means of transportation between the eastern and western portions of the state, until the construction of the canal and the Portage railroad. He married Elizabeth Dull, who died at the advanced age of ninety-four years, and they had children: 1. Tena, married Jonas Schultz. 2. Joseph, married a Miss Friedline. 3. Michael, see forward. 4. John, married Sarah Bittinger. 5. Sarah, married Louis H. Stauffer.

Michael Sipe, third son and child of Jacob and Elizabeth Sipe, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1818, and died July 22, 1889. His entire life was spent in his native county, and he was educated in the district schools of that day. He followed farming as an occupation with a great deal of success, owning a farm of more than one hundred acres. In politics he was always a staunch Republican, being an active worker in the interest of the party, and casting his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. He was devoted to the cause of religion, and was a member of the United Evangelical church, of which he was for many years an elder and trustee. He married Tena Bulbey, in 1840. She died one year after marriage, leaving one child, who married David Resley, and they had children: Daniel, Sarah, Samuel, James, Emma and John. He was married second time by Squire Dunham, December 1, 1850, his second wife being Catherine Wilt, born February 29, 1828, and who has survived her husband and is now (1907) living at an advanced age. They had children: Isaiah, see forward. Jonas, born July 13, 1854, married Hester Kimmel, and had children: Lloyd, Charles, Ilga. Hulda, born July 24, 1856, married Jacob Escherich, and had children: William, Margaret, (Martha, dead), Edith and Herman. John A., born February 9, 1858, married Nettie Hare, and had children: Samuel, John, Myrtle and William. Mary, born October 29, 1861, married James Johnson, of McKeesport, and had children: Norah and Kenist. Samuel, born August 31, 1863, died in childhood. Mahlon, born September 4, 1865, married Nettie Rightenour, and had children: Charles, May and Harry. Eva, born January 4, 1868, married Austin Stoy, and had children: Zella, Twila, Vesta and Theodore. Chauncey, born February 27, 1869, married Lizzie Allison, and had children: Ruth, Vista, Nora and Stanford H. Ella, born July 30, 1871, married Charles Hine-meyer, of Somerset, and had one child, Thomas.

Isaiah Sipe, eldest child of Michael and Catherine (Wilt) Sipe, was born in Shade, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the farm of his father, February 6, 1852. His education was ac-

quired in the public schools of his native township, and until he had attained the age of eighteen years he assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of mill-wrighting with Charles Shank, and followed this occupation for three years. He then established himself in business at Stoyestown, where he was a general contractor and builder and in addition an undertaker. For some time he had associated with him in business Charles Pugh, but upon the dissolution of this partnership he continued the business very successfully alone for a period of six years. He was then for three years in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as foreman of a construction train. He removed to Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, in 1888, and accepted a position with the Johnson Iron Company at Moxham, remaining with them for about nine years and resigning his position in order to establish himself in the ice cream and confectionery business. This he has conducted very profitably since that time at No. 763 Somerset street, and is recognized as one of the thoroughly reliable business men of the city. He has always been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its interests in his ward. While residing in Stoyestown he filled very efficiently the offices of school director and member of the common council. He is a member of the United Evangelical church, and he and the members of his family are regular attendants.

He married, February 8, 1874, Catherine Escherich, born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1856, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Zimmerman) Escherich, and she is an active worker in the cause of religion as a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the United Evangelical church. Mr. and Mrs. Sipe have had children: Lilly Viola, born December 12, 1874, died January 8, 1883. Mitchell B., born October 3, 1876, married Annie Meyers. James L., born May 30, 1879, died June 6, 1879. Charles C., born May 17, 1880, married Celia Spangler, and has one child, Helen C. Stewart R., born November 22, 1882.

FRANK P. BARNHART, one of the rising young lawyers of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, whose commodious offices are located in the Swank building in that city, is a descendant of one of the old families of the state.

(I) David Barnhart, great-grandfather of Frank P. Barnhart, was born in Quemahoning township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He there followed the occupation of farming and was the owner of a considerable tract of land, which became the family homestead. He married ——— Coker.

(II) Michael Barnhart, son of David (1) and ——— (Coker) Barnhart, was born on the Barnhart homestead in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1809. He also fol-

lowed the occupation of farming, and removed to Cambria county, in the same state, about 1852. There he purchased a large tract of land which is now (1906) known as Roxbury, and is a part of the eighth ward of Johnstown. Several of his sons and daughters are the present owners of a portion of this property. He married Elizabeth Sell, daughter of John and Barbara (Deil) Sell, and granddaughter of John and ——— (Hellman) Sell, the elder John Sell being a native of Scotland. Barbara Deil was a daughter of William and Barbara (Nagle) Deil. The children of Michael and Elizabeth (Sell) Barnhart were: 1. Henry, see forward. 2. Isaac D., married Rebecca Border. 3. David, married Kate Seese. 4. Mary, married Robert Barkley. 5. Elmira, married Jacob Myers. 6. Elizabeth, married Joseph Hammer. 7. Sarah, married John Lohr.

(III) Henry Barnhart, eldest child of Michael (2) and Elizabeth (Sell) Barnhart, was born on the Barnhart homestead in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1839. There and in Johnstown, Cambria county, his early years were spent, and his education was acquired in the public schools of Cambria and Somerset counties. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted for a period of ninety days in Company G, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the expiration of this period of service, he re-enlisted for three years in Company D, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served with distinction, and was actively engaged in some of the most important engagements of the war. While under the command of Sheridan at Cedar Creek, he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison for four months, and was then exchanged. Immediately upon regaining his liberty he continued in service until the conclusion of the war, when he was honorably discharged as brigade and regimental wagon-master. While the war was still in progress he was on several occasions employed on important scout duty. Returning from his martial duties, he engaged in farming in Somerset county, and subsequently operated a saw mill. At the time of the "oil fever," in 1874, he removed to Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in that field of industry. Eight years later he returned to Johnstown and retired from all active business work. He now resides on a portion of the old homestead which he inherited from his father. He married, January 18, 1866, Amanda Bowman, and they have had children: 1. Isaac H., married Ada Davis and have children: Harry, June, Robert Walter, Dwight, James, Ilene, Alice, Mildred. 2. William H., married Mary Hochstine, and has children: Earl and Lillian. 3. Melinda, deceased. 4. Frank P., see forward. 5. Emery, married Annie Caddy. 6. Gilbert, deceased. 7. Mary, married Harry Bailey. 8. Laura, deceased.

(IV) Frank P. Barnhart, second son and third child of Henry (3) and Amanda (Bowman) Barnhart, was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1877. He enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education, attending

first the public schools of his native city, and then the Indiana State Normal School, where he was prepared for entrance to Princeton University, where he matriculated in 1898, and was graduated with honors in 1902. He then became a student at the Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, completed his law studies there in three years, and was admitted to the bar of Cambria county, December, 1905. He immediately began the active practice of his profession. The normal course of his studies was interrupted before entering Princeton University, when he followed the profession of teaching for some years. He taught in the Blairsville high school in Johnstown, was principal of the seventh ward school for one year, and principal of the Somerset street school for another year. Mr. Barnhart is taking an important place in the councils of the Republican party, and was nominated by that body for office. He was elected to membership in the state legislature, November 6, 1906, from the first district of Cambria county, which includes the city of Johnstown. Mr. Barnhart is a young man of much promise and energy, a fluent speaker, a logical reasoner, and a brilliant future is prophesied for him.

BOSTERT FAMILY. Gustav J. and Frank A. Bostert, prominent residents of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, are members of a family which has been closely identified with the commercial, financial and social life of the city for several generations, and whose ancestry is traced to Germany.

David Bostert, the American ancestor of this family, was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America with his wife about the year 1849. His death occurred in his residence on Main street, in the fourth ward, in 1853. He married, in Germany, Elizabeth Zecher, who died in Center street, in 1886. They had children: Margaret, deceased. Mary, married William R. Shaffer, and died a number of years ago. Gustav, see forward.

Gustav Bostert, son of David and Elizabeth (Zecher) Bostert, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, February 5, 1841, and was eight years of age when he came to this country with his parents. His education was obtained in the public schools, he attending the sessions in the little schoolhouse at the head of Main street. Among his teachers was Mrs. Charlotte Canan, widow of Dr. I. C. Pershing, now of Wilkesburg. Practically the entire life of Mr. Bostert was spent in Johnstown. He learned the trade of tanning in the tannery of Jacob C. Levergood, in Bedford street, and remained in his employ for a period of twenty-two years. He then bought out the interest of Charles L. Tittle in the feed firm of Tittle & Dopp, and the firm of Dopp & Bostert existed for several years, when Charles Dopp, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Bostert, sold his interest to his partner and went to Kansas. The business was conducted for a time in the Fronheiser property at the corner of Railroad

and Clinton streets, but this was destroyed in the great flood of 1889. Mr. Bostert built a new establishment in Center street a few years later, where he and his son Gustav J. carried on the business under the style of G. Bostert & Son. The health of Mr. Bostert had been impaired for some years, but it was not until a short time prior to his demise that this impairment became a serious matter and resulted in his death, July 7, 1906. He was recognized as one of the foremost merchants in Johnstown, and was interested in a number of other financial projects. He was one of the trustees of the Johnstown Savings Bank, and was elected a corporator of the Citizens Cemetery Association to fill the vacancy caused by the death of one of the incorporators, who lost his life during the flood of 1889. Mr. Bostert was confirmed by one of the pioneer pastors of Zion's German Lutheran church, and was a communicant of the congregation for about fifty-three years. His funeral took place from his late residence, Rev. Hugo R. Erdmann, pastor of the above mentioned church, officiating, and the remains were interred in Grand View cemetery. Mr. Bostert was one of the oldest members of Conemaugh Lodge, No. 191, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and had served through all the chairs. He was always actively interested in all plans for the improvement and advancement of the city, and contributed generously of his means and time. His death was deeply regretted by many, and it was only at that time that the extent of his unostentatious charity became known.

Gustav Bostert married, December 24, 1864, Rev. Dr. Karl Taubner officiating, Henrietta Dopp, born June 8, 1842, daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Vomhof) Dopp, and they were the parents of children: Gustav J., see forward. Frank A., see forward. Elizabeth, married Otto Ott. Lena. Amelia, George L., deceased. Annie, married Laust H. Lauridsen, of No. 340 Walnut street.

Gustav J. Bostert, son of Gustav and Henrietta (Dopp) Bostert, was born in Bedford street, Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1877. His education was acquired in the public schools of the city, and this was supplemented by a thorough course in the Morrell Business Institute, which he left at about nineteen years of age. He then entered the employ of his father in the feed business, and when he had obtained a practical working knowledge of all the details of this, was admitted to partnership in 1901, the firm name being changed at that time to G. Bostert & Son. His enterprising and progressive methods contributed greatly to the increased success of the business, and since the death of his father he has carried on the business in conjunction with his brother, Frank A., with whom he is in perfect unison. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, and his political affiliations are with the Independent party, he entertaining strong convictions on all matters of public importance.

Gustav J. Bostert married, August 3, 1903, Anna Oatman

of East Conemaugh, daughter of George Oatman, deceased, a former register and recorder of Cambria county.

Frank A. Bostert, son of Gustav and Henrietta (Dopp) Bostert, was born in the old home in Bedford street, Johnstown, December 3, 1879. He attended the public and high schools of the city, and was graduated from the latter with honor in the class of 1899. He then accepted a position as clerk in the office of the Cambria Steel Company, where his faithful and conscientious services were duly appreciated for a period of seven years. After the death of his father it became desirable that he should enter the business which the latter had founded.

Mr. Bostert is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics has decidedly independent opinions. He married, July 19, 1905, Dorothy Leventry, daughter of Henry F. Leventry, of Johnstown.

JACOB A. FRONHEISER, a graduate of Cornell College, class of 1900, receiving the degree of LL. B., was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1879. He is a son of James J. and Catherine (Vowinckle) Fronheiser, and grandson of Jacob and Catharine (Meyer) Fronheiser.

Jacob Fronheiser (grandfather) was born in Biedenkopf, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 8, 1814, died in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, 1894, aged seventy-nine years, four months and one day. He was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1832 crossed the Atlantic to seek a home in the new world. He landed in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where he learned the trade of a baker, and upon the completion of his apprenticeship took up his residence in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where for two years he served as journeyman in the employ of Mrs. Pershing. He then purchased a small tract of land on what was known as "The Island," here built a small oven and store-room, and commenced the bakery business on his own account. He was successful in this undertaking, which he followed for about eight years, and at the expiration of this period of time he branched out in the mercantile business, renting a store-room on the corner of Main and Clinton streets, where he conducted a general mercantile trade, furnishing supplies for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The capital accumulated in his business he invested in real estate, from which he realized a handsome profit, and the latter years of his life were devoted to speculations in realty. He built a brick block on the corner of Clinton and Railroad streets, which was destroyed by the great flood of 1889. In this building was located Fronheiser's Hall, then the most popular hall for theatrical performances in the town. This property was later exchanged for what is now known as the Merchants' hotel property. He was a German Lutheran in religion, and a Democrat in politics.

Jacob Fronheiser married Catharine Meyer, who bore him the following named children: 1. Elizabeth, died at the age of

fourteen years. 2. George, died at the age of sixteen years. 3. Jacob, died in infancy. 4. Justina, wife of Charles F. Kress, of Johnstown. 5. Amelia, widow of Fred. Kress, formerly a merchant of Johnstown. 6. James J., see forward. 7. Edward, a resident of Johnstown. 8. Mary, wife of Fred. Stammler, of Johnstown. 9. Emma, died in infancy.

James J. Fronheiser (father) was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1849. After completing his education he learned the profession of chemist, in which he became thoroughly proficient, and which he followed throughout the active years of his life. He married (first) Catherine Vowinckle, who died in the flood of May 31, 1889. She was a daughter of Anthony and Catherine (List) Vowinckle. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fronheiser: Mary, wife of Philip I. Meredith. Jacob A., whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Elizabeth, drowned May 31, 1889. Katherine, who died June, 1889. He married (second), October 14, 1903, Marguerite Haymaker, daughter of John C. and Anna (McKnight) Haymaker.

NIMROD McELCARR, deceased, for many years a highly respected resident of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, who was well known in the business circles of that city, and whose reputation during the progress of the civil war is one to be envied, is a descendant of a family which has been represented in this country for some generations.

William McElcarr, father of Nimrod McElcarr, was occupied as a boatman on the canals in Mifflin county, and after removing to Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, he located with his family below Coopersdale, now (1906) the twenty-first ward, and followed his occupation of boating for a number of years. He then obtained a position in the Cambria Brick Works, and retained this until his death, at the age of seventy years. He and his wife, whose death preceded his by several years, were members of the old Methodist Episcopal church. Their children were: 1. Nimrod, see forward. 2. Rachel, married William McDevitt. She died at her home in Port Perry, Pennsylvania. 3. Nancy, married Samuel Owens, and resides in Braddock, Pennsylvania. 4. —————, twin of Nancy, deceased.

Nimrod McElcarr, eldest child and only surviving son of William McElcarr, was born in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1842. He was but a young lad when he came to Johnstown with his parents, and was obliged to begin work at an early age in order to assist in supporting the family. His opportunities for acquiring a good education were very limited, but keen powers of observation and a knowledge of human nature had made up for these disadvantages. His first position was in the blast furnaces of the Cambria Iron Works, under Mr. Collins, and he remained there until discharged be-

cause of the lack of work. He then engaged in the peddling of oysters, which was a profitable undertaking, as he was the only one engaged in this line of business at the time. He then found employment in the Haws brick yard, a position he held until his enlistment, July 15, 1864, for one hundred days, as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Captain William R. Jones commanding. He was discharged in order to re-enlist for a period of one year, in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was an active participant in several of the battles, and was shot through the leg at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was sent to the hospital at Washington, District of Columbia. While lying in the hospital, Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the president, made a round of visits, stopped at the bedside of each wounded soldier, and asked what he would like best to have, as it would be granted. When she asked Mr. McElcarr he answered that he would very much like to dine with her and the president when he was sufficiently recovered to do so. Mrs. Lincoln assured him his request would be granted, and, when he was able to leave the hospital he was invited to dine with President and Mrs. Lincoln. Upon the close of the war Mr. McElcarr returned to his home and entered the employ of the Haws Brick Company, working in the cement mill. After a time he established himself in the teaming business in Johnstown, an occupation he followed continuously until his death, which occurred under tragic circumstances, at Blairsville Intersection. He was returning from a reunion of boatmen when he was run over and killed by a train. His remains were interred in Grand View cemetery. He was a lifelong Republican, a devout Christian, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was also a member of Fisher Post, No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. McElcarr married, May 11, 1866, Lucinda Rimebolt, born in Christine street, Cambria City, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1844, daughter of George and Catherine Rimebolt, both natives of Germany. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McElcarr were: 1. Lizzie, born June 17, 1867, married McClellan Greenwood, and resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 2. William G., born February 2, 1870, resides at home. 3. James How, born October 26, 1871, died in infancy. 4. John, died in infancy. 5. Ella, died in infancy. 6. Jane, married James Pountney, of Johnstown. 7. Ella, married Edward Leever, of Johnstown. 8. George, born March 3, 1882, attended the public schools until 1900, and then worked for his father for one year. He then enlisted, May 14, 1901, in Troop B, Twelfth United States Cavalry, for three years' service. He re-enlisted before this time had expired for active service in the Philippines, served two years and fifteen days of this time, and then again re-enlisted for three months, and was sent to Fort Clark, Texas. He returned to his home in Johnstown, April 3, 1906.

JAMES A. BLOUGH, correspondent in Johnstown and its vicinity for the *Pittsburg Gazette*, secretary of the Johnstown Base Ball Association, and one of the most popular young newspaper men and sportsmen in Cambria county, was born near Shelacta, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1872, and is a son of the late Jacob Wilkinson and Barbara E. (Hill) Blough.

Jacob W. Blough, who died in Johnstown in 1887, was well known in social and musical circles in that city for many years. He organized the Iola Orchestra, and through his efforts several bands were formed in Johnstown during the early eighties. His tastes were decidedly musical, and he was indeed an excellent musician and organizer of musical associations. He was a native of Somerset county, born at Kring Station, in 1841, and was descended from German ancestors. His musical abilities were natural, and he began to cultivate his talent in that direction during his young manhood. While he loved music and the association of musicians, his chief dependence as a means of livelihood was his occupation as stationary engineer. In 1863, while living in Somerset county, he enlisted in Company H, of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Infantry, and took part in the three days' fight at Gettysburg, his regiment having arrived on the field with other reinforcements on the second day and taking part in the terrible fighting of that and the succeeding day. After Gettysburg the regiment followed the fortunes of Burnside's Ninth Corps through the Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the destruction of the notorious Mosby's fighting power and the disintegration of his equally notorious force. At the end of the war Mr. Blough returned to his home much broken in health, and never regained his full physical strength. In 1873 he removed with his family to Johnstown, where he followed his earlier occupation and also identified himself with the several musical organizations to which reference has been made. He was a Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a regular attendant and supporter of the First Presbyterian church, of Johnstown.

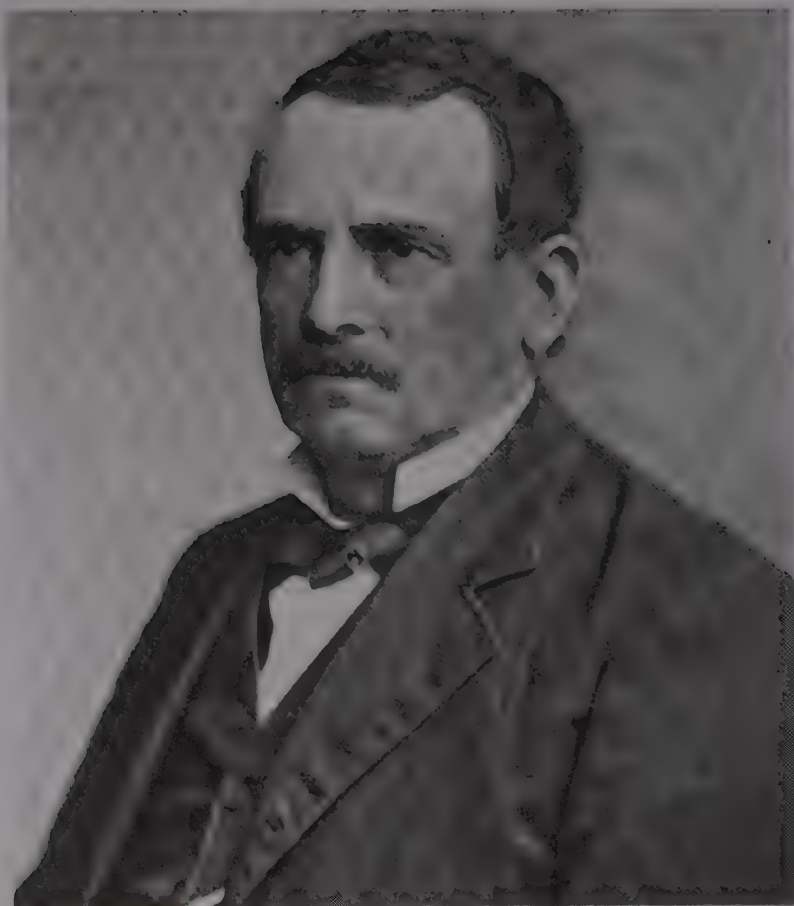
Jacob Wilkinson Blough married Barbara Hill, who was a daughter of Jacob and ——— (Kelly) Hill, of Armstrong township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, formerly of Bedford county. The Hills were of Dutch descent and the Kelly family of Scotch-Irish descent. The American ancestor of this branch of the Hill family came from Holland more than a century ago. Barbara Hill was one of seven sons and daughters of Jacob Hill, of whom also a brief mention in these annals is desirable, viz.: Barbara, married Jacob W. Blough, and is now a widow, living in Johnstown. David, married Elizabeth Fleming, and is now a widower, living in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. John, married Anna Streams, and lives in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Andrew, married Rebecca Shaffer; both are dead. Susan, married William Fleming, and now is a widow, living in Denver, Colorado. Mary, married Jefferson Palmer, and

now is a widow, living in Denver, Colorado. Martha, married Finley Carney and lives in White township in Indiana county. Of the children born to Jacob Wilkinson and Barbara (Hill) Blough four are now living, viz.: James A., see forward. Rea R., married Charles L. Williams, and lives in Moxham, a part of the city of Johnstown. Frances, married Casper Fisher, and lives in Moxham. Sarah D., unmarried, secretary to the auditor of Lorain Steel Company.

Mr. Blough was one of a family of six children, mention of whom may be made as follows: Jacob Wilkinson, aforementioned. Henry, a clergyman of the Mennonite church; married Catherine ———, and lives at Saltsburg, Pennsylvania. Jonas, a clergyman of the Mennonite church; married Mary Keim, and lives at Kring Station, Pennsylvania. Abram W., married Anna Stutzman, and lives in Johnstown. Joseph, married Susan Stahl, and died in 1901 from the effect of wounds received in battle during the Civil war.

James A. Blough was a year old when his parents came from Indiana county to Johnstown. He was educated in the public graded schools, and after leaving school was employed as office boy for the Johnson Company at Moxham, and later worked in the same capacity for the Gautier department of the Cambria Iron Company until the flood of 1889 compelled the company temporarily to suspend operations. When business in the Valley was resumed he returned to the Johnson Company at Moxham and was timekeeper for several years. During that period he began reportorial work in an amateur way, having a natural inclination in that direction which in that manner began to display itself. He left the Johnson Company to take a position as reporter on the *Johnstown Herald*, and later was made city editor of the *Democrat*, holding the latter position about four years. After leaving that paper he became "mountain" correspondent for the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, and afterward for the *Gazette*, and now is local representative for the paper last mentioned in the territory of Johnstown within a radius of fifty miles.

Mr. Blough's interest in base ball and other athletic sports works in harmony with his newspaper duties. For several years he has been secretary of Johnstown Base Ball Association, and Mr. Kline, president of the association, he has much to do with the make-up of the team as well as with the business affairs of the association itself. He is known as an enthusiastic sportsman and has more than casual interest in the success of the home club, hence cannot be considered a "fan." The national game, as managed by organized companies in American cities, has its business side and responsibilities as great perhaps as in any other enterprise involving the employment of capital and men, and the obstacles which have to be met and overcome in the successful management of a base ball association are as frequent and as perplexing as those which arise in mer-



Thomas Griffith

cantile or manufacturing pursuits; and experience has demonstrated that the management of a base ball association is not a pastime. In the affairs of the Johnstown association the president and secretary constitute the responsible head of the organization, and during his connection with the association Mr. Blough as secretary has borne the burden of that work.

Like his father, Mr. Blough is a prominent figure in Johnstown musical circles. He is a member of Germania Quartette, Penwood Club, Johnstown Aerie, No. 778, of Eagles, and in politics is a Republican. He is not married and lives with his mother in a comfortable home in the Seventeen ward of the city.

WEBSTER GRIFFITH, lumberman, merchant and capitalist, of the borough of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, was born in Ebensburg, June 5, 1860, son of Thomas and Mary (Davis) Griffith; he is one of the six in his parents' family, two of whom only are living: Anna E., widow of Frank A. Lyte, of Kane, Pennsylvania, and Webster Griffith.

Thomas Griffith, the father, was of Welsh descent, whose father, Griffith Griffith, came from Wales with his parents, William and Jane G. Griffith, about the year 1805 or 1806, when twelve or thirteen years of age. They located on the Little Conemaugh, about three miles south of Ebensburg, and there followed the trade of carding and fulling, while Griffith grew to manhood. In 1816 he married Hannah Reese, a daughter of one of the early Welsh settlers. By this marriage eight children were born, among whom was Thomas, the father of Webster Griffith, who was born October 20, 1818. When he was about two years old, his parents purchased land and erected a carding mill and fulling mill on the Little Conemaugh, a half mile south of Ebensburg; here he continued to live over fifty years, moving into Ebensburg in 1876, where he lived fourteen years, and died January 5, 1890. During his early years he worked hard, assisting his father at his trade. His educational advantages were very meager, he never having attended school over three months. By far the best part of his mental training was obtained by self-study and business experience. When he reached man's estate he, with a brother, purchased the farm, including the carding mill and a water-power saw mill from their father, and continued in that line until the death of his brother. He soon turned his attention exclusively to the saw mill. He began business more than a half century ago, in a small way, when the facilities for the cutting of lumber were in a crude state, but lived to see the great transformation in this line of industry, he not being slow to introduce new and improved methods. His motto was "upward and onward." At the time of his death he ranked among the foremost lumberman of Pennsylvania, having saw mills in Cambria, McKean and Elk counties, and was perhaps the most extensive cherry lumber dealer in the whole state. For twelve years he operated a retail yard in the city of Philadelphia. Later

in life he was interested in the oil industries of the state, and also at his death owned a large tract of coal land in the Blacklick coal regions, embracing about four thousand acres.

Politically he was a staunch Republican, and ever took a commendable interest in the success of his party. In 1873 he was the nominee of his party for county treasurer, and although the county was Democratic by over twelve hundred votes, he came within twenty-eight votes of being elected. In 1879 he was elected sheriff, overcoming a large opposition vote, and had the honor of being the first Republican sheriff ever elected in Cambria county. He took much interest in school work and was many times on the school board.

His marriage with Mary Davis, daughter of William Davis, in 1844, resulted in the birth of four sons and one daughter, who grew to maturity. 1. William W., born August 15, 1845, was an assistant of his father until his death, June, 1877, leaving a widow and a daughter, Mary C. 2. John T., born June 19, 1853, died June 30, 1892, leaving a wife and three children: William, Mary and Anna. 3. Abner, born August 5, 1855, received a good common school education, spent one year at Canonsburg Academy and graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1879; practiced for a time at Kane, but from night exposure contracted lung trouble which compelled him to abandon the profession, except in the summer months; the remainder of the year he spent in his orange grove in Florida, but in 1888 he abandoned the practice altogether and rotated between the north and south for his health. He died December 17, 1896, leaving a widow and two children: Margaret and Elizabeth. 4. Anna E., born December 3, 1858, became the wife of F. A. Lyte, who at his death, in 1896, was cashier of the First National Bank of Kane. She resides in Kane with her family of three children: Ruth, Thomas and Dorothy. The mother of the sons and daughter just named, Mary (Davis) Griffith, was born in Cambria township, Cambria county, and died in 1863. The husband later married Ann Jones, who only lived a few years, dying without issue.

Webster Griffith, son and child of Thomas and Mary (Davis) Griffith, born June 5, 1860, acquired his education at the public schools, and up to his twenty-fifth year was his father's assistant. In 1885 he with his brother, John T., went to Kane, McKane county, Pennsylvania, where they engaged in mercantile business and followed lumbering. Upon the death of the father, Webster was made his executor and he removed to Ebensburg to attend to the business. In 1892 his brother John T. died and the business at Kane was closed out. Webster Griffith conducted his father's business for five years and in 1895 purchased and succeeded to the business. Mr. Griffith is an ardent Republican and takes great interest in public matters. He has served on the school board for several years, is also a member of the borough council, and is in all ways a

public-spirited citizen. He is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 312, F. and A. M., of Ebensburg, and Johnstown Lodge, No. 175, B. P. O. E. Mr. Griffith is director of First National Bank of Ebensburg.

Mr. Griffith married, November 28, 1893, Alice Zahm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. K. Zahm, who are of an old highly respected family of Ebensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are the parents of two children: George W. and Thomas F.

JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS, for many years identified with the iron and steel industry in the state of Pennsylvania, a veteran of the civil war, who saw more than an ordinary share of active service, is a member of a family which settled in Pennsylvania many years ago.

Jesse Matthews, father of Joseph W. Matthews, was born at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and died at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a farmer by occupation. He was one of ten children: Jesse, Sophia, Amelia, Sarah, Tillie, Catherine, William, George, Joseph and Reed, of whom Jesse, Amelia, Tillie and Reed are the only ones now (1906) living. He married Catherine Wagner, who died in 1844, and was one of four children. Their children were: Joseph W., see forward; Susan, Minnie, John, deceased; Sarah, Lillie, Mary, Mamie, William, deceased; Samuel, and Edward.

Joseph W. Matthews, son of Jesse and Catherine (Wagner) Matthews, was born in Union Furnace, below Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1842. His school education was very limited, as, all told, he only attended school about eighteen months. His occupation is that of engineer, and for forty-five years he has had charge of a stationary engine for the following companies: The Cambria Iron Company for about ten years, and the Carnegie Steel Company of Braddock, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for about thirty years. He retired from active work in 1904. He attends services at the United Brethren church. He is a member of Major A. M. Harper Post, No. 181, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Maccabees. He responded to the first call of his country to serve in her defence, and the record of his career during the progress of the civil war is as follows: He enlisted from Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to serve three months, and was mustered into the United States' service April 20, 1861, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as a private in Captain John P. Suter's company K, Third Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Francis P. Minier commanding. His regiment was one of the first organized to answer Lincoln's call for volunteers at the outbreak of the war, Companies G and K being the first companies of soldiers to occupy Camp Curtin, arriving April 18. The regiment was composed of independent volunteer companies, organized and existing before the war. It was organized and mustered into the serv-

ice April 20, 1861, and left camp the same evening by rail for Baltimore, Maryland, but halted at Cockeysville, the bridge having been destroyed, encamping there until the 22nd, then returning to York, Pennsylvania, where they went into camp and were thoroughly drilled and disciplined. The commissary department not yet having been fully organized, the men would have suffered for lack of provisions had it not been for the generosity of the citizens of York in contributing supplies. They moved to Camp Chambers, May 27, three miles from Chambersburg, where it was later assigned to Wyncoop's Second Brigade, Keim's Second Division, of General Patterson's Army of the Shenandoah. This army was organized to operate against the rebel forces in the Shenandoah Valley, who were threatening the adjacent parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania. They moved by rail, June 7, to Hagerstown, Maryland, marched thence to Funkstown, and took up a position to operate against the enemy established at Harper's Ferry, under General J. E. Johnston. They moved to Williamsport, July 1, and on the following day participated in a skirmish at Falling Waters, forded the Potomac, and marched with the army into the country controlled by the enemy, who was driven back to Winchester, where he remained entrenched, Patterson's army arriving at Martinsburg, Virginia, July 3. The regiment was then detached from the brigade and ordered to Williamsport to guard the main depot of supplies and the approaches thereto, remaining on guard and garrison duty until July 26, when, its term of service having expired, it was ordered to Harrisburg, and there mustered out.

After bearing a faithful part in all the operations of his command, as above outlined, Joseph W. Matthews was honorably discharged with his company, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1861, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. He re-enlisted and was mustered into the service at Harrisburg, September 5, 1861, to serve three years, or during the war, as a corporal of Captain John P. Suter's Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel J. M. Campbell commanding. He was honorably discharged at South Branch, Virginia, February 10, 1862, by reason of re-enlisting on the same day to serve a second term of three years or during the war, as a veteran volunteer in the same company and regiment. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was organized and mustered into the service, and February 17, 1862, left camp for Washington, District of Columbia, encamped near Bladensburg cemetery, was armed with Belgian rifles, and thoroughly disciplined. It was ordered to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, March 29, 1862, reporting to Colonel D. S. Miles, and stationed for guard duty along fifty-six miles of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, between Cumberland, Maryland, and Martinsburg, Virginia, and for nearly a year was entrusted with the important duty of guarding this great

thoroughfare through territory mainly hostile, protecting the few loyal inhabitants, scouring the country, and fighting the guerrilla bands of Edwards, White, Imboden and McNeil, capturing many rebels, horses and arms, participating in engagements at Back Creek Bridge, Virginia, September 22, 1862, and Mangares Mills, Virginia, October 25. October 4, 1862, Company K, stationed at Little Cacapon, and Company B, at Paw Paw, were surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy under Imboden, and captured after a sharp fight. Upon the organization of the Eighth Army Corps of West Virginia, the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division; Companies B and K were exchanged in December and returned to the regiment, and the command was relieved from guard duty, moving to Romney, January 6, 1863, attached to the Fourth Brigade, First Division, and marched, April 3d, in pursuit of the enemy, fighting at Burlington, Virginia, Purgitsville on the 6th, and Gowan's Ferry on the 7th. July 6th moved by forced marches in pursuit of Lee's army retreating from Gettysburg, engaging the enemy at Heagueville, July 17, 1863, and at Cherry Run, July 19th, returning to Romney, August 15, 1863. Moved to Petersburg, West Virginia, engaging the enemy at that place, September 1, 1863. November 6th moved to Springfield, and assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division. In the spring of 1864 marched under General Sigel, later under Hunter and Crook, bearing a gallant part in the battles of New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864; Piedmont or Mount Crawford, June 5th; Lexington, June 11th; James River, June 14th; Blue Ridge or Peak of Otter, June 15th; Lynchburg, June 17th and 18th; Liberty, June 19th; Salem, June 22nd. Marched across the mountains to Camp Piatt, on the Kanawha river, suffering untold hardships, and moved thence, via Parkersburg, West Virginia, to Martinsburg, Virginia, arriving July 14th. Joined in pursuit of Early, fighting at Snicker's Gap or Island Ford, Virginia, July 18th; Kernstown or Winchester, July 23rd; Martinsburg, July 25th. Participated under Sheridan in his brilliant Shenandoah campaign, including the battles of Cedar Creek, Virginia, August 12, 1864; Charlestown, August 17th; Halltown, August 19th; Berryville, September 3rd; Opequan or Winchester, September 19th; Fisher's Hill, September 22nd; Strasburg, October 13th; Cedar Creek or Middletown, October 19, 1864. Moved, via Washington, District of Columbia, to City Point, Virginia, and on February 16, 1865, the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves were consolidated with the Fifty-fourth under Colonel A. P. Moulton. Assigned to the Second Brigade, Independent Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the James, with which it participated in Grant's final campaign, fighting at White Oak Swamp, Virginia, March 23, 1865; Hatcher's Run, April 1st; Fort Gregg, April 2nd; and High Bridge, Virginia, April 6th, where a small force engaged in a desperate battle with the vastly

superior numbers of the enemy, were surrounded and taken prisoners, marched four days without rations with the fleeing army, released at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, Virginia, April 9th, sent to Parole Camp, Annapolis, Maryland, and there mustered out.

Mr. Matthews married, August 23, 1864, Martha Sechrist, daughter of John and Priscilla (Craig) Sechrist, who were the parents of seven children: Catherine, Marie, Susan, Franklin, David, Jennie, and Martha, mentioned above. The children of Joseph W. and Martha (Sechrist) Matthews, were: Cora, born May 5, 1865, deceased; Olive, born September 11, 1867, deceased.

LEWIS COBAUGH, who resided in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, was a man of widely diversified attainments, which will be mentioned more in detail further on in this sketch. He was a representative of an old and honored family of the county, which had been closely and beneficially identified with the agricultural interests of this section of the state.

Frederick Cobaugh, father of Lewis Cobaugh, was a prosperous farmer of Taylor township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where he owned a considerable amount of land. In politics he was a staunch adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and was an active worker in the ranks of that body. He married Susan Benschhoff, and they had children: 1. Barbara, married Joseph Cobaugh. 2. Jacob, married Hannah Hildebrand, and then settled in Iowa. 3. Elizabeth, married Samuel Kane. 4. Paul, married Elizabeth Roberts, and settled in the west. 5. Susan, married (first) Frederick Grove, and (second) Josiah Custer. 6. Lewis, see forward. 7. Mary Ann, married Daniel Stutzman.

Lewis Cobaugh, third son and sixth child of Frederick and Susan (Benschhoff) Cobaugh, was born in Taylor township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1833. His boyhood and youthful days were spent on the farm of his father, and he acquired as good an education as the limited opportunities and schools of the district afforded. He was not, however, satisfied with this, and spent all his spare time in home study, devoting special attention to the study of theology, and the acquirement of several languages in addition to his mother tongue. He taught school for several terms during the winter months, assisting his father in the cultivation of the home farm during the summer, and thus acquired a practical working knowledge of the details of the management of a farm. He was but sixteen years of age when his father departed this life, and he then took the entire management of the farm upon his shoulders until he had attained his majority, when he purchased this land from the estate. His careful and thorough home study enabled him to prepare himself for the ministry, and he ultimately became one of the most eloquent and successful preachers of the Brethren church. These duties, which at that time were not remunerative,

he discharged with ability in addition to cultivating the farm. His interest in educational matters continued unabated until his death, which occurred in Johnstown, November 19, 1869. For many years he filled the office of school director for that section, and many improvements were made in the system as a result of his counsels. He sold his farm in March, 1869, and removed with his family to Johnstown, where he associated himself in business with Judge M. W. Keim, conducting a general merchandise store and operating a tannery. These were both in a very flourishing condition when death suddenly cut short the earthly career of Mr. Cobaugh. He was a loving husband, a devoted father, a faithful friend, and an honored and useful member of the community, and his death was deeply and sincerely regretted. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, to which he gave his conscientious support.

Mr. Cobaugh married Susan Berkey, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Wolford) Berkey, of Somerset county. Peter Berkey was a son of Jacob and Barbara Berkey, who had children: Peter, Tobias, John, who has a son Peter, who is a prominent citizen and millionaire of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cobaugh had four children: Peter A., Sarah J., Hannah B. and Paul J. Peter and Hannah are deceased.

ABRAHAM COSTER, deceased, was one of the most prominent citizens of Franklin borough. He was born in Cone-maugh township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the old homestead, November, 1850, son of Ephraim Coster, who resided at the old homestead to within one year of his death. Abraham Coster died in East Conemaugh borough, in the spring of 1903. He was educated in the public schools of his native township and remained at home until he was twenty-nine years of age, when he came to Franklin borough and established a general merchandise store which he continued to conduct with much success until about 1899, when he retired from active life on the score of failing health.

He was united in marriage, November 16, 1886, to Mary Paul, who survived him. She was born in Richland township, Cambria county, and after the death of her mother, which occurred when she was but three years old, her father married again and moved to Indiana county, but she soon returned to Cambria county and lived there until her marriage. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Coster were: Stella May, at home; Irving, at home; Cora; Edith Viola, and Elmer.

Mr. Coster was generally conceded to be one of Franklin's most liberal citizens and full of public spirit. Besides holding nearly all the offices at various times, he was deeply interested in all local enterprise, being at the time of his death treasurer of the Conemaugh Water Company and a heavy stockholder in other local organizations. Politically he was a Republican.

Jacob Paul, father of Mrs. Coster, was born in Cambria

county, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer during the active years of his life. He married (first) Barbara Koenig, daughter of Henry Koenig, who bore him three children: Jerry, William and Mary. He married (second) Rebecca Keilman, by whom there was no issue. He died in Richland township, Cambria county.

Mrs. Coster purchased the store which her husband operated so many years from its present owners, and her son, Irving Coster, is now acting as her manager.

M. J. COSTER, a well known resident of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, for many years engaged in mercantile business, previous to that engaged in farming and a variety of other pursuits, in all of which he displayed a great amount of determination and executive ability, and who has been closely identified with the best interests of the borough, holding, to the benefit of the community, a number of public offices, is a member of an old family of the state of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather was the first representative of the family to emigrate to this country.

John Coster, grandfather of M. J. Coster, spent at least a part of his life in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Frederick Coster, son of John Coster, was born in the western part of Pennsylvania and accompanied his parents to Somerset county. Later he settled on a farm of one hundred acres in Richland township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, adding to it by purchase at various times until he had a parcel of land containing two hundred acres. It was all timber land when he first settled upon it, but by systematic and energetic labor he converted it into good farm land. He was a prominent and influential member of the community and served in a number of township offices, among them being those of tax collector and supervisor. He was an old line Whig and later a Republican. He and his family were members of the Evangelical Association, and were among the organizers of the church in Richland township. He died some years after the death of his wife. He married and had children: Jane, deceased, who married Eli Ream. Ephraim, deceased, married J. A. Ling. Susanna, deceased, married Jacob Gilman. Jonathan, of East Conemaugh, married Frances Ream. William, of South Fork, Cambria county, married Barbara Rechar. Sarah, married Lewis Dunniger. M. J., see forward. Caroline, married Samuel Weisinger, of East Conemaugh. Frederick, deceased, married Susan Berkey. Mary, married Sylvanus Reynolds, of South Fork.

M. J. Coster, son of Frederick Coster, was born on the farm of his father in Richland township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1837. He attended the public schools of that district during the winter terms until he was twenty-one years of age, assisting in the labors of the farm during all his other time. He then determined to start out in life independently

and turned his hand to any work that came in his way which seemed a profitable undertaking. He migrated to Illinois, where he lived for a time in Princeton, then returned to Richland township, locating on a small farm. He was engaged in farming work for a number of years, sometimes his own master, at others working for hire, but always gradually and steadily rising. The last farm on which he was engaged was the old Mike Shoup farm, from which he removed to Franklin borough, in 1870, and engaged in mercantile business which he followed for twenty-five years. Later he took his son, Frederick B., into partnership, and the business was conducted under the style of M. Coster & Son until he turned it over altogether to his three sons, who have managed it for the past six years. Mr. Coster is a staunch Republican in politics, has served as school director of Adams township, and is now serving his eighth year as tax collector of Franklin borough. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association, and he has held the office of trustee in that body.

Mr. Coster married, in Princeton, Illinois, May, 1860, Elizabeth Osler, of Richland township, Cambria county, born August 22, 1842, daughter of Daniel and Amelia (Klinger) Osler, and they have had children: 1. Daniel, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, resides in East Conemaugh, married Flora Davis. 2. Frederick B., a merchant of East Conemaugh, married Margaret Headrick. 3. Ephraim, a merchant of East Conemaugh, married Alice Henry. 4. Minnie, married James L. Snowden, of East Conemaugh. 5. Edward, merchant of East Conemaugh, married Elda Peoples. 6. Etta, twin of Edward, married William Capstick, resides in East Conemaugh.

THE WERTZ FAMILY. This genealogical and biographical notice relates to the Wertz family, to which belongs the brothers, John A. and George M. Wertz, prominent men of the city of Johnstown and Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

(I) The great-great-grandfather, Jacob Wertz, came from Rotterdam, having lived in Baden. The date of his emigrating was 1732 and the landing place was Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married and reared at least three sons, John Jacob, George and Conrad. In a short time the family found their way to Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

(II) Conrad Wertz, son of the American ancestor, Jacob Wertz, was a farmer and also worked at the blacksmith's trade. He married and reared a large family of eight or nine children, including John and Daniel. Daniel was an early settler at Johnstown, where he was a property owner, as his name appears on the tax-list prior to 1800; he then removed to Ohio.

(III) John Wertz, son of Conrad Wertz, was the grandfather of the present generation at Johnstown; he died at about the age of seventy years. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania (then Bedford). He was a blacksmith, wagon-

maker, and carried on farming. As a wood and iron worker he was very skilful. Some of his workmanship may still be seen in Cambria county and vicinity. He married Katharine Stehr, whose father and mother came from Germany; she died at the advanced age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, Mary, Katharine, John, Susan, Rebecca, who was burned to death in her own house, Sarah, Barbara, Andrew, Jacob and George. The last mentioned died at the age of seventy years, and no other one of the large family died so young; many reached very many more years, some over eighty, and one sister, Susan, attained her ninety-third year.

(IV) Jacob Wertz, son of John Wertz and wife Katharine, was born in 1815, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, during the month of August, and died May, 1888, in the state of Indiana, at the home of his daughter Barbara. He was a sturdy farmer and considered very handy with tools. In his day and location he used to work at the raising of flax; the preparation for cloth which was made by spinning and weaving the flax. In fact, his sons well recall how they, in childhood, had much of this labor to perform, and they have pictures of themselves taken when they were dressed in entirely homespun suits. In politics Jacob Wertz was an ardent Republican and a loyal Abolitionist. In church faith he was a proselyte to the Dunkards (German Baptists), the family originally being Lutherans, but about one-half of them went over to another religious faith. He was married to Mary Hoffman, daughter of John and Hannah (Magen) Hoffman, born May 18, 1818. Her parents were of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. The children born of this union were: Hannah, Katharine, Daniel, Elizabeth, Susan, John A., Mary, Uriah, Emily, George M., Jacob M., Horace Lincoln, and one who died in infancy. Six of these children now reside in Cambria county, in and near to Johnstown. The mother was born in 1818 and died January 23, 1906, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

(V) John A. Wertz, son of Jacob and Mary (Hoffman) Wertz, was born February 19, 1848, on the old Wertz homestead. He had the advantage of the public schools of his home township, district schools and two months at the Meyersdale Normal School, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He then followed school teaching winters and farmed during the summer months until he was about twenty-four years of age, when he spent two years in the rail mills of the Cambria Iron Company. The next six years he farmed on his father's farm, near Johnstown, in Adams township. He then removed to Johnstown, where he was employed in the barbed wire mill of the Cambria Iron Company, and for that company until 1882. The next eight years he spent in the employ of T. J. Ferrill in the old "Beemis Mill," now the City Mills, at Johnstown. He then formed a co-partnership with Messrs. John McDermott and George Lingingfelter under the firm name of McDermott, Wertz

& Co. The firm began operations January 1, 1890, and are still in business, producing and selling at both wholesale and retail excellent brands of flour and feed of all kinds. Politically Mr. Wertz, like his father, is an ardent Republican. He has not been an office seeker, but was school director of Stony Creek township at one time. He is of the German Baptist Brethren church faith.

Mr. Wertz was united in marriage, October 26, 1871, to Susan Strayer, daughter of John and Martha (Benshoff) Strayer, of Cambria county. The father died in the eighties, and the mother survives him and resides at Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa, with her son, John E. Strayer. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wertz are as follows: 1. Mary A., born 1872, married S. S. Blough, of Somerset county, and lives at present in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 2. Martha, born 1873, married C. T. Noffsinger and resides in Stony Creek township, Cambria county. 3. Alvin, born 1875, single. 4. Elizabeth, born 1877, single and at home. 5. George B., born 1879, single and at home. 6. Henry E., born 1880, married Edna Reese, of Johnstown. 7. W. Clay, born 1882, single and at home. 8. Roy G., born 1884, single and at home. 9. Elda O., born 1887, single, at home; attended the township schools and the Juniata College of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth, Clay and George are graduates from this educational institution. Henry E., graduated from the School of Pharmacy at Philadelphia in 1904, and is at present manager of the Kirkendahl drug store at Johnstown, on Washington street. Alvin is assisting in his father's mill. George is a bookkeeper for C. A. Young & Company at Johnstown. Clay is in the drawing room of the Cambria Steel Company (car department). Roy is still intending to further attend school. Elizabeth teaches at Conemaugh.

John A. Wertz, the industrious father, is among the truly well respected business factors of the Flood City, and is giving all of his children good educational advantages.

(V) George Munson Wertz, son of Jacob and Mary (Hoffman) Wertz, was born January 19, 1856, at Ball Hill, on the old homestead, where many generations of the Wertz family had been reared. He was educated in the public schools of his home township, later attended the Ebensburg Academy and also attended the college at Lebanon, Ohio. He followed teaching and farming in Cambria county until 1881, when he commenced to farm on his own account, continuing until 1898 on a part of the old Wertz homestead, which was subdivided at the death of the father. In the autumn of 1897 Mr. Wertz was elected sheriff of his county, on the Republican ticket; he then removed to the county seat—Ebensburg—and returned to Johnstown in July, 1902, purchasing property on Ohio street, Moxham (suburb to Johnstown), and lived there two years, after which he removed to No. 437 Park avenue, where he now possesses a delightful and valuable home residence, costing about

eleven thousand dollars. It has been greatly improved by him and now has the advantages of modern fixtures, including electric lights, steam heat, etc. When he first moved to Johnstown Mr. Wertz had planned to engage in the real estate or other business, but was soon offered a permanent position with the Cambria Steel Company, he being connected with important matters over which the general offices have charge. His ability both in a business sense and in a political way had made his services valued by the management of this great steel company, who offered him inducements sufficient to warrant his not engaging in business for himself exclusively, as he had planned. It goes without saying that his services have been highly appreciated by this corporation, and he is still in its employ and confided in regarding many matters relating to their large business interests in Cambria and adjoining counties.

In politics Mr. Wertz is an outspoken, fearless supporter of the principles of the Republican party, in which he has been an ardent and highly successful worker, both in county and state politics. In 1894-5-6 he served as county commissioner of Cambria county, and was sheriff from January, 1898, to 1901. He has been through several heated campaigns, had much to do with the politics of his county, and in all this activity has proven himself every inch a man of integrity and honor, both to party and to the people. He is connected with several societies, including the Masonic fraternity—Blue Lodge, chapter and commandery; also is a member of the Johnstown Elks.

He was united in marriage, January 12, 1881, at the Methodist parsonage of Rev. A. O. Emerson, of Conemaugh, to Louise Glitsch, daughter of Casper and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Glitsch. Her parents, both of whom are deceased, were natives of Germany, where they were married, coming to this country and settling in Johnstown at an early day; the father was a machinist by trade and was employed at the Cambria Iron Company; also carried on a market garden business on land now all built up with residences and business houses. Mrs. Wertz is one of ten children; she was born at Johnstown and educated at the public schools. The children of this union are: Carl, Zitella B., Ada O., Amelia L., J. Elbert, and C. Herbert (twins). Ada O. is attending Vassar College; Zitella graduated from the Ebensburg high school, and the twins are in the grammar school at Johnstown.

Mr. Wertz has been a very active man for many years, and has succeeded remarkably in many of his undertakings. He is a lover of home and kindred, and wishes all mankind well. He is of an inquiring mind and of a positive, yet thoroughly reliable, type of manhood. He is a great reader of human nature and a well read man. He has written on various subjects for the press at different times. But his success has been achieved mostly as a keen, far-seeing business man.

LESTER LARIMER, who has been the assistant cashier of the American National Bank of Ebensburg since the organization of that institution, who is prominent in the real estate transactions of that section of the state, and who is actively identified with every commercial and financial movement of moment in the town in which he resides, traces his ancestry to four nationalities—French, Irish, Scotch and German. His paternal great-grandfather, William Larimer, and his grandfather, Ebenezer Larimer, were highly respected residents of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

William Larimer, son of Ebenezer Larimer, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1830, on a farm. Here his early years were spent and he was educated in the common schools of the district. The greater part of his life was spent as a farmer in his native county, and in 1862 he removed to Cambria township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where he located on a farm and at the same time purchased a large tract of timber land, which he proceeded to convert into lumber, and continued in this line of business until his death, which occurred June 11, 1875. He enlisted in Company H. One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, February 23, 1865, and was mustered out June 9 of the same year. He was first stationed at Camp Chase, Ohio, and then transferred to Harper's Ferry and other points. He was advanced to the rank of corporal and served with bravery. Two years before his death his house was destroyed by fire and for a time he was obliged to reside with his family on an adjoining farm. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and is buried in Bethel cemetery.

He married, March 10, 1853, Mary Jane Sharp, born April 10, 1836, and now (1906) residing in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Daniel Townsend and Abilene King (Long) Sharp, of Canal Dover, now New Philadelphia, Ohio, and granddaughter of Peter and Judith Sharp, of Cadiz, Ohio. Her maternal grandparents were William and Mary King. The children of William and Mary Jane (Sharp) Larimer were: 1. Eveline Cordelia, born August 5, 1854, married January, 1870, James Skees, now deceased, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 2. Emma Jane, born April 28, 1856, married, April 4, 1878, Alexander J. Evans, of Ebensburg. 3. John L., born April 5, 1858, married, December, 1862, Mary Wallace, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and resides in that city. 4. Annie Viola, born February 12, 1860, died September 16, 1865. 5. Ida Mary, born February 5, 1862, died September 16, 1865. 6. Infant daughter, born April 25, 1865, died October 2, 1865. 7. Maggie Bell, born August 10, 1866, married November 24, 1891, Joseph J. Davis, of Ebensburg. 8. Lester, of whom more hereinafter. 9. Clement Sharp, born February 9, 1870, died April 28, 1886. He was on a hunting and fishing expedition with two companions, and as they were walking along in single file, young

Larimer in the lead, a gun was accidentally discharged, and he was fatally shot. He was a quiet, manly lad, and his death was deeply regretted. 10. Viola Gertrude, born June 29, 1873, married, January 5, 1897, James Fredericks, of Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, and died October 6, 1900.

Lester Larimer, second son and eighth child of William and Mary Jane (Sharp) Larimer, was born September 3, 1868. He was reared on the home farm, and his education was acquired in the public schools of the district, in which he won much credit. At the early age of sixteen years he commenced teaching in the public schools, and followed this vocation for a period of nine years—four terms in the county district, two years in Chest township, two years in Black Lick township, and then four years in the Ebensburg public schools. At the end of this time he established himself in the real estate business, associating himself with T. Stanton Davis, and doing business under the firm name of Larimer & Davis. This was in 1894, and the partnership has continued uninterrupted up to the present time. The American National Bank of Ebensburg was organized in May, 1902, and he was appointed assistant cashier of that institution, a position which he still fills. He has also served as secretary of the Ebensburg Building and Loan Association since May, 1892. He was employed as fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad from August 15, 1887, until October, 1888, between Altoona and Pittsburg. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he served seven years as clerk in the office of the recorder, under Clinton J. Blair, and was in the prothonotary's office under James C. Darby. He takes a lively interest in educational matters, and is at present one of the board of school directors of Ebensburg. He is treasurer of the Heptasophs, serving since August, 1895; is secretary of Highland Lodge, No. 428, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of Cresson Encampment, No. 240.

He married, January 20, 1892, Izora Davis, of Ebensburg, daughter of Captain Thomas Davis. (See sketch elsewhere in this work.) Their children are: Thomas William, born July 8, 1893; Clement Wendell, May 25, 1895; John Lester, August 18, 1897; Paul Davis, May 30, 1899; Myron Schuyler, May 22, 1901; Claud, 1903; Gertrude Thelma, January 3, 1905, and an infant son, August 24, 1906. The family attend the Congregational church.

HEZEKIAH WILSON MARBOURG, M. D., late of Johnstown, who was a capable and efficient physician and surgeon and a citizen of worth and character, was a representative of a family of German ancestry which numbered many professional members.

Maximilian Marbourg, M. D., grandfather of Dr. Hezekiah W. Marbourg, was born in Marbourg, Austria, and studied medicine in the college at Munich, Germany. Soon after his

graduation from this institution he came to the United States and located in Baltimore, Maryland. He removed to York county, and from thence, after a short time, to what is now Coopersdale, or the Twenty-first ward of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession with success for a number of years. His remains were interred in the old Union burying ground. His wife, a native of York county, Pennsylvania, bore him children: 1. Alexander, a merchant of Johnstown, who later removed to Washington, Iowa, and died there. 2. Frederick, see forward. 3. Jordan, died during the Civil war. 4. Charlotte, married Daniel Seigh, the family removing to Iowa, where she died.

Frederick Marbourg, second son and child of Dr. Maximilian Marbourg, was born on the family homestead in what was then Perkinsville, and is now the Twenty-first ward of Johnstown. He received a common school education, and then entered upon a mercantile career. At one time he was in a business partnership with his brother Alexander. He resided in Centerville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, for a number of years, later returned to Johnstown and established himself in business in Market street. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which he held the office of elder. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. His death occurred about 1862, and his widow survived him until 1882. He married, at Centerville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Eva Lydia Sides, and several of their children were born in Centerville, the others in Johnstown. The children were: 1. Betsey, who married Michael Jack and died in Johnstown. 2. Dr. Jeremiah Lavimus, who was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1854. He practiced medicine until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was made assistant surgeon and rendered excellent service. At the close of the war he practiced his profession in Bedford, Pennsylvania, until 1895 when he removed to Tacoma, Washington, and from thence to Seattle, where he died. 3. Hezekiah Wilson, see forward. 4. Charlotte, who married James Gardner, and died in Cumberland, Maryland. 5. and 6. Sarah and Annie, who died unmarried.

Hezekiah Wilson Marbourg, M. D., second son and third child of Frederick and Eva Lydia (Sides) Marbourg, was born in Centerville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1833, and died in the city of Johnstown, during the disastrous flood of 1889. He attended the public schools of Johnstown, and prepared himself for college in that city. He matriculated at Gettysburg College, and was graduated from the theological department of that institution, but was never ordained. He then took up the study of medicine with Dr. John Lowman, then entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1857. He immediately established himself in the practice of his profession, and with the exception of one year spent in Phila-

delphia, his entire medical career was passed in Johnstown. During the latter part of 1863 he took up military service and served one year as contract surgeon. He practiced continually until his death, meeting with the success which attends well-directed effort in any trade or profession. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; of St. Paul's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia; and of the Cambria County Medical Society, in which he served as secretary for a number of years.

He married (first) Wilhelmina Rachel Wright, who was graduated from the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, and practiced for a period of one year. She bore him children: Eva L., wife of McClellan Leggett, of Johnstown, and Edgar M., a physician of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Mrs. Marbourg died in 1870. He married (second), in March, 1872, Esther L. (Wright) Nippes, widow of J. Charles Nippes, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, by whom she had one child, Chester W. C. Nippes, a farmer of Indiana county. Mrs. Marbourg is a daughter of William and Rachel (Lukens) Wright, of Philadelphia, and a granddaughter of Elizabeth Johns Lukens, a Quaker preacher in Philadelphia. William Wright was a civil engineer, professor of languages in Philadelphia, and was a man of prominence. Esther L. (Wright) (Nippes) Marbourg was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was educated in the public schools of her native city, and subsequently pursued a course of reading in medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Benjamin B. Wilson, of Philadelphia. She entered the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1869, and in March, 1872, was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly after graduation she came to Johnstown, where she has been engaged in the successful practice of her profession since that time. She was one of the incorporators of the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, being the only woman among the incorporators, and has served on the staff of that institution. She is an honored member of the Cambria County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, having been a delegate to the meeting of the latter association when it convened in Chicago, in 1887. She is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work and interests of which she takes an active part.

TOBIAS KEAFER, deceased, for many years a highly respected resident of Upper Yoder township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, obtained a common school education, and later turned his attention to farming, taking up a piece of land in Upper Yoder township, which was then in a state of complete wilderness, and which, with the aid of his brother, he cleared and cultivated, raising thereon sufficient for the needs of his family and also produce for sale. During his lifetime he en-

joyed a reputation as one of the discriminating and successful agriculturists of his community. He was united in marriage to Eliza James, born December 16, 1848, near Hooversdale, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, one of five children—two sons and three daughters—two of her brothers and one sister living at the present time (1907). Her grandfather was a native of Germany, from whence he emigrated to the United States at an early date. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Keafer, as follows: William Henry Hershberger, Mary Matilda, David, Emma Jane and Austin Thomas Keafer. Mrs. Keafer is a member of the German Lutheran church, in which her husband also took an active interest.

BENJAMIN F. SPANGLER, at present holding the position of janitor in the Third Ward school in Braddock, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and who has served his county in various other offices, has a record of services during the civil war of which any soldier in the Union army may well be proud. He is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of patriotism, and displays in addition many of the admirable traits which characterize the people of Germany, from which country a member of his family originally came.

George Spangler, father of Benjamin F. Spangler, was born in 1819, died January 16, 1904. He was the son of George Spangler, who emigrated from Alsace, Germany, to America, in 1794, and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Later he removed to Lancaster county, where he died. His children were: Benjamin F., Albert J., Sarah, and George. George Spangler (son) was a butcher by occupation, and in addition to this he cultivated a farm. He was a man of prominence and influence in his day, and held a number of positions of trust and responsibility. He was school director, supervisor of roads, and for twenty-eight years held the position of watchman in the First National Bank of Johnstown. He married Elizabeth Hildebrant, born 1826, died January 23, 1904, daughter of Joseph Hildebrant, who emigrated from Germany and was one of the early settlers of Lancaster county. He had children: Martin, David, John, George, Anna E., Elizabeth, Mary E. and Frank. The children of George and Elizabeth (Hildebrant) Spangler were: Benjamin F., see forward; Elmira, George W., Mary E., Emma R., and Harry J.

Benjamin F. Spangler, son of George and Elizabeth (Hildebrant) Spangler, was born at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1844. He received a good common school education, and then assisted his father in the butchering and farming business for about six years. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he responded to the first call of his country to serve in her defense. The regiment in which he enlisted was one of the first organized in answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, Companies G and K being the first companies

of soldiers to occupy Camp Curtin, arriving April 18, 1861. The regiment was composed of independent volunteer companies, organized and existing before the war. It was sent to York, Pennsylvania, where it went into camp and was thoroughly drilled and disciplined. The commissary department not yet having been fully organized, the men would have suffered for lack of provisions had it not been for the generosity of the citizens of York in contributing supplies. They moved to Camp Chambers, three miles from Chambersburg, May 27, and there it was later assigned to Wyncoop's (Second) Brigade, Keim's (Second) Division, General Patterson's Army of the Shenandoah. This army was organized to operate against the rebel forces in the Shenandoah valley, who were threatening the adjacent parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania. They moved by rail, June 7, to Hagerstown, Maryland, marched thence to Funks-town, and took up a position to operate against the enemy established at Harper's Ferry, under General J. E. Johnston. They moved to Williamsport, July 1, and the next day participated in a skirmish at Falling Waters, forded the Potomac, and marched with the army into the country controlled by the enemy, who were driven back to Winchester, Patterson's army arriving at Martinsburg, Virginia, July 3. The regiment was then detached from the brigade and ordered to guard the main depot of supplies and the approaches thereto, remaining on guard and garrison duty until July 26, when its term of service having expired, it was ordered to Harrisburg and there mustered out.

After the war, Mr. Spangler returned to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and established himself in the butter and egg business, in which he remained for two years. He then held successively the positions with the following named companies: Various positions with the Cambria Iron Company until 1872; farmer in Springfield, Illinois; Springfield Iron Company until 1885. He located in Braddock, Allegheny county, and worked for the Carnegie Iron Company until 1888; Miller's Forge until 1892; then back to Braddock. He held the position of chief of police of Braddock for three years, and was then appointed janitor of the First Ward school, and remained in that position six years. He was appointed janitor of the Third Ward school, August 25, 1904, and is still holding that position. He is a member of the Methodist church, and a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Spangler married, September 4, 1873, Sophia Owens, of Johnstown, daughter of Samuel Owens, who was by occupation a charcoal burner. Mr. and Mrs. Owens were the parents of the following named children: Philip, George, John, Robert, James, Mary E., Sophia, Catherine. Children of Benjamin F. and Sophia (Owens) Spangler were: Harry, married Nellie James; George; Cora, married James McKelvey; John W., deceased, married Nettie Kettell; Benjamin F., Jr., Ella, deceased; Ida; Bertha, married Thomas Martin.

NORMAN WILLIAM BERKLEY, of Johnstown, was born at Berkley Mills, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1860, son of Israel and Annie Elizabeth (Lint) Berkley.

Israel Berkley (father) was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1833. He was educated in the common schools of his native county and a normal school held at Bedford county, Pennsylvania, by Professor Jacob Miller. Throughout his active life he followed the occupation of farming. He was a lifelong member of the German Baptist Brethren (or Tunker) church, and as the policy of his church was against holding public office he held none except that of school director, in which capacity he served for a long period of time. With the exception of a few years when the Greenback party was in existence, he was a Republican in politics. He married Annie Elizabeth Lint, daughter of Gillian Lint, who was a relative of the famous Jenny Lind.

Norman W. Berkley obtained his education in the public schools of Cambria county and various normal schools of Cambria and Somerset counties, and his business course was completed at Juniata College, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. For eleven years he was a teacher in the public schools of Cambria county, rendering therein capable and efficient service. For two years he was employed in the mills of the Cambria Iron Company (now Cambria Steel Company), and in 1890 he entered the service of the Johnson Company (now the Lorain Steel Company) as laborer. He was soon given a position as timekeeper, and after serving one year was promoted to foreman of the planer shop of the switch works, which position he is filling at the present time (1907). During the panic of 1893-95, when the Johnson Company found it necessary to accept bonds from the different street railway companies for pay for their products, and paid their men these same bonds for wages, Mr. Berkley was chosen one of three trustees to represent the men in this transaction, a fact which amply testified to the esteem in which he was held in the company. In early life he became a member of the German Baptist church, and was chosen to serve in the office of the ministry. For a few years, like too many young men, he voted what he was taught was the "only party," the Republican party ticket, but in his work in the mills he came in contact with so much drunkenness and debauchery, and saw how it unfitted men for reliable service, so he left the party of license and became a member of the Prohibition party. An eloquent testimonial to his integrity and high standing as a citizen was evidenced by the fact that for fifteen years he was elected by both Republicans and Democrats to fill the office of director of the school board, and he also served as secretary of the same.

Mr. Berkley married, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1883, Laura Belle Davis, educated in the schools of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Chauncey and Rebecca

(Spiese) Davis, the former named a miller by trade, and a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-first and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiments, Captain Mowry's Company E.

CHARLES ROBERT GLOCK, of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, vice president and general manager of the Swank Hardware Company, one of the most active and successful young business men of the city, a conspicuous figure in Masonic and other fraternal circles, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1867.

Jacob Glock, grandfather of Charles R. Glock, a native of Hoheneck, Province of Wurtemberg, Germany, was born in 1797 and died in 1859. He operated a coopering establishment successfully as a business enterprise, and in public life was burgo-master of Hoheneck several terms. His wife, whose maiden name was Barbara Eckart, died July 23, 1864, aged sixty-four years. Three children of this union came to America, viz.: Charles, born November 6, 1830, at present residing in Juniata county, Pennsylvania; Christian, born March 5, 1837, died in Johnstown, September 8, 1883; Caroline, wife of Carl Gehrung, died in Philadelphia, November 23, 1905, aged sixty-four years.

Christian Glock, father of Charles Robert Glock, received his early education in his native town of Hoheneck, and afterwards took a thorough course in agriculture and horticulture at Hoenheim College, Stuttgart, Germany. He came to America about the year 1859, but returned to Germany within a year or two, where he married Fredericka Heider, widow of Professor Ferdinand Gottfried Heider, and daughter of Jacob and Marie (Hertley) Schwaderer. Professor Heider was an accomplished musician, educated at Augsburg and Schwabbaugh, Erlingen, Germany. He died July 29, 1859, leaving four children, viz.: Herman, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Magdaleine, wife of Charles Brixner, Johnstown, Pennsylvania; and Frederick and Edwin, deceased.

Jacob Schwaderer, father of Fredericka Heider Glock, was born in Germany, February, 1797. He was owner of the Hohenecker Schloss (or castle) in Wurtemberg, including several hundred acres adjoining property—part of which he devoted to the cultivation of fine fruits and grapes, his income from these sources being quite extensive. He married Marie Hertley, who was born August 27, 1804, daughter of Gottlieb Emanuel Hertley, a councilman for twenty years, and tithemaster of Hoheneck, Wurtemberg, and who died in 1826. The children of Jacob and Marie (Hertley) Schwaderer were Christian, died at the age of twenty-four years; Gottlieb, a district attorney (Germany), who died at the age of fifty-two years; Frederick, died in Johnstown, aged forty-seven; Jacob, aged seventy-two, living at Cresson, Pennsylvania; Caroline, born August 27, 1827, died November, 1906 (her husband was Frederick Von



1990年12月15日

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).
 2. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).
 3. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).
 4. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

...the

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = \bar{y}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i = \bar{z}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = \bar{w}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i = \bar{v}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i = \bar{u}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i = \bar{t}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n s_i = \bar{s}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n r_i = \bar{r}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i = \bar{q}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = \bar{p}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n o_i = \bar{o}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n n_i = \bar{n}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i = \bar{m}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n l_i = \bar{l}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n k_i = \bar{k}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n j_i = \bar{j}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n i_i = \bar{i}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h_i = \bar{h}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g_i = \bar{g}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i = \bar{f}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e_i = \bar{e}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n d_i = \bar{d}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n c_i = \bar{c}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n b_i = \bar{b}$, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \bar{a}$.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

1. The first group of authors (see Table 1) has been concerned with the question of whether the use of a particular language is related to the type of thinking that is involved in the task. The question is whether the use of a particular language is related to the type of thinking that is involved in the task. The question is whether the use of a particular language is related to the type of thinking that is involved in the task.

...and the fact that the ... will be ...

Reverend Mr. Phillips, his father, his mother, his two brothers, and his sister, were all present. The service was held in the presence of a large number of friends, and was a most interesting and profitable one.

[illegible]

Hosono, K., Y. Iwamoto, and M. Ohtsuka. 1993. "The effect of Japan and Mexico on the U.S. labor market." *Journal of*

at the age of twenty-four years, in 1901, a socialist anti-
(German), who died at the age of 80, in 1920. He was

FORBES, who is 41, is 1200 hours into his first year, from



C R Glock

Knoepfle, first forestmaster of Walerstein, Bavaria); Fredericka, mother of Charles R. Glock, born May 29, 1831, now living in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

The parents of Charles Robert Glock came to America in the year 1864, settling at Whetstone Valley, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Christian Glock was then an ambitious and energetic young man, and at the solicitation of some friends, who prophesied a speedy development of the minerals at that point and the introduction of a railroad through the territory mentioned, he invested considerable capital and embarked in nursery and truck farming. The proposed developments, however, did not materialize and Mr. Glock's speculation met with financial disaster. In the year 1868 Christian Glock and family came to Johnstown, where he was employed by the Cambria Iron Company until a short period before his death. He worked in various capacities for the company and was foreman of the coal washer at the time it was abandoned. He was a man of good musical taste and closely associated with the singing societies of Johnstown. He was a member of the German Lutheran church. He was past grand of Cambria Lodge, No. 785, German Lodge of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a Democrat until the presidential campaign of 1880 when he supported Mr. Garfield, afterwards voting independently.

Of the marriage of Christian Glock and Fredericka Schwad-erer Heider eight children were born, four of whom died in infancy. The children who grew to maturity were: John Arthur, born July 23, 1864, died December 8, 1889; unmarried. Mary Clarissa, born September 6, 1866, married Elmer Butler, Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Charles Robert, born November 2, 1867. Catharine Margaret, born February 10, 1873, married Samuel Dorsey Griffith, now residing at Curwensville, Pennsylvania.

Charles Robert Glock was about nine months old when his parents settled in Millville borough, now part of the city of Johnstown. He was sent to the borough public school and finished his education in night school, but when a mere boy turned his attention to work as well as to receiving an education. He began to earn money when he was eight years old by driving to and from pasture a fine blooded Alderney cow belonging to Daniel J. Morrell, who then was Johnstown's foremost citizen. After a lapse of four years Mr. Glock took entire charge of the pasture lands of the Cambria Iron Company for a term of three years, and employed three boys as helpers. He was afterwards employed in the wire mill of the same company, but the nature of the work affected his health and he apprenticed himself to the late August Stremel, working two years as an apprentice barber and one year as a journeyman. While in this capacity the impression to become a mechanical engineer settled very forcibly upon his mind and he made several unsuccessful attempts to enter the pattern shop of the Cambria Iron Company as a preliminary step preparatory to going to

college. He eventually succeeded through the personal interference of Mr. P. E. Chapin, General Manager (who evidently admired the persevering spirit of the young man), in gaining admission as an apprentice pattern maker, and worked three years under the foremanship of the late Evan Lewis, taking evening lessons in drawing at the Cambria Library, becoming a practical pattern maker. Later developments proved that the knowledge thus gained in this capacity was employed to good advantage.

In February, 1890, Mr. Glock acquired a partnership interest in the Swank Hardware Company, taking charge of the tool department, and since that time has been an active member of that successful mercantile establishment. In 1892 he became general manager of the business, and in 1903, when the Swank Hardware Company was incorporated, he was elected its vice-president and general manager. In this capacity his business ability has displayed itself to excellent advantage both to himself and to the corporation. For many years the Swank Hardware Company, under various proprietorships, has been one of the leading mercantile concerns of Johnstown.

On March 28, 1906, a disastrous fire destroyed one of the business blocks of the firm, a five-story building erected five years previously, with all its contents, but within a few days temporary quarters were secured, new goods arrived promptly and business continued without any perceptible cessation. The work of rebuilding was the next step which confronted Mr. Glock and his associates, and several tours of inspection to different cities were made before the style of architecture and building material were decided upon. To meet all the requirements and insure the greatest protection against fire the decision was in favor of reinforced concrete, and the contract awarded to a Philadelphia firm for the erection of a six-story business and office building, with a foundation calculated to carry three additional stories, the first of its kind in western Pennsylvania, having a frontage on two leading streets of two hundred and twenty feet and costing \$200,000.

Mr. Glock is financially interested in many of the leading enterprises of the city, being a stockholder in the Consumers Ice Company, Sanitary Dairy Company, Consumers Gas Company, one of the original incorporators and directors of the Citizens Light, Heat & Power Company; the Johnstown and Pittsburgh Telephone Company, Johnstown Telephone Company, and President of the Windber Telephone Company, and many other local companies, as he has confidence in the future of Johnstown.

Mr. Glock is also owner of considerable real estate, including a magnificent home recently erected.

In 1896, Mr. Glock was president of a Company that organized and equipped a shovel factory in Johnstown, but was confronted by the shovel Trust then operating with very little

restriction in the United States. After continued attacks and overtures by the Trust to buy the plant he deemed it prudent to sell rather than run it in face of so strong and determined competition. The price secured netted the stockholders over double the amount of their investment and the financial disaster which befell a similar company in Johnstown a few years later proved conclusively that Mr. Glock's actions in selling to the Trust were wisely considered.

Mr. Glock has been and still is an extensive traveler, both in his native country and Europe, having at the age of fifteen made up his mind to see and profit by the best method of doing business in the different leading countries of the world. He has covered thirty-eight states, visited the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, the Paris Exposition in 1900 and the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901; the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 on his return from the Pacific Coast, besides having attended various other national and state events of importance. In 1900 he spent four months in European travel, and during that time visited Gibraltar and Spain, Genoa, Naples, Pisa, Rome, Mt. Vesuvius, Pompeii, Florence, Venice, Holland, Belgium, Waterloo at Brussels, Paris. The principal cities in England, Scotland and Germany; also, the Passion Play in Oberammergau.

His most recent trip was to the West Indies and South America visiting St. Thomas, one of Denmark's possessions, where is located Blue Beard's Castle, Fort De France, St. Pierre and Mount Pelee in the Island of Martinique, a French possession, Bridgetown in the Barbadoes, Kingston, Jamaica, Trinidad and Nassau, all English possessions. La Guayra, Puerto Cabella, Caracas and Valencia, Colon in the Panama Canal Zone, San Juan in Porto Rico, Santiago and Havana, Cuba.

The operations on the great Panama Canal proved very instructive and interesting to Mr. Glock, impressing upon his mind the vast importance and gigantic benefits to future generations resulting from such daring enterprise—notwithstanding all that had been said and done to mar its progress.

Mr. Glock is a Mason of high standing; member of Cambria Lodge, No. 278, F. and A. M.; past high priest of Portage Chapter, No. 195, R. A. M.; trustee of Cambria Council, No. 32, R. and S. M.; trustee and past eminent commander of Oriental Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar; member of Pennsylvania Consistory, A. A. S. R., and of Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also is a member of the Knights of the Mystic Chain, Mountain Castle, No. 71, and of Johnstown Lodge, B. P. O. E. In politics a Republican, and in religious preference a member of the English Lutheran church.

Charles Robert Glock married, September 5, 1889, Elmaretta Fend Swank, born November 28, 1872, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Border) Swank. Of this marriage four

children have been born: Earl Ferdinand, October 27, 1890; Karl Edward, November 23, 1892; Katharine Freda, June 8, 1896; Robert Jacob, April 22, 1902.

CHARLES F. KIRKENDALL. The Kirkendall family is of Scotch origin, as is well attested by the name, which is common in Scotch history. The family evidently removed to Holland, for from thence came the paternal ancestors of Charles F. Kirkendall, with the early Dutch who settled in Manhattan (New York), and their descendants in the second and third generations from the immigrant ancestor dispersed throughout New York and elsewhere. Several members of the family are found in Pennsylvania and New Jersey prior to the Revolution. From the latter colony were Andrew Kirkendall, of Hunterdon county, and Samuel and Stephen Kirkendall, of Sussex county, all of whom served honorably in the struggle for independence.

Charles F. Kirkendall, of Johnstown, was born March 30, 1863, near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. He received his preliminary education in the neighborhood public schools, and at the age of seventeen entered Wooster (Ohio) University, where he was a student for nearly three years, also taking a special course in the School of Pharmacy in Cincinnati, to supplement the practical knowledge previously acquired in a drug store in Mansfield, Ohio. After completing his pharmaceutical course, he went to Akron, Ohio, where he accepted a position as head clerk in the leading drug store, and where he remained for four years. He then went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and for about eight years had the management of the leading drug store, on the corner of Ninth and Penn streets. In connection with this he settled up the estate of the deceased proprietor. He then accepted a position with the great manufacturing drug house of Parke, Davis & Company, in Detroit, Michigan, being in special supervision over the business of the company in Eastern Pennsylvania and Virginia.

He became identified with the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, four years later, in 1896, where he located and bought out the Slater drug store, at the corner of Main and Clinton streets. Since acquiring this property he has rebuilt and refitted the establishment, and has also embarked in the wholesale trade, including various lines of drug manufacture. In the year 1900 he opened wholesale and manufacturing rooms at 334 and 336 Washington street. In December, 1906, he disposed of his retail establishment at Clinton and Main streets, and at the same time bought the old and famous Temple drug store in Washington, D. C., at the corner of Ninth and F streets. He has built up a splendid trade, and enjoys excellent reputation among the leading drug manufacturers and dealers of the east, his products being in large demand throughout that region and in the south, as well as Canada and Mexico. Mr. Kirkendall has built up this immense business through his own ability and untiring effort.

Mr. Kirkendall is a gentleman of cultivated literary tastes, and has collected an exceptionally fine library. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Johnstown. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He has taken high rank in the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the superior bodies, including the Pittsburg Consistory, and the various Scottish Rite bodies, and is also a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Kirkendall married, in 1895, in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, Orpha Louise Negelspach, of that place, and of this union has been born a daughter, Mary.

INDEX

- Art, 433, 454.
Art League, 455, 460.
- Battles, Engagements, etc.:
Aldie, 268.
Allen's Farm, 68, 71.
Amelia Court-House, 227, 272, 278, 288, 397.
Antietam, 299.
Appomattox, 170, 228, 272, 278, 289, 380, 403.
Atlanta, 64.
Beilfield, 272.
Berryville, 153, 264.
Bethesda, 268.
Blicks Station, 201.
Boydton Plank Road, 226, 272, 388.
Brandy Station, 262.
Bristoe Station, 216, 226, 299.
Buckland Mills, 263, 299.
Bull Run, 39.
Bull Run, 2nd, 217, 226, 297, 299.
Burkeville, 170.
Burlington, 123.
Cedar Creek, 162, 266, 371.
Cedar Mountain, 226.
Chaffin's Farm, 202.
Chancellorsville, 226, 318.
Chantilly, 211, 226.
Chappell House, 220.
Charlestown, 264.
Charles City Cross Roads, 71.
Chattanooga, 54, 56.
Chickamauga, 53.
Cold Harbor, 226, 272, 276, 347, 352.
Corinth, 48.
Crew's Farm, 68.
Culpeper, 260, 262.
Dalton, 61.
Darbytown, 202, 220.
Deatonsville, 227, 398.
Deep Bottom, 170, 220, 226.
Deserted House, 186.
Dinwiddie Court-House, 203, 272, 278, 387.
Distinguished Cambrians, 477.
Drewry's Bluff, 172, 183, 184.
Fair Oaks, 68, 202.
Falling Waters, 39, 268.
Farmville, 170, 228, 272, 278.
Fisher's Hill, 163, 369.
Five Forks, 204, 272, 288, 389, 390.
Fort Baldwin, 185.
Fort Gilmer, 202.
Fort Gregg, 170, 185, 394.
Fort Harrison, 202.
Fort Hell, 224.
Fort Sedgwick, 224, 296, 386.
Fort Steadman, 226, 296, 384.
Frampton, 181.
Franklin, 192, 194.
Frayser's Farm, 71.
Fredericksburg, 226, 239, 249, 308.
Front Royal, 226, 272.
Gainess' Mill, 68, 69, 263.
Gettysburg, 226, 268, 327.
Glendale, 68, 71.
Globe Tavern, 201.
Gordonsville, 261.
Gravelly Run, 386, 388, 389.
Groveton, 226, 263, 299.
Halltown, 264.
Hanover, 268.
Hanover Court-House, 186, 193.
Harrison's Landing, 68, 71.
Hatcher's Run, 227, 272.
Hatcher's Run, 2nd, 170, 287, 377, 381.
High Bridge, 170, 228, 400.
Humphrey's Station, 170, 184.
Hunterstown, 268.
Jarratt's Station, 198, 225, 287.
Jerusalem Plank Road, 272.
Jetersville, 227, 397.
Jonesborough, 64.
Kernstown, 112, 148, 266.
Kenesaw Mountain, 61.
Kettle Creek or Run, 299.
Laurel Hill, 202.
Lewis Farm, 288, 394.
Lexington, 109.
Little Cacapon Bridge, 119.
Lookout Mountain, 54, 56.
Lynchburg, 109, 142, 146.
Malvern Hill, 68, 72, 222.
Malvern Hill, 2nd, 226.
Mangaris Mills, 79.
Mechanicsville, 69.
Milford, 265.
Mine Run, 228, 345.
Missionary Ridge, 54, 57.
Mount Jackson, 267, 272.
Murfreesboro, 51, 53.
New Hope Church, 108.
New Market, 106, 133, 222.
New Market Heights, 202, 220.
North Anna, 226.
Opequon, 159, 368.
Painesville, 398.
Patterson's Creek, 79, 106, 130.
Paw Paw, 119.
Peach Orchard, 68, 71.

- Peach Tree Creek, 61.
 Peebles' Farm, 220, 286, 376.
 Pegrams' Farm, 220.
 Peninsular Campaign, 68.
 Petersburg, 226, 227, 296, 384, 395.
 Petersburg Mine, 362.
 Petersburg Trenches, 272, 359.
 Piedmont, 108, 138.
 Pittsburg Landing, 48.
 Pocotaligo, 181.
 Poplar Spring Church, 220, 226,
 272, 286, 376.
 Port Republic, 226.
 Purgitsville, 125.
 Quaker Road, 386.
 Raccoon Ford, 218, 260.
 Rapidan, 218, 261.
 Ream's Station, 201, 223.
 Resaca, 61.
 Robertson's Ford, 260.
 Rome, 54.
 Sailor's Creek, 227, 272, 398, 401.
 Savage's Station, 68, 71.
 Seven Days' Fight, 298.
 Sharpsburg, 299.
 Shiloh, 48.
 Snicker's Gap, 112.
 Spotsylvania, 226, 348.
 South Mountain, 300.
 Staunton, 108.
 Stone River, 51.
 Strawberry Plains, 220.
 Tom's Brook, 266, 268.
 Totopotomoy, 226.
 Vaughan Road, 220, 287.
 Waynesboro, 265.
 Weldon Railroad, 201, 272, 287.
 White Oak Road, 288, 387, 388,
 390, 394.
 White Oak Swamp, 68, 71.
 Wilderness, 226, 347.
 Willson's Raid, 186, 357.
 Winchester, 112, 150, 159, 164, 205,
 209, 226, 264, 265, 368.
 Wyatt's Farm, 220.
 Yellow Tavern, 201, 268, 351.
 Beaver, Col. James A., 355, 362.
 Billhelmer, John O., 77.
 Black, Thomas D., 270, 272, 377, 381,
 388, 390, 396, 399, 403, 405.
 Blough, Henry J., 81, 256, 264, 352,
 357, 369, 372, 388, 389, 390, 392, 396,
 399, 403, 405.
 Bonacker, William B., 18, 30, 40, 77,
 97, 133, 135, 138.
 Boyd, Louise Vickroy, 438.
 Boyle, John J., 451, 477.
 Bradley, Hugh, 22, 40.
 Bryan, David R., 82, 367, 369, 372, 401.
 Burke, James, 65, 66, 171, 297, 396,
 397, 400, 405.
 Butland, Charles, 19, 20, 28, 44, 231,
 234, 301, 310, 320, 324.
 Cambria Iron Company, 456, 473.
 Cambria Library, 456.
 Cambrian Choir, 462.
 Cambria Steel Company, 457.
 Cambria Troops, 35.
 Camp, George W., 139, 142, 369, 372.
 Campbell, J. M., 16, 27, 30, 41, 60, 77,
 81, 82, 116, 119, 123, 128, 130, 133,
 136, 139, 142, 407, 477.
 Canan, S. Dean, Journal of, 242.
 Carnegie, Andrew, 459, 460, 479.
 Carroll, James, 42, 171, 172.
 Centennial Celebration, 486.
 Chapman, Thomas J., 441.
 Choral Society, 461.
 Cole, Joseph, 73.
 Common Schools, 408.
 Companies, Military, Captains:
 Richard McGulre, 4.
 James Murray, 5, 7.
 John W. Geary, 5.
 J. S. Taylor, 12.
 F. 3d Pa. Inf., 40.
 G. 3d Pa. Inf., 40.
 K. 3d Pa. Inf., 41.
 G. 10th Pa. Inf., 43.
 H. 10th Pa. Inf., 44.
 C. 19th U. S. Inf., 45.
 A. 11th Pa. Reserves, or 40th Pa.
 Inf., 66.
 E. 4th Pa. Militia, 74.
 K. 4th Pa. Militia, 74.
 E. 23d Pa. Militia, 75.
 A. Independent Battalion, 73, 75.
 B. Independent Battalion, 73, 76.
 Silver Grays, William Palmer, 77.
 A. 54th Pa. Inf., 82, 139.
 D. 54th Pa. Inf., 85, 139.
 E. 54th Pa. Inf., 89, 100, 139.
 H. 54th Pa. Inf., 93, 139.
 I. 54th Pa. Inf., 97, 139.
 A. 55th Pa. Inf., 172.
 C. 55th Pa. Inf., 177.
 G. 108th Pa. Vol. or 11th Cav.,
 185, 191.
 D. 110th Pa. Inf., 214, 219.
 M. 113th Pa. Vol. or 12th Cav.,
 204, 209.
 D. 115th Pa. Inf., 211, 219, 226,
 297, 314.
 K. 125th Pa. Inf., 229, 305, 323.
 A. 133d Pa. Inf., 231, 238, 315.
 B. 133d Pa. Inf., 231, 234, 315.
 F. 133d Pa. Inf., 231, 236, 315.
 K. 136th Pa. Inf., 240.
 Emergency Troops:
 A. Capt. Powell Stackhouse, 22.
 B. Capt. A. J. Hartsock, 22.
 C. Capt. William R. Jones, 22.
 D. Capt. Hugh Bradley, 22.
 E. Capt. Alexander Hamilton, 22.
 K. 163d Pa. Vol. or 18th Cav.,
 255.
 F. 182d Pa. Vol. or 21st Cav.,
 269.
 G. 192d Pa. Inf., 278.
 F. 194th Pa. Inf., 280.
 F. 198th Pa. Inf., 227, 281, 285.
 D. 204th Pa. Vol. or 5th Heavy
 Art., 290.
 C. 209th Pa. Inf., 293.
 Coolidge, Daniel, 475.
 Conway, William B., 434.

INDEX.

▼

- Curtin, Gov. Andrew, 17, 21, 25, 64, 116.
- Darragh, Leonora, 453.
- Davis, Samuel W., 236, 294, 384, 386, 393, 396, 403.
- Davis, Thomas, 45, 59.
- Decker, John L., 82, 394, 397, 400.
- Delarie, Hiram A., 204.
- Downey, John, 19, 41, 231, 301, 308.
- Drafts, 16, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.
- Dunlap, Jacob B., 93, 139, 142, 369, 375.
- Dunnegan, E. R., 229, 302.
- Dysart, Frederick S., 367.
- Easily, George W., 17, 42.
- Ebensburg, 408, 410, 449.
- Elder, Cyrus, 20, 27, 439, 457, 459, 487.
- Evans, Daniel O., 73, 75.
- Farnsworth, General, 341.
- Fire Companies, 464.
- Fires, 471.
- Fisher, Emory, 41, 360, 407.
- Fisher, George C., 283.
- Flite, John B., 35, 68, 212, 215, 226, 297, 310, 320, 328, 343, 346, 352, 362, 376, 377, 384, 388, 389, 390, 396, 399, 403.
- Flanagan, Augustine, 184.
- Flanagan, Francis M., 317, 320, 324.
- Flanagan, John, 18, 25.
- Flick, Dr. Lawrence F., 448, 477.
- Fortnightly Musical Club, 460, 462.
- Fox, David F., 171, 352.
- Fritz, George, 17, 466, 477.
- Fritz, John, 477.
- Fulton, John, 457, 460, 462.
- Gageby, George W., 41, 86, 149, 369, 372, 375, 407.
- Gageby, James H., 41, 54, 56.
- Gallitzin, Rev. D. A., 408, 433, 451.
- Gardner, Joseph W., 229, 301, 320.
- Geary, John W., Gov., 5, 9, 58, 477.
- Geissinger, E. J., 137.
- Germania Quartette Club, 461.
- Gontz, John D., 22.
- Gooderham, G. W., 384.
- Graham, Patrick, 18, 30, 77, 89, 96, 133, 135, 137.
- Grand Army of Republic, 407.
- Grant, General, 48, 50, 57, 60, 61, 81, 390.
- Hads, Henry J., 187, 390, 392, 396, 403, 405, 406.
- Hamilton, Alexander, 17, 22.
- Hamilton, David, 44, 255, 259, 262, 268, 328, 329, 341, 346, 352, 354.
- Hancock, General, 354.
- Hartsock, Rev. A. J., 22.
- Hastings, Governor, 486.
- Higgins, Jacob, 229, 301, 306, 323.
- High School, 421.
- High School Alumni, 426.
- Hite, Henry J., 205, 209.
- Hite, Josiah K., 20, 240, 308.
- Hodge, Patrick F., 171, 172, 396, 397, 400, 403, 405.
- Honors, Distinguished, 184, 204, 226, 379, 384, 385, 387, 389.
- Hooker, General, 59, 302, 317.
- Hughes, William R., 75, 76.
- Humphreys, Edward J., 293, 385.
- Humphreys, John, 5.
- Jackson, Dr. R. M. S., 435.
- Jackson, Samuel M., 65, 72, 301, 328, 334.
- Johnson, Albert, 474.
- Johnson, Tom L., 473.
- Johnston, Robert L., 20, 441.
- Johnstown, 14.
- Johnstown Art League, 455, 460.
- Johnstown Choral Society, 461.
- Johnstown Fire Department, 464.
- Johnstown Literary Society, 429.
- Johnstown Schools, 417, 421.
- Jones, Daniel D., 33, 66, 68, 69, 73, 301, 310, 328, 338, 346, 348, 352.
- Jones, Hugh, 384.
- Jones, John M., 231, 236, 301, 310.
- Jones, William R., 22, 26, 27, 28, 280.
- Kane, Bartholomew, 369, 372, 394, 397, 400.
- Kauffman, Jonas B., 100, 114.
- Kearny, General, 211.
- Kerbey, Joseph Orton, 451.
- King, George S., 15, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 430, 477, 486.
- Kopelin, Abraham, 16, 19, 22, 231, 430, 431.
- Ladies Relief Association, 21.
- Lapsley, Thomas H., 16, 19, 38, 41, 77, 85, 133, 139, 142.
- Lazar, Charles, 453.
- Lemke, Rev. P. H., 448.
- Lewis, Andrew, 66, 68, 73.
- Lewis, David R., 89, 139, 142.
- Lincoln, Abraham, 31, 32, 141, 253, 324, 333, 396.
- Linton, John P., 15, 38, 40, 77, 82, 112, 121, 123, 135, 137, 149, 153, 354, 364, 369, 429, 457, 459, 470.
- Linton, William, 205, 297, 301.
- Literature, 433.
- Litzinger, Robert, 7, 65, 73, 75, 293, 407.
- Lorain Steel Company, 473.
- Lowman, Dr. W. B., 28, 240, 310, 318, 320, 325, 459.
- McClellan, General G. B., 68.
- McCune, John, 82, 149, 394, 400.
- McDermitt, William A., 93.
- McDonald, Morgan F., 204, 205, 209.
- McGuire, Richard, 3, 4, 408.
- McMillen, James, 457, 459, 470.
- Mackin, William A., 278.
- Meade, General Geo. G., 328, 333, 362, 379.
- Memorial Opera Company, 463.
- Mendell, Angeline Vickroy, 438.
- Menzies, Arch. A., 187.
- Metzger, James, 171, 172, 178, 352.
- Metzler, William, 22.

- Mexican War, 3.
 Morrell, Daniel J., 15, 17, 27, 29, 457, 459, 477.
 Moxham, Arthur J., 460, 473.
 Murray, James, 5, 7, 212.
 Music, 433.
 O'Connell, Michael, 43, 171, 178.
 O'Connell, Patrick, 171.
 Opequon, 368.
 Orr, P. Speer, 25, 41, 270, 407.
 Orr, J. Speer Camp, S. of V., 407.
 Palmer, William, 77.
 Peary, Commodore Robert E., 477.
 Pershing, Cyrus L., 15, 25, 26.
 Petersburg, 358.
 Philharmonic Society, 462.
 Phythian, Commodore R. L., 478.
 Pittsburg Landing, 49.
 Potts, James, 17, 18, 430, 444, 457.
 Powers, John M., 16, 38.
 Prosser, William F., 447.
 Public Schools, 408.
 Reynolds, General John F., 329, 332.
 Richmond Campaign, 169.
 Roberts, George, 433.
 Rose, Wesley J., 24.
 Rose, William H., 15, 18, 82, 123, 132, 457, 487.
 Ryckman, Richard, 25, 35, 269, 270, 272, 277, 352, 354, 363, 376, 378.
 School, Alumni, 426.
 School Directors, 409, 419.
 Schools, Ebensburg, 408.
 Schools, Johnstown, 417, 421.
 Schools, Institute, 416.
 School Superintendents, 411.
 Schwab, Charles M., 479.
 Sheridan, General P. H., 164, 169, 368, 371, 372, 374, 390.
 Sherman, General W. T., 60, 61.
 Shick, Henry, 93, 372, 394, 400.
 Shiloh, 49.
 Skelly, James A., 185, 187, 357, 376, 377.
 Sloan, H. K., 338.
 Sons of Veterans, 407.
 Stackhouse, Powell, 19, 22, 23, 29, 35, 41, 281, 285, 310, 317, 320, 324, 376, 377, 378, 381, 386, 388, 389, 390, 392, 396, 403, 405, 406, 457, 466, 477.
 Stanton, Edwin M., 59, 60, 332.
 Stiles, Elbridge, 385.
 Stineman, George B., 394, 397.
 Storm, Dr. David T., 453.
 Storm, George W., 453.
 Storm, Leonora, 453.
 Suppes, Max. M., 473.
 Suter, John P., 18, 39, 41, 77, 82, 112, 149, 154, 171, 372, 375, 376.
 Swank, George T., 312, 330, 407, 430.
 Swank, James M., 15, 429, 481.
 Taylor, J. S., 12.
 Thomas, General Geo. H., 57, 59.
 Union League of Johnstown, 20.
 Vell, Charles H., 332.
 Vickroy, Angeline, 438.
 Vickroy, Louise, 438.
 Vickroy, Mary, 439.
 Volunteer Fire Companies, 464.
 Wars:
 War of 1812, 3.
 Mexican War, 3.
 Civil War, 14, 31.
 Spanish-American, 3.
 West, Mary Vickroy, 439.
 White, Richard, 17, 42, 171, 181, 184.
 Williams, Thomas C., 45.
 Wright, Rebecca M., 370.
 Yutzy, E. D., 142, 153, 369.
 Zeiber, Augustus, 389.

INDEX

GENEALOGICAL

Barker, Abraham A., 501.
Barker, Augustine V., 504.
Barker Brothers, 500.
Barker, Constantine H., 505.
Barker Family, 500.
Barker, Florentine H., 503.
Barker, Valentine S., 502.
Barnhart, Frank P., 542.
Berkley, Norman W., 569.
Blough, James A., 549.
Bostert Family, 544.
Bostert, Frank A., 546.
Bostert, Gustav J., 545.
Brixner, Charles, 536.

Cobaugh, Lewis, 556.
Cobaugh, Sarah J., 557.
Coster, Abraham, 557.
Coster, Mary Paul, 557.
Coster, M. J., 558.
Cover, Charles B., 521.
Cover Family, 517.
Cover, Theodore, 518.
Covode, Joseph, 529.

Dibert, David, 493.
Dibert, Florence M., 495.
DuPont, Evan M., 534.

Fronheiser, Jacob A., 546.

Glock, Charles R., 570.
Green, Wesley, 530.
Griffith Family, 524.
Griffith, George W., 528.
Griffith, Norman B., 527.

Griffith, Robert G., 527.
Griffith, Thomas, 551.
Griffith, Webster, 551.

Haight, William D., 505.
Judy, Huldah R., 523.

Keafer, Tobias, 566.
King, George S., 499.
Kirkendall, Charles F., 573.
Kittell, Ferdinand, 513.

Larimer, Lester, 563.

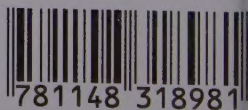
Marbourg, Esther L., 566.
Marbourg, Hezekiah W., 564.
Matthews, Joseph W., 553.
McCormick, John, 512.
McElcarr, Lucinda, 548.
McElcarr, Nimrod, 547.

Sheridan, Campbell, 515.
Sheridan, John C., 515.
Shryock, George K., 496.
Sipe, Isaiah, 541.
Spangler, Benjamin F., 567.
Stenger, John, 539.
Storey, Joseph, 511.
Suter Family, 491.
Suter, Francis L., 491.
Suter, Philip, 491.

Waters, John H., 508.
Wertz Family, 559.
Wertz, George M., 561.
Wertz, John A., 560.



CPSIA information can be obtained
at www.ICGtesting.com
Printed in the USA
BVHW061632191220
595947BV00007B/384



9 781148 318981



9 781148 318981